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ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

**JANUARY
1961**



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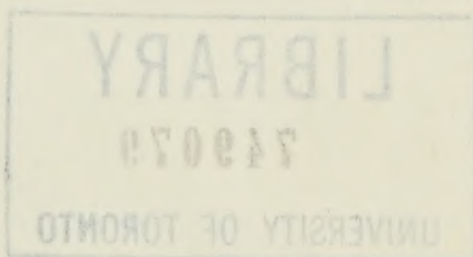


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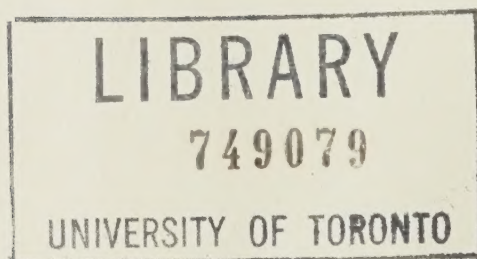
ORGANIZATION
OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF CANADA

MANUAL

1961

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1960

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This volume deals with the organization of the government of Canada and is divided into three sections, each describing, respectively, the authorities and machinery by which the three basic powers of government are exercised. These three sections have been named: the Parliament of Canada, the Judiciary and the Executive (including departments and government agencies).

This edition contains descriptions of some of the international organizations of which Canada is a member, together with recently established government agencies.

It is hoped that this publication will find its proper place in the library of educational institutions, government departments, business institutions having dealings with the government, and the general public. More detailed information can be obtained by addressing inquiries to the principal officers of the departments and agencies concerned.

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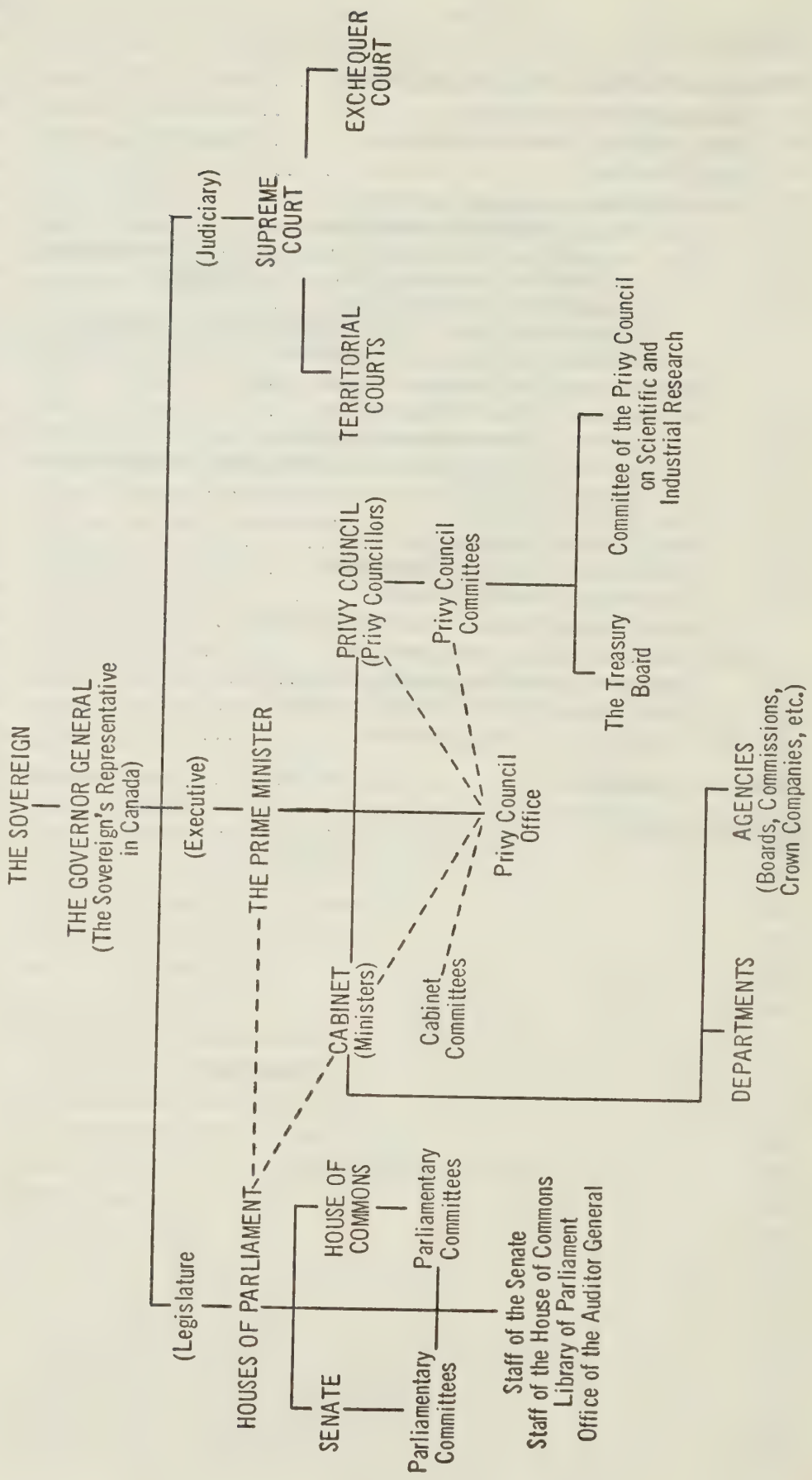
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OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

APRIL 1960



THE SOVEREIGN

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Canada, the Royal title being "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith" (*An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles*, S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 9).

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

His Excellency Major-General Georges-P. Vanier,
D.S.O., M.C., LL.B., C.D.

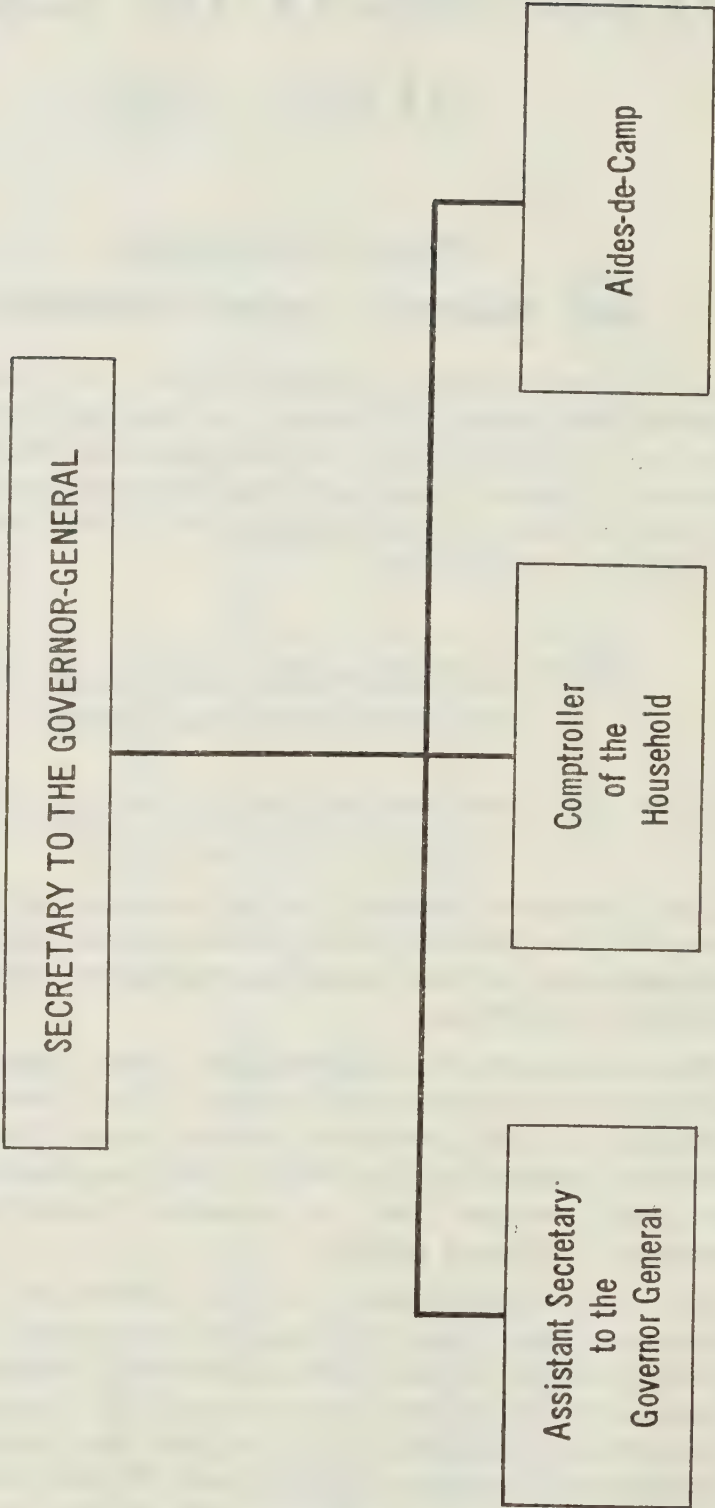
The Governor General is the personal representative in Canada of the Sovereign, by whom he is appointed on the recommendation of Her Canadian ministers. His term of office is normally five years.

The Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. The Sovereign, normally represented by the Governor General, must give assent to all enactments passed by the Senate and the House of Commons before they become law. In practice Royal Assent to such enactments is always given.

As the representative of the Sovereign, the Governor General performs the functions of the formal head of the executive branch of the government and "acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada" constitutes the Governor in Council. He is also the normal channel of communication between Buckingham Palace and the Government of Canada. He is, by virtue of his office, the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces.

(See *The Parliament of Canada*, p. 15: *The Executive* p. 53)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Government House, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Governor

General Mr. Esmond Butler

Assistant Secretary to the

Mr. Edmond Joly de

Governor General Lotbinière

Comptroller of the Household..... Commander

F. J. D. Pemberton, C.D.

Press Secretary Mr. Guy Robillard

Attaché The Hon. Raymond H.

Jolliffe

Aides-de-Camp Flight Lieutenant P. E.

Hinch

Lieutenant D. A. Avery,

R.C.N.

Captain J. A. J. Lajeunesse

Her Excellency Madame Vanier

Lady-in-Waiting and Secretary Madame Louis Berger

For administrative purposes, there exists what is called the "Office of the Secretary to the Governor General" which is designated as a department of government within the meaning of certain Acts, more particularly the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended), the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 47, as amended) and the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

Prior to 1927, the Office dealt with all official correspondence between the Government of Canada and the

Government of the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, various Colonial Governments, and the consequent correspondence with Canadian Government departments. Subsequently, this became a function of the Department of External Affairs.

The functions of the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General are of a secretarial and administrative nature, including submission to the Governor General, for signature, of state documents such as Commissions of Appointment, Orders in Council, capital cases, remission cases, and others; administrative

work connected with formal and ceremonial functions such as the opening and prorogation of Parliament, investitures, and presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions; tour programmes, programmes of visits of Heads of State and other distinguished visitors to Canada, in so far as all these affect the activities of the Governor General; official correspondence; protocol relating to the Governor General; and maintenance of a close relationship with the Office of the Prime Minister and other government departments, as well as with Buckingham Palace.

The Secretary to the Governor General is the chief of the Governor General's staff. The permanent head of the Office (which functions as a unit in dealing with the duties mentioned above) is the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

Besides the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, there are two other

main units functioning at Government House. These units form part of the Governor General's Personal Staff or of his Household.

One unit is headed by the Comptroller of the Household, who is comptroller of the Privy Purse and responsible for the management of His Excellency's Household, that is: engagement of domestic personnel, purchase of supplies and internal control of Government House.

The other unit comprises the Aides-de-Camp, who are attached to His Excellency's person when fulfilling engagements in Ottawa and on tour. Their duties include administrative work connected with His Excellency's engagements at Government House and elsewhere.

Attending to the wife of the Governor General is a Lady-in-Waiting, who acts as Private Secretary to Her Excellency when the latter fulfils public engagements.

THE PARLIAMENT
OF CANADA

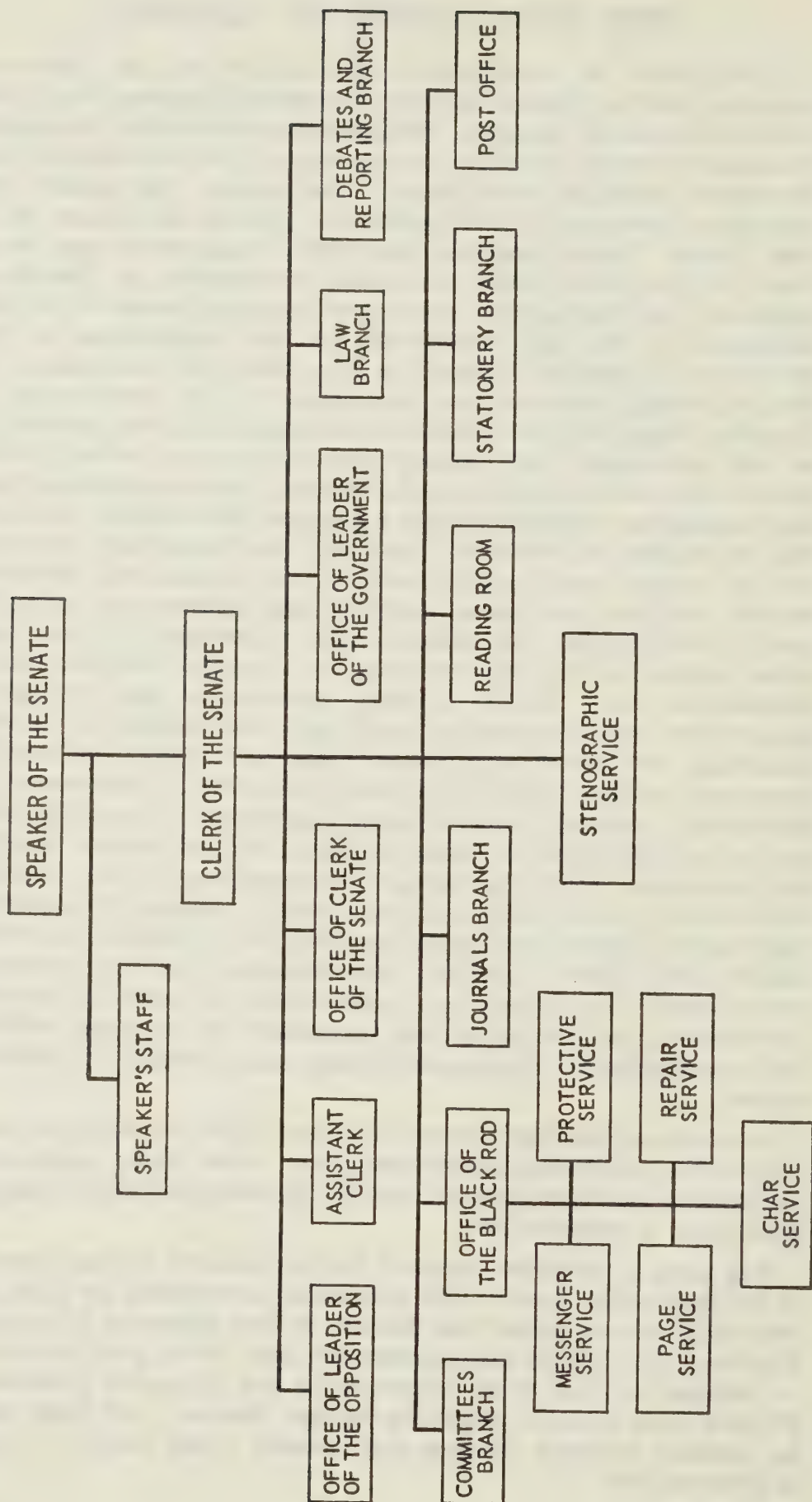
THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

The Queen, as represented in Canada by the Governor General, and the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. Parliament provides for the appropriation of money for public purposes and for the raising of the necessary funds by public acts of Parliament. In general, the legislative powers of Parliament are defined in section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867. Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned by the Act exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces. Expressly included in the powers of Parliament are the following matters: the amendment of the constitution of Canada except as regards matters coming within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures and subject to certain other exceptions; the public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; unemployment insurance; the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; the borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; the census and statistics; militia, military and naval service, and defence; the fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada; beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a province and any British or foreign country or between two provinces; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for the Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; old age pensions; the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.

In addition, the Parliament of Canada and, within the provinces, the provincial legislatures may make laws relating to agriculture and immigration, but in the event of conflict federal legislation is paramount.

The acts or statutes adopted by Parliament in the exercise of its legislative powers are originally introduced as bills and may originate in either the Senate or the House of Commons. However, bills which appropriate any part of the public revenue or impose any tax must originate in the House of Commons. Private bills usually originate in the Senate. All bills must be adopted by both Houses and receive royal assent in order to become law.

THE SENATE



THE SENATE

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

The Speaker

The Honourable Mark Robert Drouin

Alphabetical List of the Members of the Senate

Senators	Designation	Post Office Address
The Honourable		
Walter M. Aseltine, Q.C., B.A.....	Rosetown.....	Rosetown, Sask.
Government Leader in the Senate		
Alexander Boyd Baird.....	St. John's.....	St. John's, Nfld.
George H. Barbour.....	Prince.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Michael G. Basha.....	West Coast.....	Curling, Nfld.
Arthur Lucien Beaubien.....	Provencher.....	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Louis P. Beaubien.....	Bedford.....	Montreal, Qué.
Charles L. Bishop.....	Ottawa.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Aristide Blais, M.D., F.R.C.S. (c).....	St. Albert.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Fredrick M. Blois.....	Colchester-Hants.....	Truro, N.S.
Henri Charles Bois.....	Montarville.....	St. Bruno, Que.
T. D. Bouchard, Ph.D. (Pol.Sc.).....	The Laurentides.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
William Albert Boucher.....	Prince Albert.....	Prince Albert, Sask.
Paul Henri Bouffard, Q.C.....	Grandville.....	Quebec, Que.
Joseph A. Bradette.....	Cochrane.....	Cochrane, Ont.
F. Gordon Bradley, P.C., Q.C., LL.B.....	Bonavista-Twillingate..	Bonavista, Nfld.
Alfred Johnson Brooks, Q.C., P.C., B.A., B.C.L., LL.D.....	Royal.....	Sussex, N.B.
John A. Buchanan.....	Edmonton.....	Edmonton, Alta.
William R. Brunt.....	Hanover.....	Hanover, Ont.
G. P. Burchill, B.Sc.F., LL.D.....	Northumberland.....	South Nelson, N.B.
Donald Cameron, M.Sc.....	Banff.....	Banff, Alta.
Gordon P. Campbell, Q.C., LL.D.....	Toronto.....	Toronto, Ont.
Lionel Choquette, Q.C.....	Ottawa East.....	Ottawa, Ont.
J. W. Comeau.....	Clare.....	Comeauville, N.S.
Harold Connolly, LL.D.....	Halifax North.....	Halifax, N.S.
John J. Connolly, O.B.E., Q.C., Ph.D., LL.D	Ottawa West.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Henri Courtemanche, P.C.....	Rougemont.....	Mont Laurier, Que.
T. A. Crerar, P.C.....	Churchill.....	Winnipeg, Man.
David A. Croll, Q.C.....	Toronto-Spadina.....	Toronto, Ont.
Rupert Davies.....	Kingston.....	Toronto, Ont.
Jean Marie Dessureault.....	Stadacona.....	Quebec, Que.
Mark R. Drouin (Speaker).....	La Salle.....	Quebec, Que.
Vincent Dupuis, Q.C., B.C.L.....	Rigaud.....	Longueuil, Que.
Clarence V. Emerson.....	St. John-Albert.....	Saint John, N.B.
W.D. Euler, P.C.....	Waterloo.....	Kitchener, Ont.
Thomas Farquhar.....	Algoma.....	Little Current, Ont.
John W. deB. Farris, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L..	Vancouver South.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Muriel McQueen Fergusson, B.A., D.C.L....	Fredericton.....	Fredericton, N.B.
Sarto Fournier.....	De Lanaudière.....	Montreal, Que.
W. A. Fraser.....	Trenton.....	Trenton, Ont.
F. W. Gershaw, M.D.....	Medicine Hat.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
James Gladstone.....	Cardston.....	Cardston, Alta.
W. H. Golding.....	Huron-Perth.....	Seaforth, Ont.
Leon Mercier Gouin, Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C..	De Salaberry.....	Montreal, Que.
Thomas Vincent Grant, M.D., C.M.....	Montague.....	Montague, P.E.I
J. T. Haig, Q.C.....	Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Arthur C. Hardy, P.C., Q.C.....	Leeds.....	Brockville, Ont.
Salter A. Hayden, Q.C., LL.D., M.A., Ph.M.	Toronto.....	Toronto, Ont.
John G. Higgins.....	St. John's East.....	St. John's Nfld.
John Hnatyshyn.....	Saskatoon.....	Saskatoon, Sask.

Senators The Honourable	Designation	Post Office Address
Nancy Hodges, LL.D.	Victoria	Victoria, B.C.
R. B. Horner	Blaine Lake	Blaine Lake, Sask.
Charles B. Howard	Wellington	Sherbrooke, Que.
Adrian K. Hugessen	Inkerman	Montreal, Que.
Florence Elsie Inman	Charlottetown	Montague, P.E.I.
Olive L. Irvine	Lisgar	Winnipeg, Man.
Gordon B. Isnor	Halifax-Dartmouth	Halifax, N.S.
Mariana Beauchamp Jodoin, M.B.E.	Sorel	Montreal, Que.
John J. Kinley, V.D.	Queens-Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.
Norman P. Lambert	Ottawa	Ottawa, Ont.
J. Eugène Lefrançois	Repentigny	Montreal, Que.
Aurèle D. Léger	Kent	Grand Digue, N.B.
Thomas d'Arcy Leonard, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.	Toronto-Rosedale	Toronto, Ont.
John J. MacDonald	Queen's	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
John Michael MacDonald, Q.C., B.A., M.A.	Cape Breton	North Sydney, N.S.
W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., Q.C.	Brantford	Brantford, Ont.
John A. McDonald	Kings	Halifax, N.S.
Frederic A. McGrand, M.D., C.M.	Sunbury	Fredericton Junction N.B.
Stanley S. McKeen, O.B.E.	Vancouver	Vancouver, B.C.
A. N. McLean	Southern New Brunswick	Saint John, N.B.
Léon Méthot, Q.C.	Shawinigan	Trois-Rivières, Que.
Hartland DeM. Molson, O.B.E., C.A., F.C.I.S.	Alma	Montreal, Que.
Gustave Monette	Mille Isles	Montreal, Que.
N. M. Patterson	Thunder Bay	Ottawa, Ont.
Arthur M. Pearson	Lumsden	Lumsden, Sask.
Ray Petten	Bonavista	St. John's, Nfld.
Jean François Pouliot	De la Durantaye	Rivière du Loup, Que.
C. G. Power, P.C., M.C., Q.C., LL.D.	Gulf	Quebec, Que.
C. C. Pratt, O.B.E.	St. John's West	St. John's, Nfld.
Joanna Quart	Victoria	Quebec, Qué.
F. P. Quinn	Bedford-Halifax	Bedford, N.S.
Donat Raymond	De la Vallière	Montreal, Que.
Thomas Reid	New Westminster	New Westminster, B.C.
Wishart McL. Robertson, P.C.	Shelburne	Truro, N.S.
Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C.	Toronto-Trinity	Toronto, Ont.
Calixte F. Savoie	Acadia	Moncton, N.B.
Donald Smith, D.D.S.	Queens-Shelburne	Liverpool, N.S.
Sidney John Smith	Kamloops	Kamloops, B.C.
J. W. Stambaugh	Bruce	Bruce Alta.
Joseph A. Sullivan	North York	Toronto, Ontario.
Austin Claude Taylor	Westmorland	Salisbury, N.B.
W. H. Taylor	Norfolk	R.R. 3, Brantford, Ont.
Gunnar S. Thorvaldson	Winnipeg South	Winnipeg, Man.
Léonard Tremblay	Lauzon	St. Malachie, Que.
J. G. Turgeon	Cariboo	Vancouver, B.C.
Cyrille Vaillancourt	Kennebec	Levis, Que.
C. J. Veniot, M.A., M.D.	Gloucester	Bathurst, N.B.
Thomas Vien, P.C., Q.C.	De Lorimier	Outremont, Que.
William M. Wall	Winnipeg	Winnipeg, Man.
George Stanley White	Hastings-Frontenac	Madoc, Ontario.
Cairine R. Wilson, D.C.L., LL.D.	Rockcliffe	Ottawa, Ont.
T. H. Wood	Regina	Regina, Sask.
Allan L. Woodrow	Toronto-Centre	Toronto, Ont.

Principal Officers of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate, Clerk of the Parliaments	John F. MacNeill, Q.C., LL.B., B.A.
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate	E. Russell Hopkins, Q.C.
Assistant Clerk.....	Alcide Paquette
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod..	Major Charles R. Lamoureux, D.S.O.
Chief Clerk of Committees.....	Harvey Armstrong
Chief Treasury Officer and Assistant to the Clerk of the Parliaments...	Harl Daniel Gilman
Editor of Debates and Chief of Reporting Branch.....	Basil Phillip Lake

As originally constituted, the Senate consisted of three divisions (Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces), each of which was represented by 24 Senators. In 1915 a fourth division comprising the Western Provinces, and also represented by 24 Senators, was created. As each new province entered the Union (Manitoba and British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905 and Newfoundland in 1949) it was given representation. At the present time the Senate, consisting of 102 Senators, has the following membership: Newfoundland 6; Prince Edward Island 4; Nova Scotia 10; New Brunswick 10; Quebec 24; Ontario 24; Manitoba 6; Saskatchewan 6; Alberta 6; and British Columbia 6. With the exception of appropriation and tax bills the Senate shares

with the House of Commons authority to initiate legislation.

Senators are appointed for life by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. To be eligible for appointment to the Senate a person must (a) be of the full age of thirty years; (b) be either a natural born or a naturalized subject of the Queen; (c) be legally or equitably seised as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in franc-allevu or in roture, within the province for which he is appointed, of the value of four thousand dollars, over and above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same; (d) have real and personal property together worth four thousand dollars over and above his debts and liabilities; (e) be a

resident in the province for which he is appointed; and, in the case of Quebec, must have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed or be a resident therein. Each Senator must take the oath of allegiance and make a declaration of his property qualification before taking his seat.

A Senator may resign his place in the Senate by a letter of resignation addressed to the Governor General. The place of a Senator becomes vacant if, for two consecutive sessions of the Parliament, he fails to give his attendance in the Senate; if he takes an oath or makes a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign power, or does an act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or citizen of a foreign power; if he is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or applies for the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or becomes a public defaulter; if he is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; if he ceases to be qualified in respect of property or of residence; provided that he shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of residence by reason only of his residing at the seat of the Government of Canada while holding an office under that government requiring his presence there.

The Speaker of the Senate is appointed by the Governor in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. Under a long standing custom the appointment is made only for the duration of a Parliament and a Speaker of the English language is succeeded by one of the French language (and vice versa). The same practice governs the election of the Speaker of the House of Commons. Furthermore, the combined practice is that the two Speakers are never of the same language.

The debates and proceedings of the Senate, which may be conducted in either language, are governed by rules and orders.

The following standing Committees have been established by the Senate: Standing Orders; Banking and Commerce; Transport and Communications; Miscellaneous Private Bills; Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts; External Relations; Finance; Tourist Traffic; Debates and Reporting; Divorce; Natural Resources; Immigration and Labour; Canadian Trade Relations; Public Health and Welfare; Civil Service Administration; and Public Buildings and Grounds. There are also joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons, some of which are standing and others are sessional.

The Clerk of the Senate, who is also Clerk of the Parliaments, is the chief officer

of the Senate and takes minutes of all the proceedings of the Senate. Under the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended) he has the rank of "deputy head", and, as such, is vested with certain duties with regard to appointments to positions in the Senate. He reads the commission for the appointment of a new Speaker and administers the oaths required by law to new members as one of the commissioners appointed for that purpose. As Clerk of the Parliaments he has custody of all the original acts of Parliament. His seal of office is affixed to copies of all acts delivered to the Registrar General of Canada pursuant to the *Publication of Statutes Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 230) or required to be produced before courts of justice. He also certifies copies of acts, upon application, for individuals who require them.

The duties of the Assistant Clerk consist of reading petitions and other documents, taking minutes of proceedings in the Committee of the Whole and otherwise assisting the Clerk in the business of the House.

The Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate gives legal advice to the Senate, Committees of the Senate and individual Senators on all matters connected with past or present legislation. He is required, among other duties, to: read all public and private bills which come before the Senate and

check the accuracy of all references to acts or parts of acts referred to therein; advise solicitors upon any matter which may be dealt with in private bills and check the form of such bills; attend all Committees of the Senate considering legislation, whether public or private, and advise the Chairman and members of the Committee as required; and advise the officers of the Senate on matters of law. He is also required to prepare drafts of public bills for Senators who wish to present such bills to the Senate.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is responsible for supervising the details in regard to the Opening of Parliament, summoning the Speaker and members of the House of Commons to hear the Speech from the Throne or for Royal Assent and prorogation. As regards the Senate, the maintenance of order, security, and such matters as messenger service also come under his supervision.

The Committees Branch furnishes secretarial and clerical assistance to the Standing Committees of the Senate, prepares reports of Committees for presentation to the Senate and arranges for the printing and distribution of the proceedings of Senate Committees. This Branch also examines and prepares reports on all petitions to Parliament for private bills.

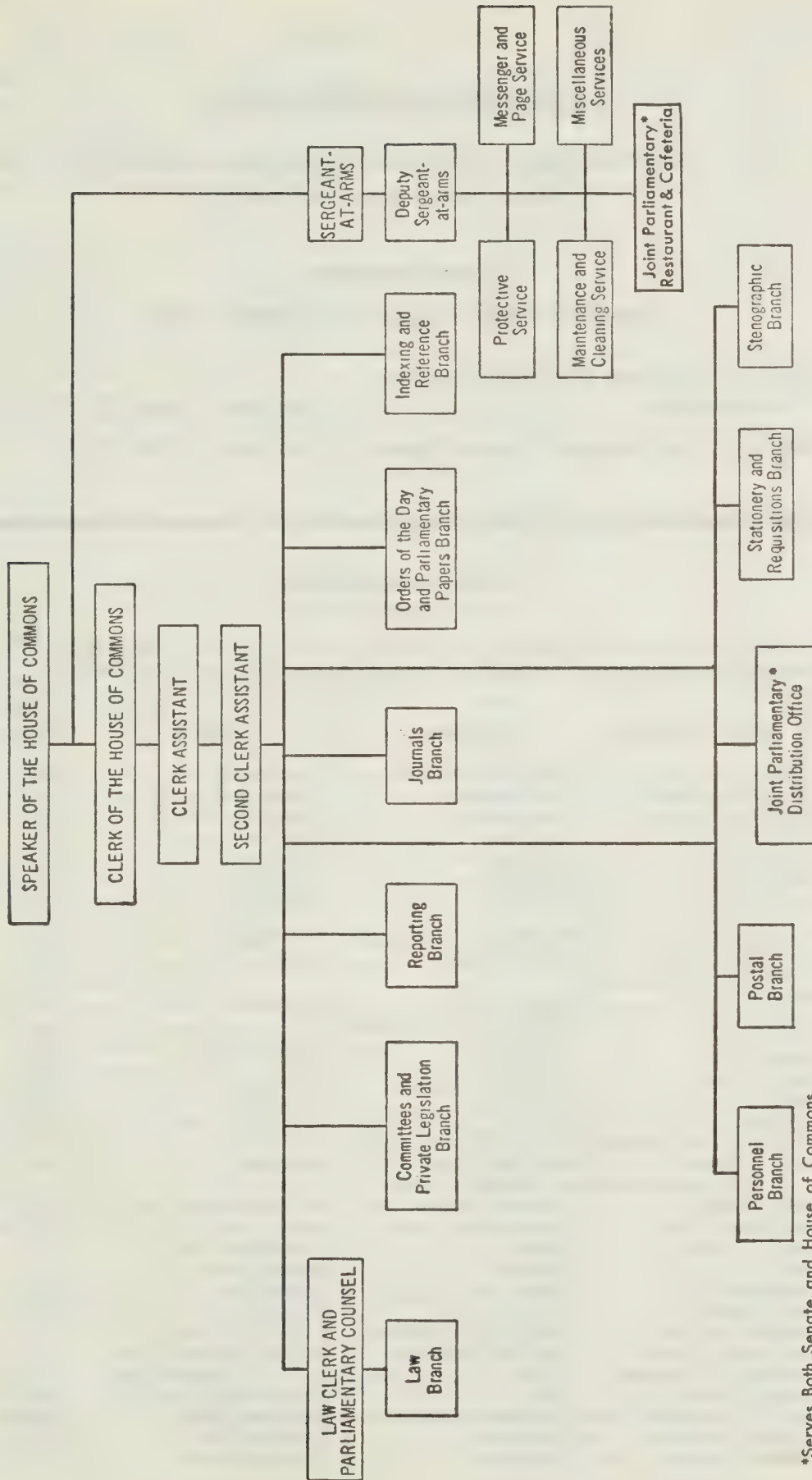
The Debates and Reporting Branch reports the debates of the Senate. These reports are

then edited and prepared for printing. The daily edition of "Debates of the Senate" is distributed the morning after each day's sitting. A revised edition of the "Debates of the Senate" is published in bound form after the end of each session. This Branch also reports the evidence given before, and the proceedings of, Standing and Special Committees as ordered. The transcript of committee reports is turned over to the Committees Branch for inclusion with Minutes and other papers to be sent to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for printing and distribution.

The Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation

and editing, from the scroll of the Clerk of the Senate, of the Minutes of the Proceedings, the Orders of the Day and the Routine Proceedings of the Senate. These reports are published together under the title "Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada", and are available on the morning after each day's sitting. At the close of each session of Parliament the "Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada" are edited and indexed, and are published in bound form as the "Journals of the Senate of Canada". The Journals constitute the authoritative record of the proceedings of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS



*Serves Both Senate and House of Commons

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

The Speaker

The Honourable Roland Michener, M.P.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of

Committees Jacques Flynn, M.P.

Deputy Chairman of Committees ... Charles E. Rea, M.P.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the House of Commons

Twenty-Fourth Parliament
(as at November 1, 1960)

NOTE: Under Political Affiliation, L.—Liberal; P.C.—Progressive Conservative; C.C.F.—Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; L.—Lab.—Liberal Labour; N.P.—New Party.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Aiken, G. H.....	Parry-Sound Muskoka.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	P.C.
Aitken, Miss Margaret....	York-Humber.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.
Allard, Maurice.....	Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	P.C.
Allmark, B. G.....	Kingston.....	Kingston, Ont.....	P.C.
Anderson, William.....	Waterloo South.....	Galt, Ont.....	P.C.
Argue, Hazen.....	Assiniboia.....	Kayville, Sask.....	C.C.F.
Asselin, Martial.....	Charlevoix.....	La Malbaie, Que.....	P.C.
Badanai, Hubert.....	Fort William.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Lib.
Balcer, Hon. Léon.....	Trois-Rivières.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of Transport			
Baldwin, G. W.....	Peace River.....	Peace River, Alta.....	P.C.
Barrington, M. E.....	Châteauguay-Huntingdon- Laprairie.....	Orms town, Que.....	P.C.
Baskin, J. W.....	Renfrew South.....	Renfrew, Ont.....	P.C.
Batten, H. M.....	Humber-St. George's.....	Corner Brook, Nfld.....	Lib.
Beech, W. G.....	York South.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.
Bell, Richard A.....	Carleton.....	Bell's Corner, Ont.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Finance			
Bell, Thomas M.....	Saint John-Albert.....	Saint John, N.B.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Justice			
Belzile, Alfred.....	Matapédia-Matane.....	St. Leon le Grand, Que.....	P.C.
Benidickson, W. M.....	Kenora-Rainy River.....	Kenora, Ont.....	Lib.-Lab
Best, Alexander.....	Halton.....	Georgetown, Ont.....	P.C.
Bigg, F. J.....	Athabasca.....	Westlock, Alta.....	P.C.
Bissonnette, J. E.....	Quebec West.....	Quebec, Que.....	P.C.
Boivin, Marcel.....	Shefford.....	Granby, Que.....	Lib.
Boulanger, Samuel.....	Drummond-Arthabaska...	Victoriaville, Que.....	Lib.
Bourbonnais, Marcel.....	Vaudreuil-Soulanges.....	Terrasse Vaudreuil, Que...	P.C.
Bourdages, J. Rodrigue...	Laval.....	Laval des Rapides, Que...	P.C.
Bourget, Maurice.....	Lévis.....	Levis, Que.....	Lib.
Bourque, Romuald.....	Outremont-Saint-Jean.....	Outremont, Que.....	Lib.
Brassard, Augustin.....	Lapointe.....	Jonquière, Que.....	Lib.
Brassard, Vincent.....	Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	P.C.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Broome, E. J.....	Vancouver South.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	P.C.
Browne, J. F.....	Vancouver-Kingsway.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	P.C.
Browne, Hon. W. J.....	St. John's West.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Solicitor General			
Bruchési, Gérard.....	Beauharnois-Salaberry.....	Chateauguay, Que.....	P.C.
Brunsdon, E. W.....	Medicine Hat.....	Brooks, Alta.....	P.C.
Cadieu, A. C.....	Meadow Lake.....	Spiritwood, Sask.....	P.C.
Campbell, E. J.....	Lambton-Kent.....	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	P.C.
Campbell, Grant.....	Stormont.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	P.C.
Campeau, C. E.....	Saint-Jacques.....	Montreal, Que.....	P.C.
Cardiff, L. E.....	Huron.....	Brussels, Ont.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Agriculture			
Cardin, Lucien.....	Richelieu-Verchères.....	Sorel, Que.....	Lib.
Caron, Alexis.....	Hull.....	Hull, Que.....	Lib.
Carter, C. W.....	Burin-Burgeo.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Lib.
Casselman, Mrs. Jean....	Grenville-Dundas.....	Prescott, Ont.....	P.C.
Cathers, C. A.....	York North.....	Newmarket, Ont.....	P.C.
Chambers, Egan.....	St. Lawrence-St. George...	Montreal, Que.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Defence			
Charlton, John.....	Brant-Haldimand.....	Paris, Ont.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Citizenship and Immigration			
Chevrier, Hon. Lionel....	Laurier.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Lib.
Chown, Gordon.....	Winnipeg South.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	P.C.
Churchill, Hon. Gordon...	Winnipeg South Centre....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of Veterans Affairs			
Clancy, G. D.....	Yorkton.....	Raymore, Sask.....	P.C.
Clermont, Gaston.....	Labelle.....	Thurso, Que.....	Lib.
Coates, R. C.....	Cumberland.....	Amherst, N.S.....	P.C.
Comtois, Hon. Paul.....	Nicolet-Yamaska.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys			
Cooper, C. O.....	Rosetown-Biggar.....	Hawarden, Sask.....	P.C.
Creaghan, W. L. M.....	Westmorland.....	Moncton, N.B.....	P.C.
Crestohl, L. D.....	Cartier.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Crouse, L. R.....	Queens-Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	P.C.
Danforth, H. W.....	Kent (Ont.).....	Blenheim, Ont.....	P.C.
Denis, Azelius.....	Saint-Denis.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Decshambault, M.....	Terrebonne.....	St. Jérôme, Que.....	P.C.
Deschatelets, J. P.....	Maisonneuve-Rosemont...	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Diefenbaker, Rt. Hon. J. G.	Prince Albert.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Prime Minister			
Dinsdale, Hon. W. G.....	Brandon-Souris.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources			
Dorion, Hon. Noël.....	Bellechasse.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Secretary of State			
Doucett, G. H.....	Lanark.....	Carleton Place, Ont.....	P.C.
Drouin, Noël.....	Dorchester.....	St. Maxime de Scott, Que..	P.C.
Drysdale, John A. W.....	Burnaby-Richmond.....	Burnaby, B.C.....	P.C.
Dubois, V. F.....	Richmond-Wolfe.....	Asbestos, Que.....	P.C.
Dumas, Armand.....	Villeneuve.....	Malartic, Que.....	Lib.
Dupuis, Yvon.....	Saint-Jean-Iberville- Napierville.....	Saint-Jean, Que.....	Lib.
English, Roland.....	Gaspé.....	Quebec, Que.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Fisheries			
Eudes, Raymond.....	Hochelaga.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Fairclough, Hon. Ellen L...	Hamilton West.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration			
Fairfield, G. C.....	Portage-Neepawa.....	Portage la Prairie, Man....	P.C.
Fane, F. J. W.....	Vegreville.....	Vegreville, Alta.....	P.C.
Fisher, D. M.....	Port Arthur.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	C.C.F.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Fleming, Hon. Donald M.... Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada	Eglinton.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Fleming, Stuart.....	Okanagan-Revelstoke.....	Vernon, B.C.....	P.C.
Flemming, Hon. Hugh J.... Minister of Forestry	Royal.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Flynn, Jacques..... Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees	Quebec South.....	Quebec, Que.....	P.C.
Forbes, R. E.....	Dauphin.....	Dauphin, Man.....	P.C.
Forgie, J. M.....	Renfrew North.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	Lib.
Fortin, Louis.....	Montmagny-L'Islet.....	Quebec, Que.....	P.C.
Fréchette, Antoine.....	Rivière-du-Loup- Témiscouata.....	Cabano, Que.....	P.C.
Fulton, Hon. E. D..... Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Kamloops.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Garland, J. R.....	Nipissing.....	North Bay, Ont.....	Lib.
Gillet, André.....	Mercier.....	Cité de Saint-Michel, Que...	P.C.
Godin, O. J.....	Nickel Belt.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	Lib.
Graftey, W. Heward.....	Brome-Missisquoi.....	Knowlton, Que.....	P.C.
Granger, C. R.....	Grand Falls-White Bay- Labrador.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Lib.
Green, Hon. Howard C.... Secretary of State for External Affairs	Vancouver-Quadra.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Grenier, Lucien.....	Bonaventure.....	New Carlisle, Que.....	P.C.
Grills, Lee E.....	Hastings South.....	Belleville, Ont.....	P.C.
Gundlock, D. R.....	Lethbridge.....	Warner, Alta.....	P.C.
Habel, J. A.....	Cochrane.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	Lib.
Hales, A. D.....	Wellington South.....	Guelph, Ont.....	P.C.
Halpenny, Hon. G. E.... Minister without Portfolio	London.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Hamilton, Hon. Alvin.... Minister of Agriculture	Qu'Appelle.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Hamilton, John B.....	York West.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.
Hamilton, Hon. W. M.... Postmaster General	Notre Dame de Grâce....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Hanbidge, R. L.....	Kindersley.....	Kerrobert, Sask.....	P.C.
Hardie, M. A.....	Mackenzie River.....	Yellowknife, N.W.T.....	Lib.
Harkness, Hon. D. S..... Minister of National Defence	Calgary North.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Hees, Hon. George H.... Minister of Trade and Commerce	Broadview.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Hellyer, Hon. Paul T....	Trinity.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Henderson, W. C.....	Cariboo.....	Rolla, B.C.....	P.C.
Herridge, H. W.....	Kootenay West.....	Nakusp, B.C.....	C.C.F.
Hicks, W. Harold.....	Fraser Valley.....	Chilliwack, B.C.....	P.C.
Hodgson, C. W..... Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Transport	Victoria (Ont.).....	Haliburton, Ont.....	P.C.
Horner, Albert R.....	The Battlefords.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.....	P.C.
Horner, H. M.....	Jasper-Edson.....	Barrhead, Alta.....	P.C.
Horner, J. H.....	Acadia.....	Pollockville, Alta.....	P.C.
Howard, Frank.....	Skeena.....	Terrace, B.C.....	C.C.F.
Howe, W. M.....	Wellington-Huron.....	Arthur, Ont.....	P.C.
Johnson, Maurice.....	Chambly-Rouville.....	St. Hilaire, Que.....	P.C.
Jones, H. F..... Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Veterans Affairs	Saskatoon.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	P.C.
Jorgenson, W. H..... Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Agriculture	Provencher.....	Morris, Man.....	P.C.
Jung, Douglas.....	Vancouver Centre.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	P.C.
Keays, J. R.....	Îles-de-la-Madeleine.....	Gaspe, Que.....	P.C.
Kennedy, C. F.....	Colchester-Hants.....	Truro, N.S.....	P.C.
Kindt, L. E.....	Macleod.....	Nanton, Alta.....	P.C.
Knowles, J. E.....	Norfolk.....	Langton, Ont.....	P.C.
Korchinski, S. J.....	Mackenzie.....	Rama, Sask.....	P.C.
Kucherepa, J. W.....	High Park.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Lafrènière, Robert.....	Québec-Montmorency.....	Ste-Foy, Que.....	P.C.
Lahaye, Paul.....	Champlain.....	Batiscan, Que.....	P.C.
LaMarsh, Miss Julia V.....	Niagara Falls.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Lib.
Lambert, M. J. A.....	Edmonton West.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Revenue			
LaRue, Perrault.....	Saguenay.....	Baie Comeau, Que.....	P.C.
Latour, J. O.....	Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes	St. Benoit d'Argenteuil, Que.	P.C.
Leduc, Rodolphe.....	Gatineau.....	Maniwaki, Que.....	Lib.
Legere, F. F.....	Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	Pinkney's Point, N.S.....	P.C.
Lennard, F. E.....	Wentworth.....	Dundas, Ont.....	P.C.
Lessard, H. Pitt.....	Saint-Henri.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Létourneau, René.....	Stanstead.....	Stanstead, Que.....	P.C.
Loiselle, Gérard.....	St. Ann.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Macdonald, J. A.....	Kings.....	Cardigan, P.E.I.....	P.C.
Macdonnell, Hon. J. M.....	Greenwood.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
MacEwan, H. Russell.....	Pictou.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	P.C.
MacInnes, Donald.....	Cape Breton South.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	P.C.
MacLean, John.....	Winnipeg North Centre....	Winnipeg, Man.....	P.C.
MacLean, Hon. J. A.....	Queens.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of Fisheries			
MacLellan, R. S.....	Inverness-Richmond.....	Sydney, N.S.....	P.C.
Macnaughton, Alan A.....	Mount Royal.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Macquarrie, Heath N.....	Queens.....	Victoria, P.E.I.....	P.C.
MacRae, J. C.....	York-Sunbury.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	P.C.
Maloney, Arthur.....	Parkdale.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.
Mandziuk, Nicholas.....	Marquette.....	Oakburn, Man.....	P.C.
Martel, J. J.....	Chapleau.....	Amos, Que.....	P.C.
Martin, M. W.....	Timmins.....	Timmins, Ont.....	C.C.F.
Martin, Hon. Paul.....	Essex East.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Lib.
Martineau, Paul.....	Pontiac-Témiscamingue....	Campbell's Bay, Que.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister			
Martini, Q. A.....	Hamilton East.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	P.C.
Matthews, W. F.....	Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	P.C.
McBain, J. A.....	Elgin.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	P.C.
McCleave, R. J.....	Halifax.....	Halifax, N.S.....	P.C.
McDonald, R. M. T.....	Hamilton South.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	P.C.
McFarlane, M. L.....	Kootenay East.....	Cranbrook, B.C.....	P.C.
McGee, F. C.....	York-Scarborough.....	Don Mills, Ont.....	P.C.
McGrath, J. A.....	St. John's East.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	P.C.
McGregor, R. H.....	York East.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.
McIlraith, G. J.....	Ottawa West.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Lib.
McIntosh, Jack.....	Swift Current-Maple Creek.	Swift Current, Sask.....	P.C.
McLennan, W. A.....	New Westminster.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	P.C.
McMillan, W. H.....	Welland.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Lib.
McPhillips, A. D.....	Victoria (B.C.).....	Victoria, B.C.....	P.C.
McQuillan, H. C.....	Comox-Alberni.....	Courtenay, B.C.....	P.C.
McWilliam, G. R.....	Northumberland- Miramichi.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	Lib.
Meunier, Adrien.....	Papineau.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Michaud, H. J.....	Kent (N.B.).....	Buctouche, N.B.....	Lib.
Michener, Hon. Roland....	St. Paul's.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.
Speaker			
Milligan, C. A.....	Prince Edward-Lennox....	Napanee, Ont.....	P.C.
Mitchell, D. R.....	Sudbury.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	Lib.
Monteith, H. E.....	Verdun.....	Verdun, Que.....	P.C.
Monteith, Hon. J. W.....	Perth.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of National Health and Welfare			
Montgomery, G. W.....	Victoria-Carleton.....	Woodstock, N.B.....	P.C.
More, K. H.....	Regina City.....	Regina, Sask.....	P.C.
Morissette, Émilien.....	Rimouski.....	Mont Joli, Que.....	P.C.
Morris, E. L.....	Halifax.....	Halifax, N.S.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce			
Morton, M. D.....	Davenport.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.
Muir, G. R.....	Lisgar.....	Roland, Man.....	P.C.
Muir, Robert.....	Cape Breton North and Victoria.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	P.C.
Murphy, J. W.....	Lambton West.....	Camlachie, Ont.....	P.C.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Nasserden, E.	Rosthern	Warman, Sask.	P.C.
Nesbitt, W. B.	Oxford	Woodstock, Ont.	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs			
Nielsen, Erik	Yukon	Whitehorse, Yukon	P.C.
Nixon, G. E.	Algoma West	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Lib.
Noble, P. V.	Grey North	Shallow Lake, Ont.	P.C.
Nowlan, Hon. George C.	Digby-Annapolis-Kings	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Minister of National Revenue			
Nugent, Terry J.	Edmonton-Strathcona	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
O'Hurley, Hon. Raymond	Lotbinière	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Minister of Defence Production			
O'Leary, Clement A.	Antigonish-Guysborough	Antigonish, N.S.	P.C.
Ormiston, J. N.	Melville	Cupar, Sask.	P.C.
Pallett, John	Peel	Erindale, Ont.	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister			
Parizeau, Roger	Lac-Saint-Jean	Alma, Que.	P.C.
Pascoe, J. E.	Moose Jaw-Lake Centre	Moose Jaw, Sask.	P.C.
Paul, Rémi	Berthier-Maskinongé- Delanaudière	Louiseville, Que.	P.C.
Payne, W. H.	Coast-Capilano	West Vancouver, B.C.	P.C.
Pearson, Hon. L. B.	Algoma East	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Leader of the Opposition			
Peters, Arnold	Timiskaming	New Liskeard, Ont.	C.C.F.
Phillips, O. H.	Prince	Alberton, P.E.I.	P.C.
Pickersgill, Hon. J. W.	Bonavista-Twillingate	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Pigeon, L. J.	Joliette-L'Assomption- Montcalm	Joliette, Que.	P.C.
Pitman, Walter George	Peterborough	Peterborough, Ont.	N.P.
Pratt, R. John	Jacques-Cartier-Lasalle	Dorval, Que.	P.C.
Pugh, D. V.	Okanagan Boundary	Oliver, B.C.	P.C.
Racine, Jean-Paul	Beauce	St. Honoré de Shenley, Que.	Lib.
Rapp, Reynold	Humboldt-Melfort	Spalding, Sask.	P.C.
Ratelle, J. G.	Lafontaine	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Rea, C. E.	Spadina	Toronto, Ont.	P.C.
Deputy Chairman of Committees			
Regier, Erhart	Burnaby-Coquitlam	East Burnaby, B.C.	C.C.F.
Régnier, Laurier	St. Boniface	St. Boniface, Man.	P.C.
Ricard, Théogène	Saint-Hyacinthe-Bagot	Saint-Hyacinthe, Que.	P.C.
Richard, Charles	Kamouraska	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	P.C.
Richard, J. A.	Saint-Maurice-Lafleche	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Lib.
Richard, J. T.	Ottawa East	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Roberge, Gabriel	Mégantic	Thetford Mines, Que.	Lib.
Robichaud, H. J.	Gloucester	Caraquet, N.B.	Lib.
Robinson, A. E.	Bruce	Kincardine, Ont.	P.C.
Rogers, Harris G. C.	Red Deer	Red Deer, Alta.	P.C.
Rompré, Aristide	Portneuf	St. Ubald, Que.	P.C.
Rouleau, Guy	Dollard	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Rowe Hon. W. Earl	Dufferin-Simcoe	Newton Robinson, Ont.	P.C.
Rynard, P. B.	Simcoe East	Orillia, Ont.	P.C.
Séigny, Hon. Pierre	Longueuil	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Associate Minister of National Defence			
Simpson, Robert	Churchill	Flin Flon, Man.	P.C.
Skoreyko, William	Edmonton East	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
Slogan, Joseph	Springfield	East Selkirk, Man.	P.C.
Small, R. H.	Danforth	Toronto, Ont.	P.C.
Smallwood, C. S.	Battle River-Camrose	Irma, Alta.	P.C.
Smith, Arthur R.	Calgary South	Calgary, Alta.	P.C.
Smith, H. E.	Simcoe North	Barrie, Ont.	P.C.
Smith, John	Lincoln	St. Catharines, Ont.	P.C.
Smith, W. Murray	Winnipeg North	Winnipeg, Man.	P.C.
Southam, R. R.	Moose Mountain	Gainsborough, Sask.	P.C.
Speakman, J. S.	Wetaskiwin	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	P.C.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Spencer, N. L.....	Essex West.....	Windsor, Ont.....	P.C.
Stanton, Hayden.....	Leeds.....	Seeley's Bay, Ont.....	P.C.
Starr, Hon. Michael.....	Ontario.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of Labour			
Stearns, G. M.....	Compton-Frontenac.....	Lac Mégantic, Que.....	P.C.
Stefanson, Eric.....	Selkirk.....	Gimli, Man.....	P.C.
Stewart, R. D. C.....	Charlotte.....	St. George, N.B.....	P.C.
Stinson, F. C.....	York Centre.....	Toronto, Ont.....	P.C.
Tardif, Paul.....	Russel.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Lib.
Tassé, Y. R.....	Quebec East.....	Sillery, Que.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Public Works			
Taylor, J. R.....	Vancouver-Burrard.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	P.C.
Thomas, W. H. A.....	Middlesex West.....	Strathroy, Ont.....	P.C.
Thompson, B. C.....	Northumberland.....	Brighton, Ont.....	P.C.
Thrasher, R. D.....	Essex South.....	Windsor, Ont.....	P.C.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Labour			
Tremblay, J. N.....	Roberval.....	Roberval, Que.....	P.C.
Tucker, J. R.....	Trinity-Conception.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Lib.
Valade, Georges J.....	Sainte-Marie.....	Montreal, Que.....	P.C.
Van Horne, J. C.....	Restigouche-Madawaska...	Campbellton, N.B.....	P.C.
Villeneuve, O. F.....	Glengarry-Prescott.....	Maxville, Ont.....	P.C.
Vivian, Percy.....	Durham.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	P.C.
Walker, Hon. D. J.....	Rosedale.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Minister of Public Works			
Webb, Rodney A.....	Hastings-Frontenac.....	Norwood, Ont.....	P.C.
Webster, A. R.....	Saint-Antoine-Westmount..	Westmount, Que.....	P.C.
Weichel, O. W.....	Waterloo North.....	Elmira, Ont.....	P.C.
White, H. O.....	Middlesex East.....	Glanworth, Ont.....	P.C.
Winch, Harold E.....	Vancouver East.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	C.C.F.
Winkler, E. A.....	Grey-Bruce.....	Hanover, Ont.....	P.C.
Woolliams, Eldon M.....	Bow River.....	Calgary, Alta.....	P.C.
Wratten, Jack.....	Brantford.....	Brantford, Ont.....	P.C.
Vacancy—Esquimalt-Saanich, B.C.			

Officers of the House of Commons

Clerk of the House	Léon-J. Raymond
Sergeant-at-Arms	Lieutenant-Colonel David V. Currie
Clerk Assistant	T. R. Montgomery
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel ..	Maurice Ollivier
Second Clerk Assistant	J. Gordon Dubroy
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	Paul Geymonet

CHIEFS OF PRINCIPAL BRANCHES

Committee and Private Legislation	Antonio Plouffe
Reporting:	
English Section	W. W. Buskard
French Section	Paul Frenette
Journals—	
English Section	J. Gordon Dubroy
French Section	Francis Schryburt
Orders of the Day and Parliamentary Papers	H. Crossley Sherwood
Personnel	Leonard C. Hill
Index and Reference	Samuel C. Sager
Members' Stenographers	Patrice Cyr
Stationery and Requisitions	D. O. Ayotte
Postmaster	
Parliamentary Distribution Office	W. R. Gray
Protective Service	J.-P. Lucien Groulx
Parliamentary Restaurant	W. Pentecost

The House of Commons is composed of 265 elected representatives of the people of Canada. These members of Parliament are elected from 263 electoral districts, or constituencies as they are more generally known. Two electoral districts, Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Queens, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, elect two members each.

The British North America Act, 1867, federally united the then Province of Canada (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), the Province of Nova

Scotia and the Province of New Brunswick, and created four provinces to be known as Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It also provided for an elected House of Commons of 181 members of whom 82 would be elected from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia and 15 from the Province of New Brunswick. Provision was made for increasing the number of members from time to time and for the taking of a census of the population of Canada each tenth year commencing with the

year 1871. As new provinces entered Confederation they were granted representation in the House of Commons, and following each decennial census, a Representation Act was passed providing for a readjustment of representation in the Commons. Under present legislation, the representation of each province is computed by a mathematical formula applied to the population of each province, but subject to certain exceptions such as that which provides that no province shall have fewer members than it has senators. Following the census of 1951, the subsequent Representation Act provided for provincial representation in the House of Commons as follows: Ontario 85, Quebec 75, Nova Scotia 12, New Brunswick 10, Manitoba 14, British Columbia 22, Prince Edward Island 4, Saskatchewan 17, Alberta 17, Newfoundland 7, Yukon Territory 1, Northwest Territories 1,—a total of 265.

The *Canada Elections Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 23, as amended) provides that with certain specified exceptions any qualified elector under this Act, may be a candidate at an election. Among the specified exceptions are government contractors, members of the legislature of any province, certain public officers, persons in the employ of the government, having such capacities at the time of the election and persons found guilty of corrupt or illegal election practices during desig-

nated periods following such conviction. To be nominated, a candidate must have the signature of twenty-five qualified electors on his nomination papers and must deposit the sum of \$200.00.

A qualified elector is one who is of the full age of 21 years or will attain such age on or before polling day at such election; is a Canadian citizen or other British subject; and in the case of a British subject other than a Canadian citizen has been ordinarily resident in Canada for the 12 months immediately preceding polling day at such election. However, officials holding certain positions, e.g., the Chief Electoral Officer, the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, Returning Officers during their term of office, except where there is an equality of votes on the official addition of votes or on a recount, Judges appointed by the Governor in Council, inmates of penal and certain other institutions and other persons disqualified by law, may not vote.

A House of Commons is elected for no longer than five years following each general election, subject to earlier dissolution by the Governor General. In the event of a vacancy occurring, by death of a member or otherwise, during the life of a Parliament, a writ for the holding of a by-election must, as a rule, be issued within six months of the

receipt by the Chief Electoral Officer of a warrant for the issuance of such writ. Provision is made in the British North America Act for a session of the Parliament of Canada at least once in every year "so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session".

The House of Commons has a Speaker, a Chairman of Committees (who is also Deputy Speaker of the House) and a Deputy Chairman of Committees.

The presiding officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, who is chosen from the elected members at the opening of each Parliament following a general election. His term of office is only for the duration of that Parliament. It is the established practice to have a Speaker whose language is English followed by one whose language is French and vice versa.

This procedure is also followed in the Senate where the Speaker is appointed by the Governor in Council. The practice also provides that the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons are never of the same language.

In the House of Commons, when the language of the Speaker is English, the language of the Chairman of Committees, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is French. In

addition to presiding at all meetings of the House, the Speaker enforces the observance of its rules, maintains its rights and privileges and acts as the official spokesman of the House as occasion may require. He is also responsible to the House for the management of its internal affairs and the operation of its branches and services.

In addition to the Speaker of the House there are two other officers elected by the House from among its members to assist him. The Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is elected near the beginning of the first session after an election and acts for the full Parliament. It is his duty to preside over the Committee of the Whole, the Committee of Supply and the Committee of Ways and Means, and also to replace the Speaker in the Chair when required. The Deputy Chairman of Committees is elected at the opening of each session and acts for that session only. He assists the Chairman and presides over the various Committees of the Whole House and at times takes the Chair of the House.

The Standing Orders of the House provide for the following standing committees: Privileges and Elections; Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; Miscellaneous Private Bills; Banking and Commerce; Public Accounts; Agriculture and Colonization; Standing

Orders; Marine and Fisheries; Mines, Forests and Waters; Industrial Relations; Debates; External Affairs; Estimates; and Veterans Affairs. There are also standing joint committees on Printing, on the Parliamentary Restaurant and on the Library of Parliament composed of members of the House of Commons and the Senate. In addition special committees are appointed each session as required, some of which are joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons. A Committee on Government Railways, Airlines and Shipping is also appointed each year.

The Clerk of the House of Commons, who is also a commissioner appointed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to members of the House, holds the rank of deputy minister under the terms of the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended). He is responsible for the safe-keeping of all the papers and records of the House and has the direction and control of all its officers and clerks, subject to such orders as he may, from time to time, receive from the Speaker or the House. He is the chief recording officer of the House, and his minutes are a summary of the daily proceedings of the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attends the Speaker with the Mace (which is the symbol of the authority of the House) on all required occasions. He is

responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace and the furniture and fittings of the House. At the outset of each session, or as the service of the House from time to time requires, with the approval of the Speaker, he engages such sessional and temporary constables, messengers, pages and labourers as are necessary.

The Clerk Assistant reads the Orders of the Day and acts as reading clerk for any committee reports or other documents or papers required to be read in the House. All orders of the House for the production of papers or other documents are signed by the Clerk Assistant on behalf of the Clerk. When the House is in committee, the Clerk Assistant acts as clerk of the committee and takes minutes of its proceedings and keeps any other necessary records. The Clerk Assistant acts for the Clerk in the latter's absence.

The Second Clerk Assistant is responsible for seeing that all bills, motions and resolutions being processed through the House and any other documents required by the House are on the Table and are available to members. He also calls the names of the members when a division takes place in the House. When the House is in committee he assists the Clerk Assistant in keeping records and minutes, prepares memoranda or other data as required and acts for the Clerk Assistant in his absence.

The administrative organization of the House consists of the following branches: Committees and Private Legislation, Index and Reference, Journals, Law, Orders of the Day and Parliamentary Papers, Personnel, Postal, Reporting, Sergeant-at-Arms, Stationery and Requisitions, and Stenographic. In addition, the Joint Parliamentary Distribution Office (which provides for the daily distribution of public documents to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials and others) and the Joint Parliamentary Restaurant and Cafeteria form part of the administrative organization of the House of Commons, although they serve both Houses.

The Committees and Private Legislation Branch (West Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa) provides secretarial assistance for the meetings of all standing and special committees of the House; advises on procedure in committees and assists chairmen of committees in the preparation of reports. This Branch also handles all matters relating to private bills.

The Index and Reference Branch prepares semi-monthly cumulative and sessional indexes to the Commons Debates, and the index to the Commons Journals. This branch also provides reference service to members, officials and the public.

The Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation,

editing and indexing of the day to day minutes and proceedings of the House. This report, known as "Votes and Proceedings", is issued daily during the session. A copy, signed by the Clerk of the House, is forwarded to the Governor General each day. At the close of each session the daily "Votes and Proceedings" are revised and printed in a bound volume known as the "Journals of the House of Commons of Canada", which is the official record of the proceedings of the House. The Branch has both an English and a French section and the daily documents and Journals appear separately in each language.

The Law Branch, which is headed by the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, provides assistance to members of the House of Commons in the drafting of bills, motions, resolutions and the like; prepares memoranda and opinions on legal and constitutional subjects and practices; advises on proposed amendments to bills and, when amendments are adopted, inserts them in bills; certifies all bills for printing; prepares parchments of bills for transmission to the Senate; prepares interim and main supply bills; and is also responsible for the editing of the annual statutes at the close of each session of Parliament.

The Orders of the Day and Parliamentary Papers Branch is responsible for the editing of all questions, motions, resolutions and the like which

are received from members of the House for inclusion as notices of motions in "Votes and Proceedings". It has charge of the preparation of "Routine Proceedings and Orders of the Day", which is the daily agenda of the House of Commons. This Branch also acts as custodian of all documents which are tabled from time to time in the House. An information service with respect to all documents tabled is available to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials, newspaper men and other interested parties.

The Reporting Branch, which has an English and a French section, provides a verbatim reporting service covering the debates which take place in the House itself and the discussions and evidence given before its various standing and special committees. A daily edition of the debates of the House is edited, translated and printed over night and distributed in both languages to members and others the following morning. A revised edition in bound volumes is published following the close of each session.

The Personnel Branch is responsible for the maintenance of all necessary records, files and other documents of the staff of the House. During sessions the staff numbers approximately 700 persons.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Branch maintains various services for the House, including a protective and security service, a uniformed messenger service and during the session, a uniformed page staff which services the members in the Commons Chamber. This Branch is also responsible for the maintenance and care of the interior, including office furniture and fixtures, of that part of the Parliament Building which is under the control of the House of Commons.

A voice control system and simultaneous translation from English to French and from French to English is also provided.

Recent legislation provides for the appointment on an annual basis of sixteen Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministers. Such an appointment does not disqualify a member from sitting and voting in the House of Commons.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Auditor General.....	A. M. Henderson, O.B.E., C.A.
Assistant Auditor General.....	M. I. Stevenson, C.A.
Supervisors of Audit.....	J. R. Douglas (Acting) G. R. Long, C.A. B. A. Millar, C.A. D. A. Smith (acting) A. B. Stokes, C.A.

The Office of the Auditor General is provided for in the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). Prior to Confederation the accounts of the Province of Canada were audited by a Board of Audit, with the "Auditor", an officer of the Department of Finance, as chairman. This method of audit was continued until 1878, when *An Act to provide for the better Auditing of the Public Accounts* (S.C., 1878, Chapter 7) provided for the appointment of the Auditor General, to examine the public accounts and report to the House of Commons.

The Auditor General of Canada is appointed by the Governor in Council, by commission under the Great Seal, to hold office during good behaviour until he attains the age of sixty-five years, and is removable by the Governor

General on address of both the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor in Council may appoint a person temporarily to perform the duties of the Auditor General during a vacancy in that office.

The function of the Office is to examine the accounts relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to public property. The Office also audits the accounts of various Crown corporations and other instrumentalities.

The annual report of the Auditor General (made through the Minister of Finance to the House of Commons) calls attention to any irregularity, any exceptional procedure, any unauthorized or uncertified expenditure, any loss through fraud, any special payment by warrant, or any matter which the

Auditor General feels he should bring to the attention of the House of Commons. The annual report is required by statute to be laid before the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year, or, if Parliament is then not in session, within fifteen days

after the commencement of the next ensuing session, provided that if the Minister does not, within the time prescribed, present the report to the House of Commons, the Auditor General shall transmit the report to the Speaker for tabling in the House of Commons.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons
jointly

Principal Officers

Parliamentary LibrarianErik John Spicer
Associate LibrarianGuy Sylvestre
Assistant Librarian (English)R. M. Hamilton
Chief Reference LibrarianT. E. Monette
Cataloguing (English), ChiefF. A. Moore
Cataloguing (French), ChiefGuy Forget

The Library of Parliament as such was established by *An Act in relation to the Library of Parliament* (S.C., 1871, Chapter 21—now the *Library of Parliament Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 166, as amended). Prior to 1871, the parliamentary library was administered by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The Library of Parliament keeps all books, paintings, maps and other effects that

are in the joint possession of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, for the use of both Houses of Parliament.

The direction and control of the Library of Parliament is vested in the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, assisted by a joint committee appointed by the two Houses at each session.

THE JUDICIARY

THE JUDICIARY

Section 101 of the British North America Act provides that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, provide for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada. Under this authority there have been established the Supreme Court of Canada, which is now the final court of appeal for Canada, and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In connection with the administration of justice in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Parliament has established the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

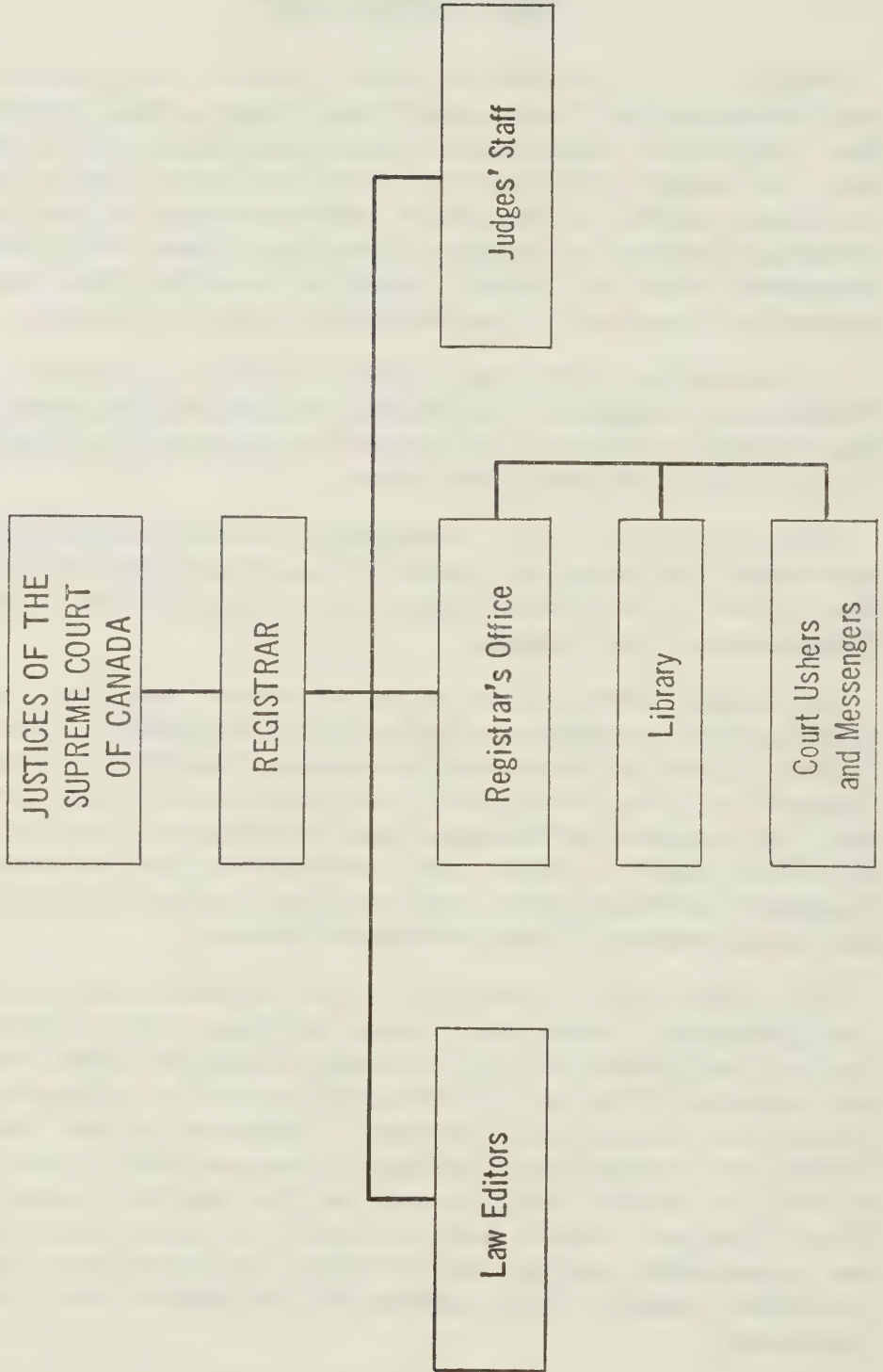
There have also been established several boards that are, by statute, designated as courts of record, e.g. the Tariff Board, the Income Tax Appeal Board and the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

The British North America Act provides that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each province except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It also provides that the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges so appointed shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. This publication does not deal with the constitution and organization of these provincial courts.

By virtue of the provisions of the Supreme Court Act and the Exchequer Court Act, Judges of those courts hold office during good behaviour up to the age of seventy-five years but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Members of the Board of Transport Commissioners and of the Income Tax Appeal Board, as well as certain officials such as the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Civil Service Commissioners, are removable during their tenure of office only by the Governor General upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The provisions concerning salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges are found in the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended).

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA



SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Robert Taschereau

The Honourable Mr. Justice Charles Holland Locke

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Robert Cartwright

The Honourable Mr. Justice Gerald Fauteux

The Honourable Mr. Justice Douglas Charles Abbott

The Honourable Mr. Justice Ronald Martland

The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilfred Judson

The Honourable Mr. Justice Roland Almon Ritchie

Principal Officers

Registrar K. J. Matheson, Q.C.

Deputy RegistrarFrançois des Rivières

Law Editor Mills Shipley

Joint Librarians.....Charles-Ed. Gobeil, Q.C.
W. J. B. Grierson

Secretary to the Chief Justice..... W. K. Campbell

Clerk of Process.....R. P. Boudreau

Accountant B. LaRose

The Supreme Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Supreme Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 259, as amended).

The Supreme Court has, holds and exercises exclusive ultimate appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and for Canada, and the judgment of the Court in all cases is final and conclusive. However, an appeal to the Judicial

Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom may still be made, by leave of that body, in civil actions instituted prior to December 23, 1949.

The Court also has jurisdiction to hear and consider matters referred to it by the Governor in Council, the hearing of applications for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and other matters under the jurisdiction conferred upon it by the following statutes:

the *Admiralty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 1)
 the *Aeronautics Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)
 the *Bankruptcy Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 14)
 the *Criminal Code* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 51, as amended)
 the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 87, as amended)
 the *Exchequer Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98, as amended)
 the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 111, as amended)
 the *National Defence Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184, as amended)
 the *Railway Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)
 the *Winding-up Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 296)

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice, called the Chief Justice of Canada, and eight puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge who is, or has been, a judge of a Superior Court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces. At least three of the judges must be appointed from among the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court, or the barristers or advocates of the Province of Quebec. The judges cease to hold office upon attaining the age of seventy-five years.

The Registrar of the Court is appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. Subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice, he oversees and directs the officers, clerks

and employees appointed to the Court. The Registrar also has authority to exercise such of the jurisdiction of a judge sitting in chambers as may be conferred upon him by general rules or orders under the *Supreme Court Act*.

The Deputy Registrar is also appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. He exercises and performs such powers and duties of the Registrar as are assigned to him by the Registrar, and may exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Registrar if the Registrar is absent or unable to act or the office of the Registrar is vacant.

The Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the Minister directs, reports and publishes the judgments of the Court.

The reports of the decisions of the Court are published (together with the reports of the Exchequer Court) as the

"Canada Law Reports". These reports are utilized for judicial guidance and are also sold to the legal profession and to the public.

The Supreme Court Library, which deals with both French civil law and English common

law, is utilized by the judges and officials of both the Supreme and Exchequer Courts and by members of the legal profession practising before these courts. It is also accessible to, and is largely used by, departmental solicitors and members of the bar generally.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Joseph Thorarinn Thorson, President
The Honourable John Charles Alexander Cameron
The Honourable John Doherty Kearney
The Honourable Alphonse Fournier
The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin
The Honourable Arthur L. Thurlow

Principal Officers

Registrar Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.
Deputy Registrars and Law Editors.. Ralph M. Spankie, Q.C.
Adrien E. Richard, B.C.L.
Clerk of Process.....F. J. Trowbridge

The Exchequer Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Exchequer Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98 as amended). It was also established on its Admiralty side by *The Admiralty Act*, 1891 (S.C., 1891, Chapter 29—now the *Exchequer Court Act*) and was constituted a prize court on its Admiralty side by *The Canada Prize Act*, 1945 (S.C., 1945, Chapter 12—now the *Canada Prize Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 28).

The Exchequer Court, functioning under the authority vested in it by Parliament, is a court of first instance and has appellate jurisdiction in certain matters. The jurisdic-

tion of the Court extends to the whole of Canada and in the exercise of that jurisdiction the Court holds sittings in the principal cities throughout the country. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to cases where claims are made by or against the Crown in right of Canada.

Numerous enactments have implemented the jurisdiction vested in the Court. Principal among these are: the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for income tax; the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 89, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for such duty; the

Petition of Right Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 210) providing for claims for relief by the subject against the Crown; the *Expropriation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106) providing for claims for compensation for land expropriated; the various enactments dealing with patent, copyright and trademark; enactments dealing with customs and excise including appeals from decisions of the Tariff Board. Numerous actions coming under the Court's jurisdiction are brought by the Crown by way of information.

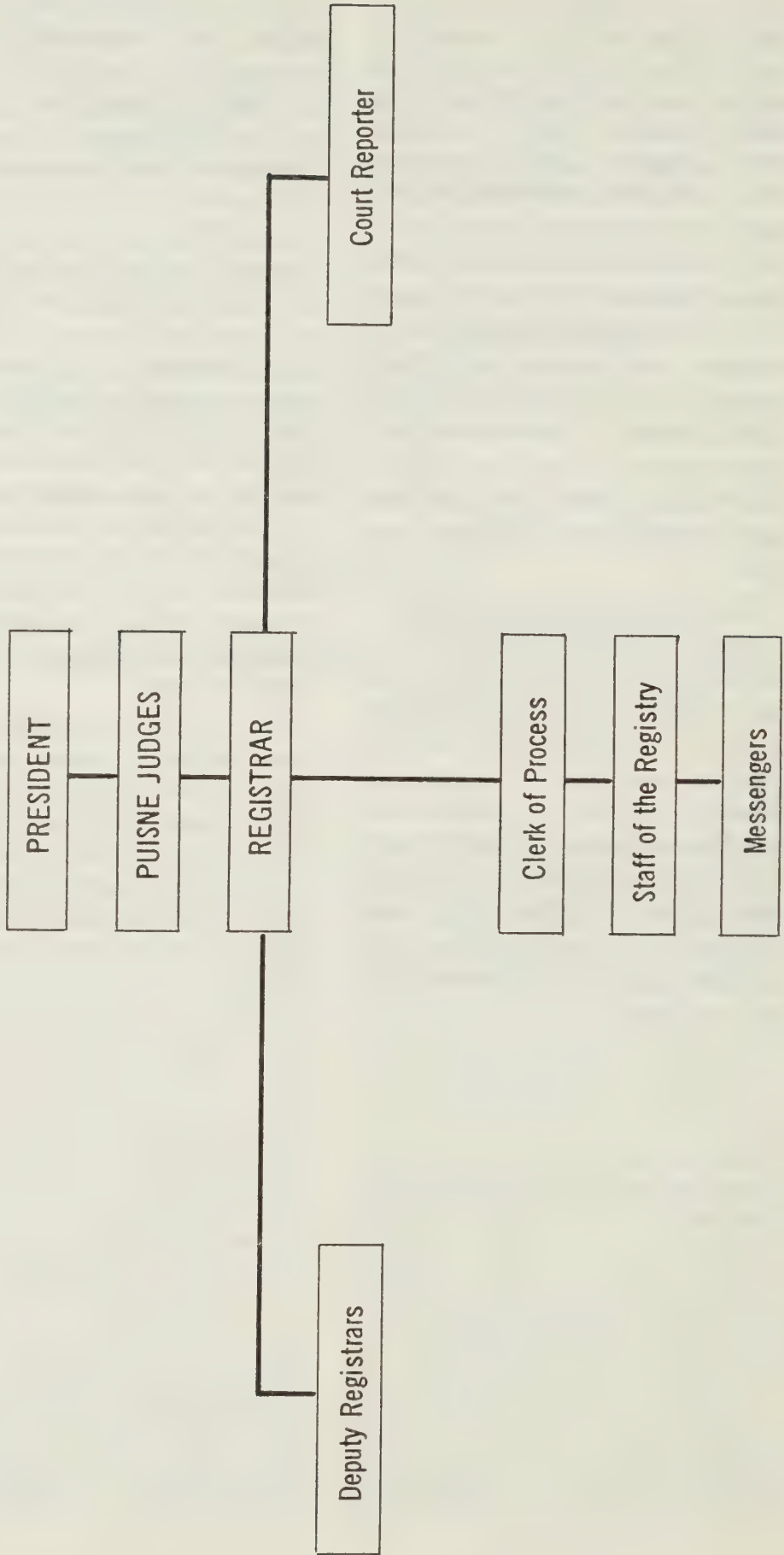
On its Admiralty side jurisdiction is exercised by the Court throughout Canada and the waters thereof in cases of contract and tort and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam* arising out of or connected with navigation and shipping. Admiralty districts have been established in eight of the ten provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta being the exceptions,

and are presided over by local judges in Admiralty. The decisions of these local judges in Admiralty may be appealed to the Exchequer Court or directly to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Under its present constitution the Court is made up of the President and five puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge of the Court who is or has been a judge of a superior or county court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces.

The principal officers provided for in the establishment of the Court are the Registrar (who must be a barrister of at least five years' standing) and two Deputy Registrars (who are also Law Editors of the Exchequer Court Reports).

COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT



COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street

Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable John Charles Alexander Cameron,
President

The Honourable Joseph Thorarinn Thorson

The Honourable John Doherty Kearney

The Honourable Alphonse Fournier

The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin

The Honourable Arthur Louis Thurlow

The Honourable Louis McCoskery Ritchie

The Honourable George Eric Tritschler

The Honourable Kenneth Gibson Morden

The Honourable Edouard Tellier

Principal Officers

Registrar Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.

Deputy Registrars Ralph M. Spankie, Q.C.

Adrien E. Richard, B.C.L.

Clerk of Process F. J. Trowbridge

The Court Martial Appeal Court is a superior Court of record established by an amendment to Section 190 of the National Defence Act assented to on March 20, 1959. The Court succeeds the Court Martial Appeal Board.

The Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court consist of not less than four judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as are appointed by the Governor in Council. The President, one of the Judges of the Court Martial

Appeal Court, is designated by the Governor in Council. Three judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court constitute a quorum.

The Court may sit and hear appeals at any place or places.

The Registrar of the Exchequer Court is *ex officio* the Registrar of the Court Martial Appeal Court and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Exchequer Court perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court Martial Appeal Court.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

The Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory

Federal Building, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Parker

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Jack F. Worsell

The Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories

Public Building, Yellowknife, N. W. T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Howard Sissons

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Raoul L. Esmonde

The Territorial Courts, currently provided for, in the case of the Yukon by the *Yukon Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended), and in the case of the Northwest Territories by the *Northwest Territories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended) are superior courts of record having civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the respective territories for which they are established. These courts have also an appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, with respect to certain decisions of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

The Courts sit at Whitehorse and Yellowknife respectively, and at such other places in their territory as the judge of the Court directs.

The judges of the Courts are appointed by the Governor in Council, hold office during good behaviour and cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years.

The Clerk of the Court and Sheriff for each Court and Territory is appointed by the Governor in Council.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE EXECUTIVE

The executive power in Canada is vested in the Queen by the British North America Act, 1867. It consists of (a) statutory power, which is derived from that Act and from legislation of Parliament and (b) prerogative power, which may be described as a residual authority of the Sovereign as head of the State. The Governor General is the Queen's representative in Canada. The Governor in Council exercises executive functions on behalf of the Queen.

The Governor in Council is the Governor General, the representative of the Queen as Sovereign of Canada, "acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada" (section 13 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867). The Privy Councils in Canada and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are the only bodies of their kind in the Commonwealth. The members of the Canadian Privy Council, when duly sworn, remain Privy Councillors for life. However, in actual constitutional practice the executive body is the Committee of the Privy Council, which is composed of those members who make up the administration of the day, i.e. the Cabinet. The formal acts of the Governor in Council emerge as orders in council, supplemented when necessary by a proclamation.

The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, is composed of the ministers of the Crown, who make up the administration in power. The members are all sworn of the Privy Council as well as to office. In practice, they are chosen from amongst the members of the House of Commons or the Senate, or they seek election to the House of Commons shortly after their appointment to the Cabinet. The Cabinet has no statutory basis; its functions rest on conventions and customs created in the development of a constitutional monarchy and democratic system. It relies for his tenure of office on the confidence of the House of Commons. Cabinet ministers supervise and are responsible for the operations and activities of the various administrative units made up of departments and governmental agencies. Sometimes one or more ministers without portfolio are appointed to the Cabinet. The Cabinet is the co-ordinator of the multifarious activities of government and is concerned with decisions on matters of policy, the implementation of some of which may require a formal authority by the Governor in Council, but often takes other forms such as a statement in Parliament, the introduction of legislation, a communication to foreign governments or instructions by a minister to his department.

Two committees of the Privy Council are established by statute: these are the Treasury Board and the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. The work of the Cabinet is also facilitated by the use of non-statutory committees, both standing and ad hoc.

The Treasury Board was first established by Order in Council P.C. 3 of July 2, 1867. Its powers and constitution are now governed by the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). Consisting of the Minister of Finance as chairman and five other members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, it deals with all matters relating to finance, revenues, estimates, expenditures and financial commitments, accounts, personnel establishments, the terms and conditions of employment in the public service, referred to the Board by the Governor in Council, or on which the Board considers it necessary to act under power conferred by the *Financial Administration Act* or any other Act.

The Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research, established under the *Research Council Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 239, as amended), consists of the Minister of Trade and Commerce as chairman and six other ministers of the Crown. The functions of this committee are: (a) to advise the government on all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada; (b) to assign any such matters to the National Research Council for consideration and action; and (c) to be responsible for the expenditure of any monies provided by Parliament for scientific and industrial research in general.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY, COMMONLY CALLED THE CABINET

In order of precedence in the Privy Council

1. The Right Honourable **John George Diefenbaker**, Prime Minister.
2. The Honourable **Howard Charles Green**, Secretary of State for External Affairs.
3. The Honourable **Donald Methuen Fleming**, Minister of Finance and Receiver General.
4. The Honourable **George Hees**, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
5. The Honourable **Léon Balcer**, Minister of Transport.
6. The Honourable **Gordon Churchill**, D.S.O., Minister of Veterans Affairs.
7. The Honourable **Edmund Davie Fulton**, Minister of Justice and Attorney General.
8. The Honourable **George Clyde Nowlan**, Minister of National Revenue.
9. The Honourable **Douglas Scott Harkness**, G.M., Minister of National Defence.
10. The Honourable **Ellen Louks Fairclough**, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.
11. The Honourable **J. Angus MacLean**, D.S.C., Minister of Fisheries.
12. The Honourable **Michael Starr**, Minister of Labour.
13. The Honourable **William McLean Hamilton**, Postmaster General.
14. The Honourable **William J. Browne**, Solicitor General.
15. The Honourable **Paul Comtois**, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys.
16. The Honourable **Jay Waldo Monteith**, Minister of National Health and Welfare.
17. The Honourable **Francis Alvin G. Hamilton**, Minister of Agriculture.
18. The Honourable **J. Raymond O'Hurley**, Minister of Defence Production.
19. The Honourable **David J. Walker**, Minister of Public Works.
20. The Honourable **Pierre Sévigny**, Associate Minister of National Defence.
21. The Honourable **Hugh John Flemming**, Minister of Forestry.
22. The Honourable **Noël Dorion**, Secretary of State.
23. The Honourable **Walter Dinsdale**, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.
24. The Honourable **George Ernest Halpenny**, Minister without Portfolio.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

East Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable John George Diefenbaker, P.C., Q.C.,
M.P., Prime Minister

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Privy Council and
Secretary to the Cabinet R. B. Bryce

Assistant Clerk of the Privy
Council A. M. Hill

Assistant Secretaries to the
Cabinet Jean Fournier
J. S. Hodgson
W. R. Martin

Registrar of the Cabinet W. E. D. Halliday

The present Privy Council Office was established under section 11 of *The British North America Act, 1867*, which constituted a Council to aid and advise in the government of Canada to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. By section 130 of the Act, all officers of the provincial governments charged with duties relating to matters assigned by the Act to the Parliament of Canada were required to continue to discharge those duties until it should be otherwise provided by Parliament. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Executive

Council of the Province of Canada was sworn Clerk of the Privy Council on July 1, 1867, and carried on, almost without any change, the practices of his previous Office in the Province of Canada.

When the Privy Council Office was established its general function was, under the direction of the Clerk of the Privy Council, to assist the President of the Privy Council in Council business. The work was concerned with recommendations of Ministers of the Crown in fields where action was to be taken by the

Governor in Council and with despatches to and from the Colonial Office that required ministerial attention.

Since 1867 several changes in functions have taken place. In 1909 the duties involved in the handling of despatches were transferred to the new Department of External Affairs. In 1940 the Clerk of the Privy Council was also made Secretary to the Cabinet. As Secretary he was charged, under the direction of the Prime Minister, with various duties in connection with meetings of the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.

Since 1946, the Clerk of the Privy Council has been charged with the duty of examining, editing, registering and arranging for publication in Part II of the Canada Gazette of federal statutory regulations. This is now governed by the Regulations Act.

The organization of the Privy Council Office consists primarily of a Privy Council Section, a Cabinet Section and the Emergency Measures Organization. Other units, such as accounting, personnel, and administration, perform a common service for the Privy Council Office and the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Privy Council Section is concerned with: (1) the examination of submissions to the Governor in Council to ensure conformity with policy and legal requirements; preparation of draft orders; regis-

tration, circulation and filing of approved orders; administration, registration and custody of oaths of office and secrecy; (2) duties in connection with regulations under the Regulations Act.

The Cabinet Section deals with: (1) secretarial work for the Cabinet and for Cabinet committees, including the preparation of agenda, production of Cabinet documents, circulation of agenda and documents to Ministers, recording and circulating decisions; (2) work for interdepartmental committees, including the provision of chairmen, members and secretaries and the preparation of papers for and in behalf of such committees; (3) making special studies as required; (4) preparation of material from time to time for the Prime Minister; (5) liaison with departments and agencies of government on Cabinet matters.

The Emergency Measures Organization, established in 1957 to develop plans for carrying on civil government in the event of nuclear attack, assumed responsibility in September 1959 for the co-ordination of other Federal Civil Defence functions and for the maintenance of general liaison with the provinces on civic emergency planning matters.

The Office of the Prime Minister is organized into a

Secretariat, with officers responsible for secretarial duties of a general nature and, in addition, for:

1. The preparation of letters and messages to be sent by the Prime Minister in reply to correspondence and requests received;

2. The arrangement of appointments for individuals and delegations to interview the Prime Minister, privately or with his colleagues;

3. The arrangement for the Prime Minister of public appearances associated with government business;

4. Assisting the Prime Minister in his parliamentary duties, including the preparation of answers to questions and Orders for Return;

5. Releasing to the public, through the press, statements and announcements of the Prime Minister on matters of public interest.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

<i>Name of Member of the House of Commons</i>	<i>Minister</i>
Mr. Thomas M. Bell	Justice
Mr. Richard A. Bell	Finance
Mr. L. E. Cardiff	Agriculture
Mr. Egan Chambers	National Defence
Mr. John A. Charlton	Citizenship and Immigration
Mr. Roland L. English	Fisheries
Mr. Clayton W. Hodgson	Transport
Mr. Harry Jones	Veterans Affairs
Mr. W. H. Jorgenson	Agriculture
Mr. Marcel Lambert	National Revenue
Mr. Paul Martineau	Prime Minister
Mr. Edmund L. Morris	Trade and Commerce
Mr. Wallace B. Nesbitt	External Affairs
Mr. John C. Pallett	Prime Minister
Mr. Yvon-Roma Tassé	Public Works
Mr. Richard D. Thrasher	Labour

DEPARTMENTS
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS
BOARDS
AND
COMMISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Alvin Hamilton, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture

Special Assistant Roy A. Faibish
Private Secretary

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister S. C. Barry

Special Assistant to the
Deputy Minister S. R. N. Hodgins

Administration Branch

Assistant Deputy Minister

(Administration) S. J. Chagnon

Director, Economics Division A. H. Turner

Assistant Director Dr. A. E. Richards

Foreign Agricultural Relations

Officer H. L. Trueman

Director, Information Division J. S. McGiffin

Director, Departmental

Administration.

Director, Organization and Personnel .. R. J. Groves

Director, Property and Finance C. B. Grier

Production and Marketing Branch

Assistant Deputy Minister

(Production and Marketing) L. W. Pearsall

And Chairman, Agricultural
Stabilization Board

Director-General S. B. Williams

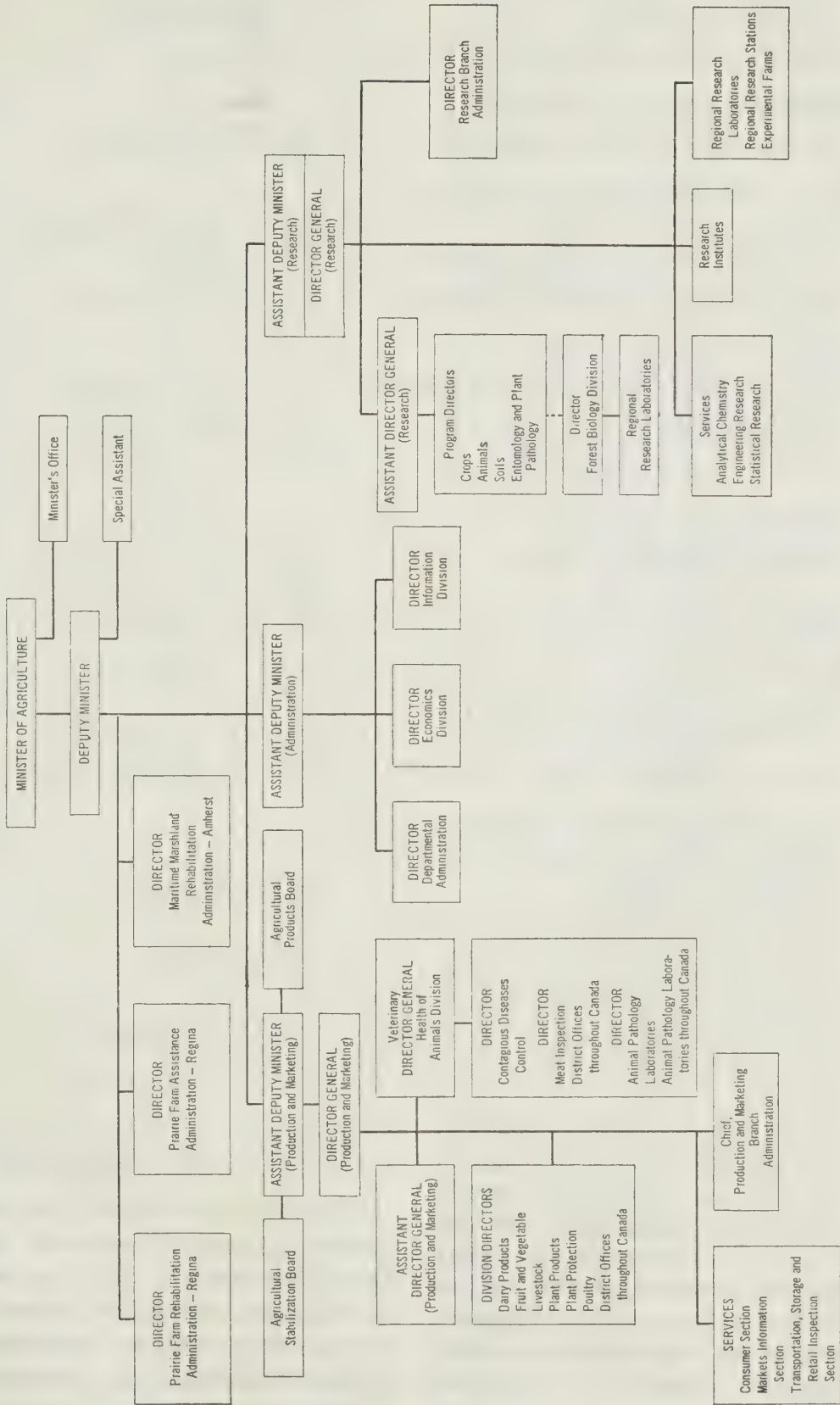
Assistant Director-General W. C. Cameron

Chief, Production and Marketing

Branch Administration J. C. Moffatt

Dairy Products Division, Director Dr. H. A. Derby

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Fruit and Vegetable Division, Director E. A. Eardley
 Livestock Division, Director H. J. Maybee
 Associate Director A. W. Peterson
 Poultry Division, Director A. D. Davey
 Health of Animals Division,
 Veterinary Director General Dr. K. F. Wells
 Animal Pathology Laboratories,
 Director (Hull, P.Q.) Dr. P. J. G. Plummer
 Plant Products Division, Director C. R. Phillips
 Plant Protection Division, Director Dr. C. W. Farstad
 Research Branch¹
 Assistant Deputy Minister (Research) . Dr. C. H. Goulden
 Director-General Dr. Robert Glen
 Director of Administration D. H. Laughland
 Program Directorate:
 Assistant Director-General Dr. J. C. Woodward
 Director (Animals) Dr. K. Rasmussen
 Director (Crops) Dr. D. G. Hamilton
 Director (Soils) Dr. P. O. Ripley
 Director (Entomology and
 Plant Pathology) Dr. B. N. Smallman
 Director (Forest Biology Division) Dr. M. L. Prebble
 Maritime Marshlands Rehabilitation
 Administration Director
 (Amherst, N.S.) J. S. Parker
 Prairie Farm Assistance Administra-
 tion, Director (Regina, Sask.) W. R. Bird
 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Adminis-
 tration, Director (Regina, Sask.) ... G. L. Mackenzie
 Associate Director of Rehabilitation ... G. J. Matte

The Department of Agriculture (originally the Bureau of Agriculture established by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada in 1852) was created by an Act for the Organization of the Department of Agriculture (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 53—now the

Department of Agriculture Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 66).

The Research Branch is the principal research agency of the Department. A Program directorate under the immediate direction of an Assistant Director General is charged

¹Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

with the planning and co-ordination of the research program. Five directors supervise the work of their respective fields of Animals, Crops, Soils, Entomology and Plant Pathology, and Forest Biology. The administrative aspects of the research program are the responsibility of the branch's Director of Administration. Three so-called Research Services—Statistics, Engineering and Analytical Chemistry—are associated with the branch administration at Ottawa.

Ten Research Institutes do basic research into the problems of agriculture and perform, on a national basis, such services as identification of insects, plants, and pathogens. Seven are located in Ottawa and one each at Belleville, London and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Apart from the Research Institutes, the research program is organized on a regional basis with the type of establishment varying with the area. In pioneer regions, studies are directed toward general agricultural practices, whereas in established agricultural areas, specific farm problems receive the specialized attention of research teams representing various branches of science.

Additionally, a chain of laboratories spread across the country are concerned with insects and diseases affecting forest and shade trees and the staffs of these laboratories work closely with the forest services and forest industries.

The Production and Marketing Branch brings under unified direction all departmental activities in the fields of agricultural production and marketing. The largest single unit in the branch is the Health of Animals Division. This division administers legislation designed to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious animal diseases, as well as for the health and sanitary inspection of meats and meat products entering inter-provincial or export trade. The division also conducts research in animal diseases.

Performance testing programs and the grading and inspection of meats, poultry and eggs, are included in the responsibilities of the Livestock Division and the Poultry Division. The former is also charged with the supervision of race track betting.

The Dairy Products Division carries on grading and inspection of dairy products, and the Fruit and Vegetables Division does similar work for fruits, vegetables, maple products and honey. Legislation respecting seeds, feeds, fertilizers and pesticides is administered by the Plant Products Division; while the Plant Protection Division administers regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act and for the certification of seed potatoes and flower bulbs.

The Administration Branch is concerned largely with general housekeeping and attention to the many details involved in the operation of a

large and complex organization. In addition, two divisions, whose field of activity embraces the whole department, form part of the Administration Branch. These are the Economics Division, and the Information Division.

The Economics Division, with its five regional offices acts as an economic and statistical research agency, collecting, analysing and interpreting economic information wherever these services are required within the department. It represents the department on credit, insurance and tariff matters; also in relation to international commodity agreements and the operations of various international organizations. Associated with the Economics Division is the work of the Foreign Agricultural Relations Officer.

The Information Division is the principal departmental agency concerned with the collection and dissemination of information arising from the work of the various units of the department. The division edits and publishes departmental publications, releases information in the form of news stories to the press and radio, and carries on a visual program involving motion pictures for screening and television use, and exhibits at fairs and exhibitions. In addition, the library facilities of the department are operated by the Information Division.

Other divisions of the Administration Branch are those of Organization and Personnel and Property and Finance. They are concerned with administering the human and physical resources of the department. They deal with matters of internal economy rather than having any obligations to the public.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board administers the Agricultural Stabilization Act (S.C., 1957-58, Chapter 22), which provides for a guaranteed yearly price for any agricultural product for which support, in the opinion of the board, may be necessary. The legislation aims at assuring stability of income to farmers by protecting them against a sudden and drastic decline in prices.

The Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 175) provides, through the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration, for the undertaking of a program of reclamation and development of the marshlands in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Under the Act, the federal government constructs and reconstructs the necessary dykes, aboiteaux, and breakwaters.

The Prairie Farm Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 213, as amended) provides, through the Prairie Farm Assistance

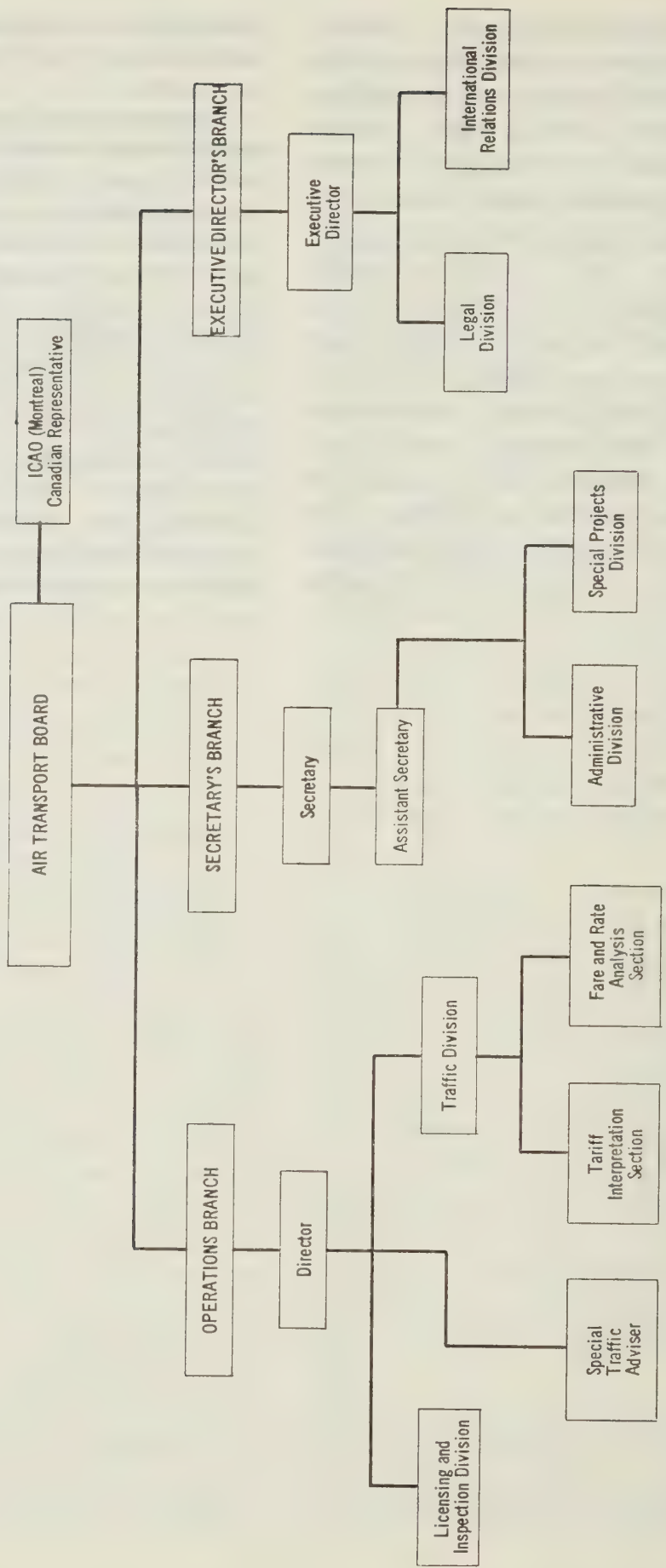
Administration, for benefit payments to farmers of the Prairie Provinces in townships having low crop yields because of drought, insect damage and other causes.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 214) deals with the rehabilitation of drought and soil drifting areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The policies and projects vary widely in nature and scope, but each has as its objective better utilization of land to minimize

problems of drought or the conservation of water for farm use.

The program is administered through the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration. Field operations are conducted from three regional engineering offices, 18 district offices and a number of project offices throughout the western provinces. The Administration is also responsible for the construction of other irrigation, land reclamation and land development work. These projects are undertaken by special arrangement with the provinces concerned.

AIR TRANSPORT BOARD



AIR TRANSPORT BOARD

Hunter Building, O'Connor Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Léon Balcer, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman P. Y. Davoud, O.B.E.,
D.S.O., D.F.C.
Members A. D. McLean, O.B.E.
J. L. G. Morisset

Principal Officers

Senior Adviser A. S. McDonald, Q.C.
Board Counsel and Examiner G. R. Younger
Director, Operations Branch J. R. Belcher
Director, Economics and Accounting
Branch
Secretary of the Board D. F. Quirt
Canadian Representative to ICAO .. J. R. K. Main

The Air Transport Board was established by a new Part II added to the *Aeronautics Act* by Chapter 28, S.C., 1944-45 (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2).

Its functions extend to the licensing of persons to operate commercial air services; the regulation of air carriers; making investigations and surveys as required by the Minister of Transport on the operation and development of commercial air services in Canada; advising the Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers under the *Aeronautics Act* in all matters relating to civil aviation.

The Senior Adviser is the senior staff member and advises the Board on policy matters, e.g. regulations, air agreements and intra-departmental arrangements. He also carries out liaison with the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Air Transport Association, the Air Industries and Transport Association and with foreign governments.

The Board consists of four Branches—Legal, Operations, Economics and Accounting, and the Secretary's.

The Legal Branch is under the direction of the Board Counsel and Examiner who

advises the Board on legal matters, conducts public or other hearing on behalf of the Board, prepares findings and makes recommendations thereon.

The Operations Branch includes the Traffic Division, the Special Traffic Adviser, the Operations Analyst, the Licensing and Inspection Division and the International Relations Division.

The Traffic Division analyzes tariffs; studies and reviews applications upon fare and rate structures; makes special studies on tariffs and rates; handles complaints; reviews assessed charges, invoices and free transportation returns; and maintains liaison with air carriers and other agencies in connection with tariffs.

The Special Traffic Adviser is concerned with the carrying out of investigations and the preparation of reports relating to special air traffic problems.

The Licensing and Inspection Division handles applications for licences to operate domestic and international commercial air services, prepares and issues statistical reports on air carriers and maintains the Commercial Air Services Directory. It also maintains close liaison with

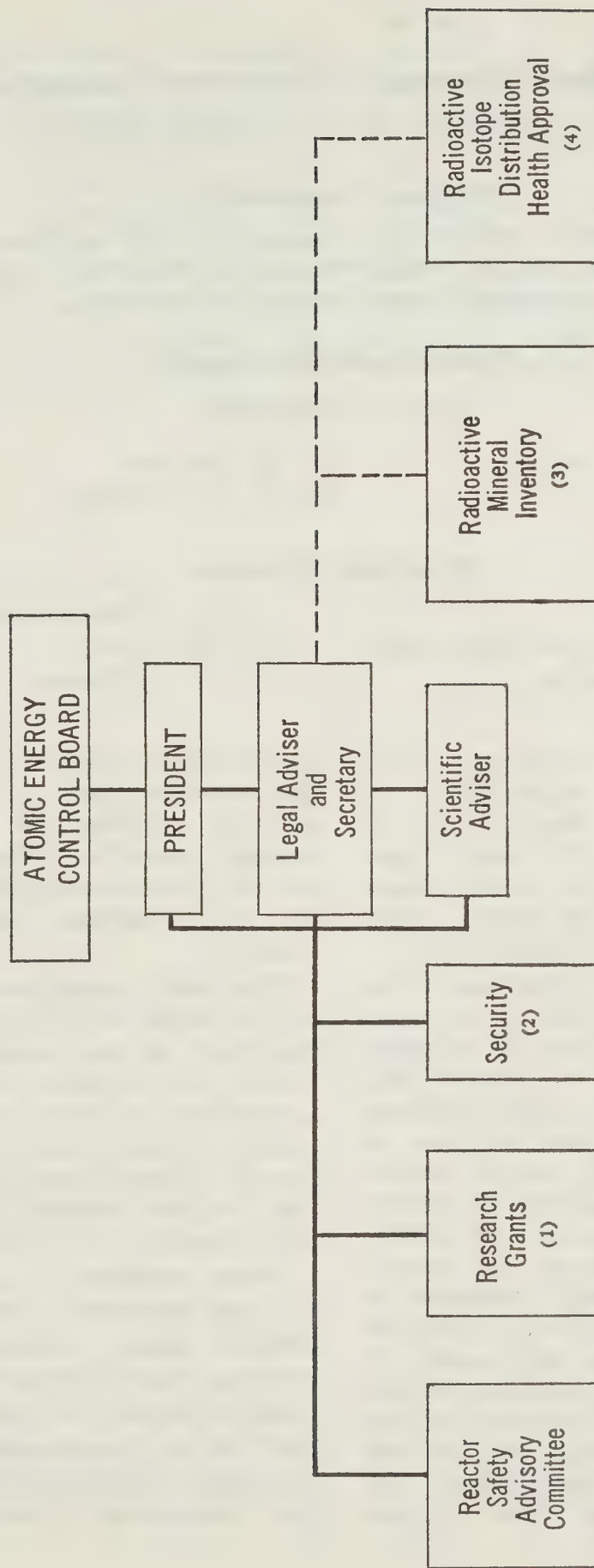
the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport and with industry on licensing matters. This division also conducts field investigations concerning the adherence by air carriers to licences, regulations, orders and directives of the Board and prepares reports and recommendations on these investigations.

The International Relations Division is responsible for the preparation, organization and administration of matters relating to Board policy on International Air Service.

The Economics and Accounting Branch consists of the Economics Division, the Financial Analyst and the Audit Division. This Branch is responsible for advising the Board on the economic implications of present and proposed policies and regulations.

The Secretary's Branch includes the Administrative, Personnel and Office Services divisions and the Board Library. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary deal with all official correspondence of the Board, general administration and supervision of the divisions comprising the Branch and liaison with the public, industry and government departments.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD



1. Administered by the National Research Council.
2. By arrangement with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.
3. By arrangement with the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
4. By arrangement with the Department of National Health and Welfare.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD

Kent Building, 150 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, P.C., D.S.O., M.A., LL.B.,
M.P., Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council
on Scientific and Industrial Research

Members of the Board

Dr. C. J. Mackenzie

Dr. Paul E. Gagnon
J. L. Gray

W. M. Gilchrist
Dr. E. W. R. Steacie

Principal Officers

President Dr. C. J. Mackenzie
Legal Adviser and Secretary..... G. M. Jarvis
Scientific Adviser..... Dr. D. J. Dewar

The Atomic Energy Control Board was established by *The Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 37—now the *Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C., 1952*, Chapter 11, as amended).

The primary function of the Board, as stated in the preamble to the Act, is to make provision for the control and supervision of the development, application and use of atomic energy, and to enable Canada to participate effectively in measures of international control of atomic energy that may hereafter be agreed upon. The Act, accordingly, provides for control by the Board of materials, equipment and information related to atomic energy and for the making of regulations for these purposes. The Act also

authorizes the Board to establish scholarships and grants in aid relating to atomic energy research. These research grants are administered by the National Research Council.

The chief executive officer of the Board is the President. The day to day administration of the Board's activities is under the Legal Adviser who is also Secretary to the Board. There is also a Scientific Adviser whose functions are indicated by his title.

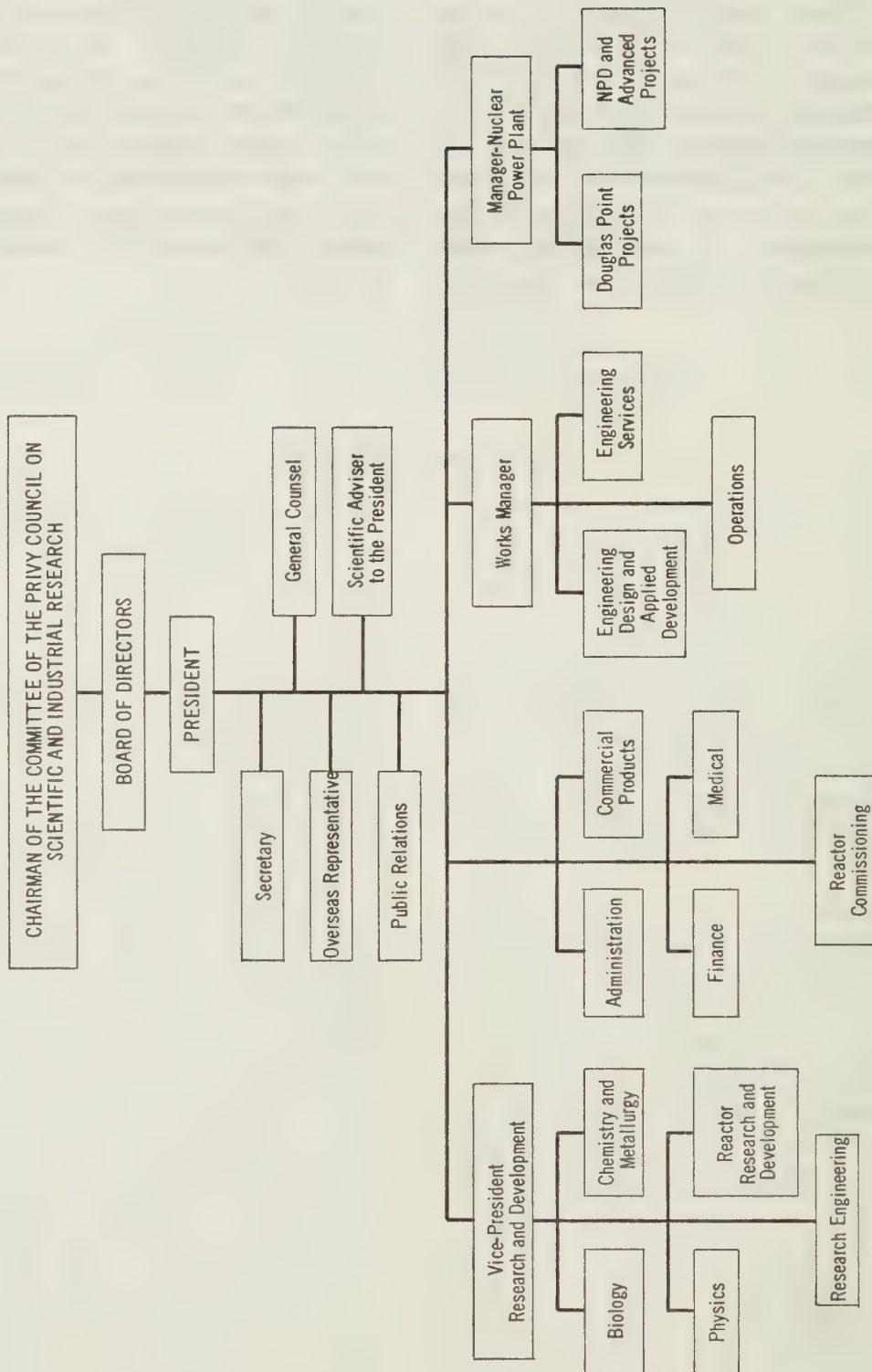
Many services in relation to raw materials are performed under arrangements with the Board by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, particularly the Economic Geology Division of the Geological Survey of

Canada, which maintains a radioactive mineral inventory, and the Radioactivity Division of the Mines Branch.

The distribution of radioactive isotopes is dealt with under a permit system, the Board acting as to health matters upon the advice of the Department of National Health and Welfare. The licensing of non-government nuclear reactors is handled

similarly, with advice being provided by the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee, whose members are health and safety experts from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Department of National Health and Welfare, plus outside engineers and representatives of provincial and municipal governments concerned in particular projects.

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED



ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office—Kent Building, 150 Kent Street,
P.O. Box 711, Ottawa

Chalk River Plant—Chalk River, Ontario

Commercial Products Division—Tunney's Pasture,
P.O. Box 93, Ottawa

Nuclear Power Plant Division—A. W. Manby Service Centre,
P.O. Box 905, Toronto

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, P.C., D.S.O., M.A., LL.B.,
M.P. Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council
on Scientific and Industrial Research

Board of Directors

J. S. Duncan	L. L. O'Sullivan
G. A. Gaherty	C. S. Parsons
A. R. Gordon	G. M. Shrum
J. L. Gray	D. M. Stephens
R. L. Hearn	James Stewart
	F. C. Wallace

Principal Officers

President	J. L. Gray
Vice-President, Research and Development	W. B. Lewis
Treasurer	G. H. Sprague
Secretary	Donald Watson

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1952 under the provisions of the Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter

53). On April 1, 1952 the Company took over the operations of the Chalk River project from the National Research Council which had been

operating this establishment previously.

The main activities of the Company are (a) the development of economic nuclear power, (b) scientific research and development in the atomic energy field, (c) the operation of nuclear reactors and (d) the production of radioactive isotopes and associated equip-

ments such as Cobalt-60 beam therapy units for the treatment of cancer.

The principal divisions are shown in the accompanying chart. The Commercial Products Division is in Ottawa and the Nuclear Power Plant Division is in Toronto: all other Divisions are at Chalk River, Ontario.

BANK OF CANADA

234 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Donald Fleming, P.C., M.P., Minister
of Finance

Principal Officers

Governor	J. E. Coyne
Deputy Governors.....	J. R. Beattie
	L. P. Saint-Amour
	L. Rasminsky, C.B.E.
	R. B. McKibbin
Executive Assistant to the Governors	W. E. Scott
Secretary	L. F. Mundy
Chief Accountant.....	A. J. Norton
Research Department, Chief.....	R. W. Lawson
Securities Department, Chief.....	J. B. MacFarlane
Foreign Exchange Department, Chief	W. A. Cameron
Auditor	E. Metcalfe

The Bank of Canada was incorporated by the *Bank of Canada Act* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 43—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 13, as amended). In accordance with the provisions of the statute the capital stock (amounting to \$5,000,000) was subscribed by private investors. In 1936 an amendment provided for the issue of additional shares to a value of \$5,100,000 in the name of the Minister of Finance, and in 1938 a further amendment provided for the compulsory purchase and subsequent cancellation of all shares outstanding in the hands of the

public and for the reduction of the Bank's capital to \$5,000,000, all of which is held by the Minister of Finance on behalf of Canada.

The Bank is authorized by statute to buy and sell bullion, coin and foreign exchange, Canadian Government securities and certain other securities, short term bills of exchange and promissory notes; to make loans and advances to chartered banks and savings banks and to the Government of Canada and the government of any province; to buy and sell in the open

market—either in or outside Canada—securities, cable transfers, bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange; to accept deposits from banks and governments; to maintain accounts with other central banks; and to do any other banking business incidental to or consequential upon the provisions of the *Bank of Canada Act*. It has the sole right to issue Canadian currency. The Bank is also required to act as fiscal agent of the Government of Canada without charge, and may by agreement act as banker or fiscal agent of the government of any province. The bank acts as agent of the Government of Canada within Canada in the payment of interest and principal and generally in respect of the management of the public debt of Canada.

The Bank is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, composed of a Governor and Deputy Governor and twelve Directors; the latter are appointed for terms of three years by the Minister

of Finance with the approval of the Governor in Council. In addition, the Deputy Minister of Finance is a member of the Board but does not have the right to vote. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for terms of seven years by the Directors with the approval of the Governor in Council. The affairs of the Bank are audited by two auditors appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Bank of Canada has six departments: Foreign Exchange, Research, Secretary's, Securities, Chief Accountant's and Audit.

Agencies of the Bank of Canada are maintained at Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Ottawa and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Information concerning the organization of the Industrial Development Bank (a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada) will be found elsewhere in this publication.

BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS

Transportation Building, 48 Rideau St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George C. Nowlan, P.C., Q.C., B.A., LL.B., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Full-Time Members

Chairman Dr. Andrew Stewart,
Edmonton, Alta.

Vice-Chairman

Member Carlyle Allison,
Winnipeg, Man.

Part-Time Members

Joseph F. Brown Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. Mabel G. Connell Prince Albert, Sask.

Dr. Emlyn Davies Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Eugene Forsey Ottawa, Ont.

Edward A. Dunlop Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Guy Hudon Quebec, Que.

Ivan Sabourin Iberville, P.Q.

Mrs. R. G. Gilbride Montreal West, P.Q.

Dr. Colin B. Mackay Fredericton, N.B.

Roy Des Barres Duchemin Sydney, N.S.

Leslie M. Marshall St. John's, Nfld.

R. Louis Burge St. Peters Bay, P.E.I.

The Board of Broadcast Governors was established in 1958 by the Broadcasting Act (S.C. 1958, Chapter 22.)

The Board is authorized to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of broadcasting stations, the activities of public and private broadcasting stations in Canada and the relationship between them, and provide for

the final determination of all matters and questions in relation thereto. Its main purpose is to ensure the continued existence and efficient operation of a national broadcasting system and the provision of a varied and comprehensive broadcasting service of a high standard that is basically Canadian in content and character.

It consists of three full-time members nominated during good behaviour for a period of seven years, and twelve part-time members for a period of five years. Members are nominated by the Governor in Council.

The Board holds Public Hearings and meetings in Ottawa and other centres in Canada. Certain powers and

functions of the Board, other than those connected with Regulations, Licences and Networks are delegated to an Executive Committee consisting of the three full time and four part-time members appointed by the Board. The Board of Broadcast Governors reports its activities to parliament through the Minister responsible.

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Victoria Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister

Members

Chairman Dr. Claude Bissell, Toronto, Ont.

Vice-Chairman Very Rev. George-Henri Lévesque,
Montmorency, Que.

L. W. Brockington Toronto, Ont.

Samuel Bronfman Montreal, Que.

Marcel Faribault Montreal, Qué.

G. Edward Hall London, Ont.

Mrs. Margaret Harvey Victoria, B.C.

F. Lynch-Staunton Lundbreck, Alta.

Mrs. Angus L. Macdonald Halifax, N.S.

N. A. M. MacKenzie Vancouver, B.C.

Frank MacKinnon Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Sir Ernest MacMillan Toronto, Ont.

Eustace Morin Quebec, Que.

Madame Alfred Paradis, Jr. Montreal, Que.

Miss Vida Peene Toronto, Ont.

John A. Russell Winnipeg, Man.

J. W. T. Spinks Saskatoon, Sask.

E. P. Taylor Toronto, Ont.

Emile Tellier Three Rivers, Que.

David H. Walker St. Andrews, N.B.

Gerald M. Winter St. John's, Nfld.

Executive Officers

Director A. W. Trueman

Associate Director Eugène Bussière

Investment Committee Members

Graham Towers J. G. Hungerford Arnold Hart

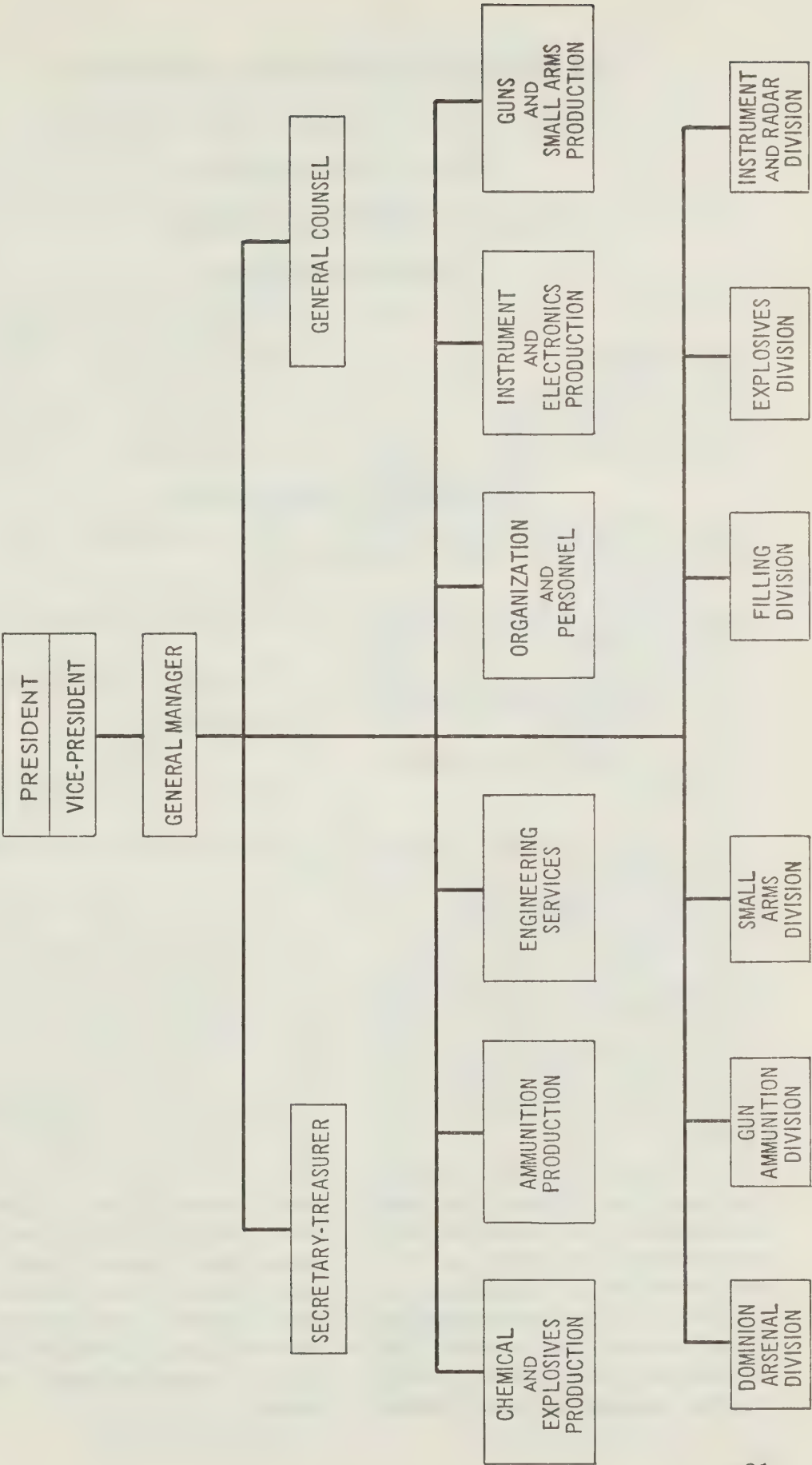
The Canada Council was established on March 28, 1957, under the Canada Council Act, P.C. 1957-561, (Chapter 3), to foster and promote the study and enjoyment, and the production of works in arts, humanities and social sciences, and other related objectives including functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

It consists of a Chairman and a Vice-chairman who are appointed by the Governor in Council for a period of five years, and nineteen members appointed for a period of three years. It consists also of a

Director and an Associate Director who are appointed by the Governor in Council on a full-time basis. The Council meets at least three times a year.

An Investment Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Council, a member designated by the Council and three other persons appointed by the Governor in Council, is appointed to aid and advise the Council in making, managing and disposing of investments. The Council is deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada, and it is not considered to be an agent of Her Majesty.

CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED



CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED

Daly Building, MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Raymond O'Hurley, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Defence Production

Principal Officers

President Major-General J. H.
MacQueen, C.B.E.
Vice-President N. P. Petersen
General Manager..... J. H. Berry
Secretary-Treasurer D. C. Cullen
Assistant Secretary..... K. J. Price

Head Office Directorates

Ammunition Production, Director... L. G. Mathews
Chemical and Explosives Production,
Director A. S. Donohoe
Engineering Services, Director..... Lt.-Col. S. Stucken
Guns and Small Arms Production,
Director Lt.-Col. I. M. McLaughlin
Instrument and Electronics Produc-
tion, Director..... W. E. White
Organization and Personnel,
Director Brigadier F. G. Coleman

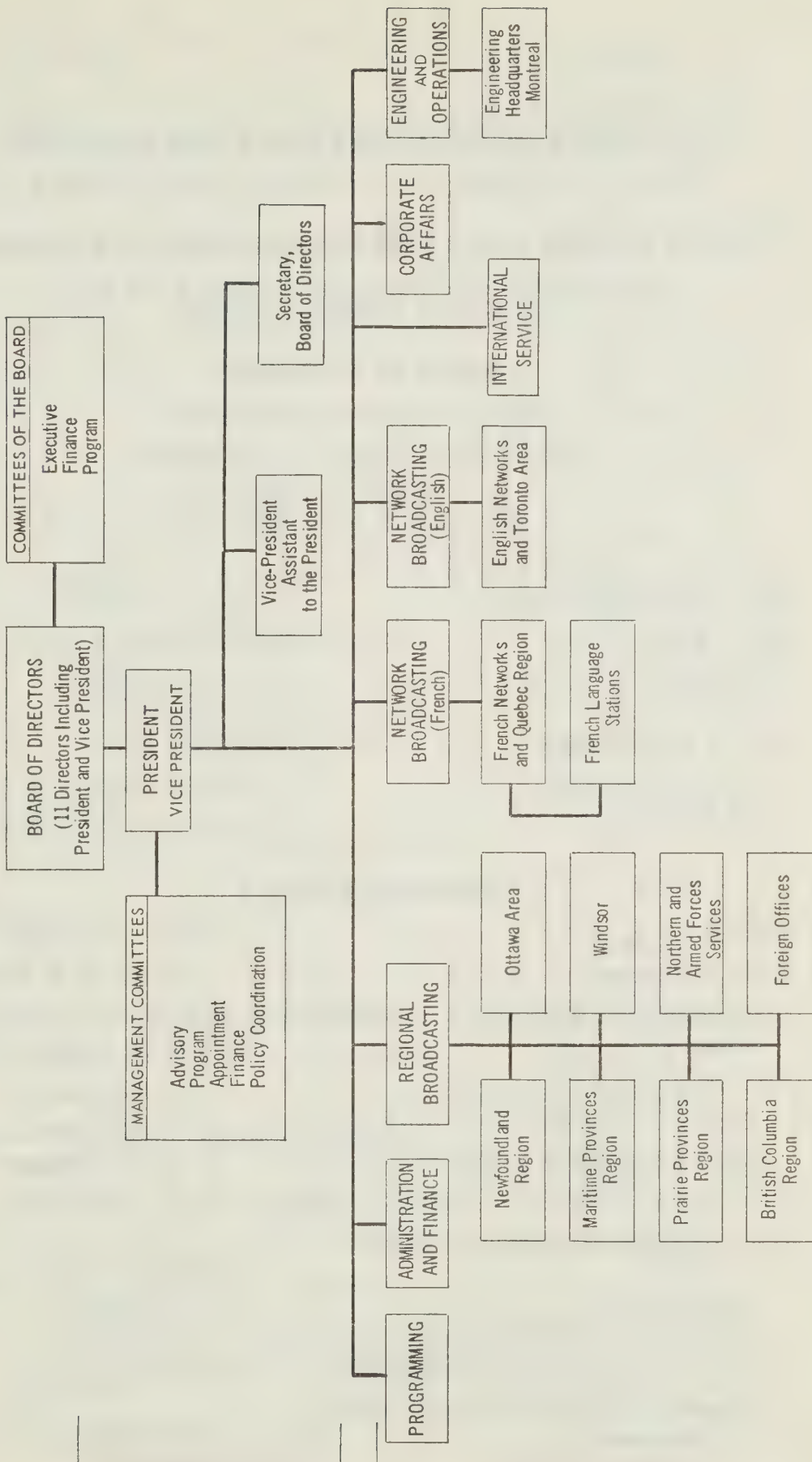
Canadian Arsenals Limited was established as a Crown company in September, 1945, under Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*) as a result of government acceptance of the recommendations of the Joint Arsenals Planning Board.

The duties of the Company include the preserving and maintaining of manufacturing equipment and data, as well as retention of facilities required for the manufacture of small arms, gun ammunition, chemicals, explosives, electronic equipment and instru-

ments for use by the Canadian Forces.

In addition to its head office in Ottawa the Company has six operating divisions which are located as follows: Quebec, P.Q. (manufacture of small arms ammunition); Valleyfield, P.Q. (manufacture of chemicals and explosives); St. Paul l'Ermite, P.Q. (assembly and filling of artillery and naval ammunition); Lindsay, Ont. (manufacture of artillery shells and fuzes); and Toronto, Ont. (two plants—one manufactures instrument and electronic equipment while the other manufactures small arms).

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
CORPORATE ORGANIZATION



CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister through whom CBC is Accountable to Parliament

The Honourable George C. Nowlan, P.C., M.P.
Minister of National Revenue

Board of Directors

Alphonse Ouimet, President
Capt. W. E. S. Briggs, Vice President
R. L. Dunsmore, Chairman
C. W. Leeson, Vice Chairman

Mrs. Kate Aitken Streetsville, Ontario
Mrs. Ellen Armstrong Calgary, Alberta
Mrs. Alixe Carter Salmon Arm, B.C.
R. Dupuis Montreal, Quebec
R. W. Ganong St. Stephen, N.B.
Dr. C. B. Lumsden Wolfville, N.S.
Dr. W. L. Morton Winnipeg, Manitoba
L. B. MacDonald Secretary to the Board

Principal Officers

President Alphonse Ouimet
Vice President Capt. W. E. S. Briggs
Vice President Assistant to the President . Col. R. P. Landry
General Counsel A. H. M. Laidlaw
Vice President Programming E. S. Hallman
Director, Audience Research Division .. N. M. Morrison
Director of Sales Policy and Planning .. O. J. W. Shugg
Director of Special Program Projects .. D. C. McArthur
Vice President Administration and
Finance Marcel Carter
Comptroller V. F. Davies
Director of Personnel and Organization . R. E. Keddy
Director of Management Services D. G. Crone
Director of Industrial and Talent
Relations C. B. McKee

Vice President Engineering and
 Operations J. P. Gilmore
 Director of Engineering W. G. Richardson
 Chief Engineer E. Hayes
 Director of Operations Fergus Mutrie
 Director of Planning W. Duffield
 Director of Purchasing and Stores C. E. Stiles
 Vice President Corporate Affairs R. C. Fraser
 Coordinator of Information Services .. W. T. Armstrong
 Director of Public Relations W. A. Macdonald
 Director of Station Relations George Young
 General Manager Regional Broadcasting . Charles Jennings
 Director for the Province of New-
 foundland (St. John's) W. F. Galgay
 Director for the Maritime Provinces
 (Halifax) S. R. Kennedy
 Director for the Prairie Provinces
 (Winnipeg) J. R. Finlay
 Director for the Province of British
 Columbia (Vancouver) K. P. Caple
 Director for the Ottawa Area
 (Ottawa) P. A. H. Meggs
 Director Northern and Armed Forces
 Services (Ottawa) Andrew Cowan
 Manager of Radio Station CBE,
 Windsor K. A. Murray
 CBC Representative in Paris Benoit Lafleur
 CBC Representative in London Spenser Moore
 CBC Representative at the United
 Nations J. J. Dunn
 General Manager English Network
 Broadcasting H. G. Walker
 Director of English Networks and
 Toronto Area A. K. Morrow
 General Manager French Network
 Broadcasting Marcel Ouimet
 Director, Quebec Region and French
 Networks G. Lamarche
 Director, International Service C. R. Delafield

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, created in 1932 as the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, was established under its present name by the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936.

Under the Broadcasting Act, 1958, the Corporation is authorized to carry on a national broadcasting service within Canada: (a) to establish, equip, maintain and operate broadcasting stations and networks of broadcasting stations; (b) to originate programs and secure programs from within or outside Canada and make arrangements necessary for their transmission; (c) to make operating agreements with private stations for the broadcasting of programs.

The Corporation consists of a Board of eleven Directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council and chosen to give representation to the principal geographic divisions of Canada. The executive direction and day-by-day operations are carried out by the President and Vice President, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, as members of the Board of Directors.

There are five Corporate staff and three line functions as follows:

Assistant to the President

The Assistant to the President deputises for the President as assigned and assists the President by presiding over committees of management, by executing documents and ap-

proving expenditures, and by acting as a personal representative of the President. He supervises the management of Head Office, the provision of executive services dealing with contracts and leasing, and the co-ordination of legal services for the Corporation.

Vice President Programming

The Vice President Programming develops policies, standards, overall objectives and balance for the national program services, French and English languages, local, regional and national networks. He develops, co-ordinates as required, and collates the long-term planning for the national program services. He supervises the development of policies, standards and objectives for sales activities and program distribution, and integrates and co-ordinates the programming and sales policies and planning. He assesses the program output of the national program services.

Vice President Administration and Finance

The Vice President Administration and Finance develops policies, objectives and corporation-wide standards and procedures related to finance, management development, and personnel. He supervises the provision of accounting, administration, personnel, and management planning services. He directs a regular financial and administrative audit of the operations of the Corporation

to assess administrative and financial results in terms of objectives, policies and standards.

Vice President Corporate Affairs

The Vice President Corporate Affairs develops policies and objectives for the relations of the Corporation with the Board of Broadcast Governors, government departments, parliamentary committees and other government agencies, and conducts relations with these bodies. He supervises and co-ordinates the preparation of corporate representations to them. He develops policies and objectives in informing the public of the services, achievements and objectives of the Corporation, and supervises the direction of the Corporation's Information Services.

Vice President Engineering and Operations

The Vice President Engineering and Operations develops long-term corporate operating and capital plans and reviews current operating and capital plans. He develops operating standards and controls for the production of radio and television programs, standards for leased and owned properties, policies and standards of operation and maintenance for the technical facilities of the Corporation. He analyses and appraises operating results and the efficiency of operations. He supervises the provision of a

construction, planning and supervisory service for engineering projects.

General Manager Network Broadcasting (English)

In accordance with general objectives of the Corporation, the General Manager conducts the affairs and directs the activities of the Network Broadcasting (English) Division. He assists the President in developing corporate objectives and in formulating or recommending changes in corporate policies. He analyses and appraises regularly the effectiveness of the operations under his direction and is accountable to the President for the activities of the English radio and television networks and the production units situated in the Toronto area.

General Manager Network Broadcasting (French)

In accordance with general objectives of the Corporation, the General Manager conducts the affairs and directs the activities of the Network Broadcasting (French) Division. He assists the President in developing corporate objectives and in formulating or recommending changes in corporate policies. He analyses and appraises regularly the effectiveness of the operations under his direction and is accountable to the President for the activities of the French radio and television networks and the Quebec and French Networks Division. He assists the General Manager Regional

Broadcasting in the direction of the French language stations situated in the regions and areas for which the General Manager Regional Broadcasting is accountable.

General Manager Regional Broadcasting

In accordance with general objectives of the Corporation, the General Manager conducts the affairs and directs the activities of the British Columbia, Prairies, Maritimes and Newfoundland Regions, the Northern and Armed Forces Services, the Ottawa Area Operations, the CBC Station at Windsor, Ontario, and the foreign CBC offices located at London England, Paris France, and the United Nations in New York. He assists the President in developing corporate objectives and in formulating or recommending changes in corporate policies. He analyses and appraises regularly the effectiveness of the operations under his direction and is accountable to the President for the activities of the Regional Broadcasting Division.

The Broadcasting Act designates the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as a crown corporation for the purpose of operating the national broadcasting service. CBC finances come from the commercial operations on its networks and stations and from annual votes by Parliament. The Act requires CBC to submit annual capital and operating budgets and a five-year capital program.

To carry out a national program service, the CBC operates three radio networks—Trans-Canada, French and Dominion—comprising 34 CBC owned stations and 101 of the country's 198 privately-owned-and-operated radio stations and two television networks—English and French—made up of 13 CBC-owned stations and 45 private stations. Canada's geography and the fact that its population inhabits a relatively narrow strip along its southern boundary complicates the provision of radio and television service. In radio, partly for this reason and partly to overcome topography, CBC has installed 76 low power relay transmitters connected to the wirelines which link its network stations. In television a parallel development involves installation of some 15 satellite transmitters. In both radio and television extensions are under construction and more are planned.

The national system provides radio service to some 98% of the Canadian population and television service to approximately 93%

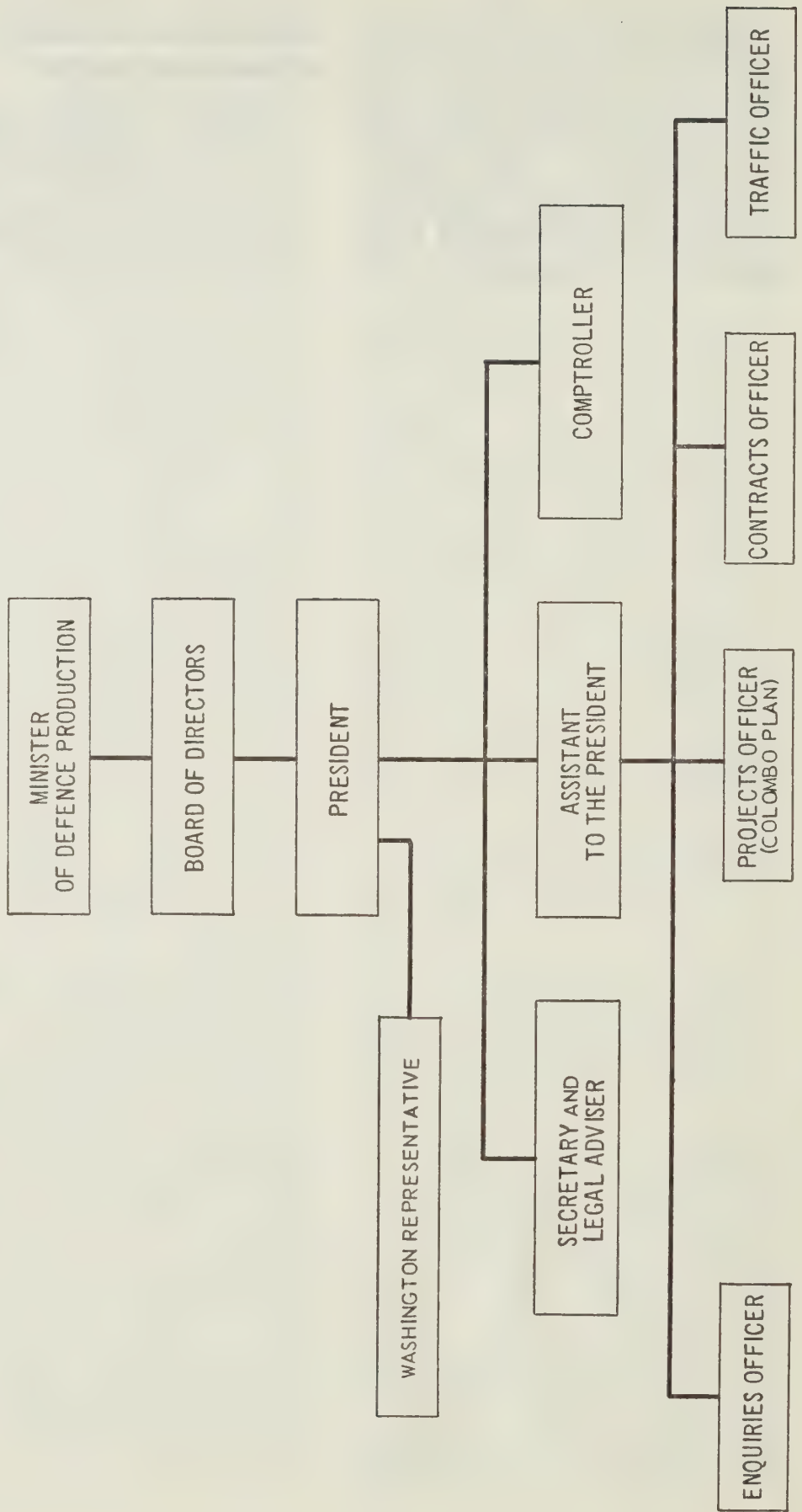
In addition to the national radio and television service, the Corporation operates the International Service (Short-wave) for the Government of Canada. The International Service was inaugurated on February 25, 1945, and its principal function is to present a picture of Canada and Canadian life to listeners in

other countries through information talks, commentaries, news and entertainment programs. The administrative and program offices of the Service are located in the Radio-Canada Building, Montreal, P.Q., and the two 50,000 watt shortwave transmitters are

located at Sackville, N.B. Programs are broadcast in 16 languages as follows:

English, French, Dutch, German, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Spanish, Portuguese, Czech, Slovak, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and Hungarian.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION



CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

No. 4 Building, 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Raymond O'Hurley, M.P.,
Minister of Defence Production

Board of Directors

Marc-Henri Lamoureux, President

D. M. Erskine

G. W. Hunter

W. H. Huck

Finlay Sim

R. G. Johnson

Principal Officers

Comptroller G. F. Wevill

Secretary and Legal Adviser..... F. F. Waddell

Assistant to the President W. R. Harris

The Canadian Export Board (predecessor of the Canadian Commercial Corporation) was established in 1944 to carry out procurement functions in Canada on behalf of foreign governments, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Canadian Mutual Aid Board. This Board was replaced by a Crown company, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, in 1946 with the passage of *The Canadian Commercial Corporation Act* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 40—now the *Canadian Commercial Corporation Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 35).

From February 1, 1947 until March 31, 1951, the Corporation also purchased the requirements of the Department of National Defence as agent for the Minister of Trade and

Commerce. On April 1, 1951, the Department of Defence Production came into being and assumed this responsibility. Since then the Corporation has continued to carry out duties of the kind for which it was originally constituted, that is to act as agent for procurement in Canada by foreign governments, agencies of the United Nations and the Colombo Plan Administration in Canada and to act for the Crown, when necessary, in transactions involving procurement outside Canada. In carrying out such functions it acts as either principal or agent.

The Corporation comprises three divisions—the Comptroller's, the Contracts and the Secretary's.

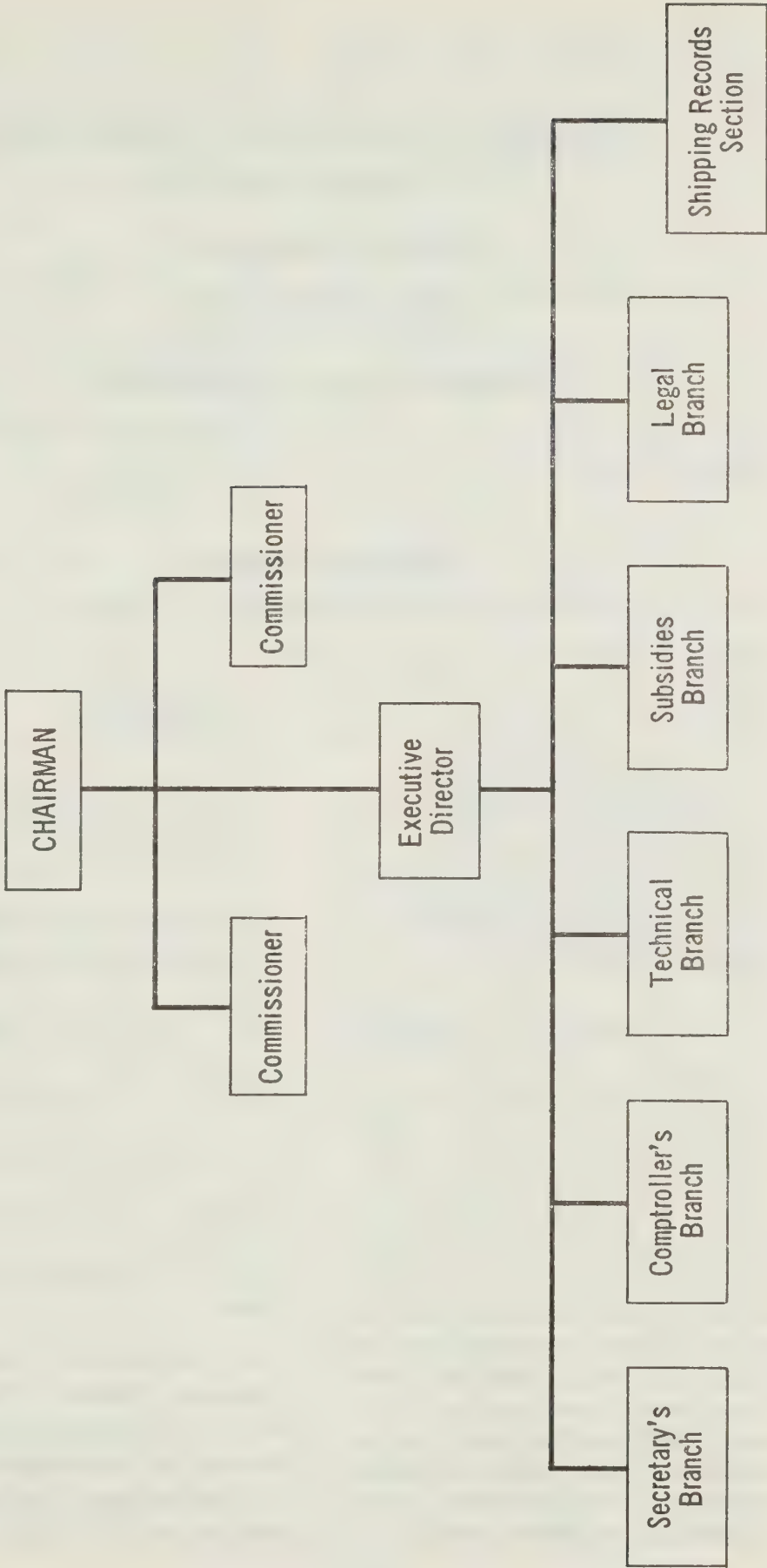
The Comptroller's Division is responsible for ensuring that the assets of the Corporation and the assets of its principals are properly preserved and accounted for.

The Contracts Division is in charge of administering con-

tracts for stores and services placed with the Corporation.

The Secretary's Division is responsible for the general supervision of administrative details and for advising the Corporation on all legal matters.

CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION



CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION

124 O'Connor Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George Hees, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Commission

Chairman Alexander Watson
Commissioners G. A. Scott
J. C. Rutledge

Principal Officers

Executive Director and Legal Adviser L. J. Leavey
Traffic Officer
Comptroller N. A. Paton
Technical Officer H. McIntosh
Executive Assistant and
Shipbuilding Records L. C. Crosthwait
Subsidies Branch, Director Captain F. B. Latchmore
Subsidies Branch, Inspector Captain C. P. Balfry
Subsidies Branch Inspector Captain H. G. Coles
Shipping Records Miss B. M. Cookson

The Canadian Maritime Commission was established by *The Canadian Maritime Commission Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 52—now the *Canadian Maritime Commission Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 38) to consider and recommend to the Minister from time to time such policies and measures as it considers necessary for the operation, maintenance, manning and development of a merchant marine and a shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry commensurate with Canadian maritime needs.”

The principal duties and responsibilities of the Canadian Maritime Commission are set out in the act incorporating the Commission and in the Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act. Other functions are summarized hereunder:

(a) Administer the programmes under which the warbuilt Park ships are either disposed of upon terms requiring replacement or are operated under U.K. flag.

(b) Co-ordinate shipbuilding and ship repairing requirements of the Canadian navy.

(c) Act as co-adviser of the administration of section 22 and section 673 of the Canada Shipping Act.

(d) Act in conjunction with the Department of National Defence, Canadian Commercial Corporation and shipping lines in arranging terms of carriage and other details in connection with the overseas movement of military cargo and personnel.

(e) The control and management of direct subsidies paid to Canadian coasting shipping, ferries, etc.

(f) The determination of capital values with respect to new construction, conversion and such like for projects carried out under the vessel assistance act.

(g) The control and distribution of escrow funds as set out in the flag covenant regulations.

(h) The control and application of tax deduction money as required under the ship construction assistance act.

(i) Consideration of applications for flag transfer, principally in connection with the transfer of vessels used for navigation being imported to Canada.

(j) The Commission has always been the body primarily responsible for all matters connected with the Inter - Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. Carrying on the work of the Organization between Assembly Meetings is a Council, which is also attended by a delegate from the Commission.

The general activities of the Commission are handled by five branches and a Shipping Records Section reporting through the Executive Director to the Commission. The branches are: Comptroller's, Legal, Secretary's, Technical and Steamship Subsidies.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Office of the President—360 McGill Street, Montreal

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Leon Balcer, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

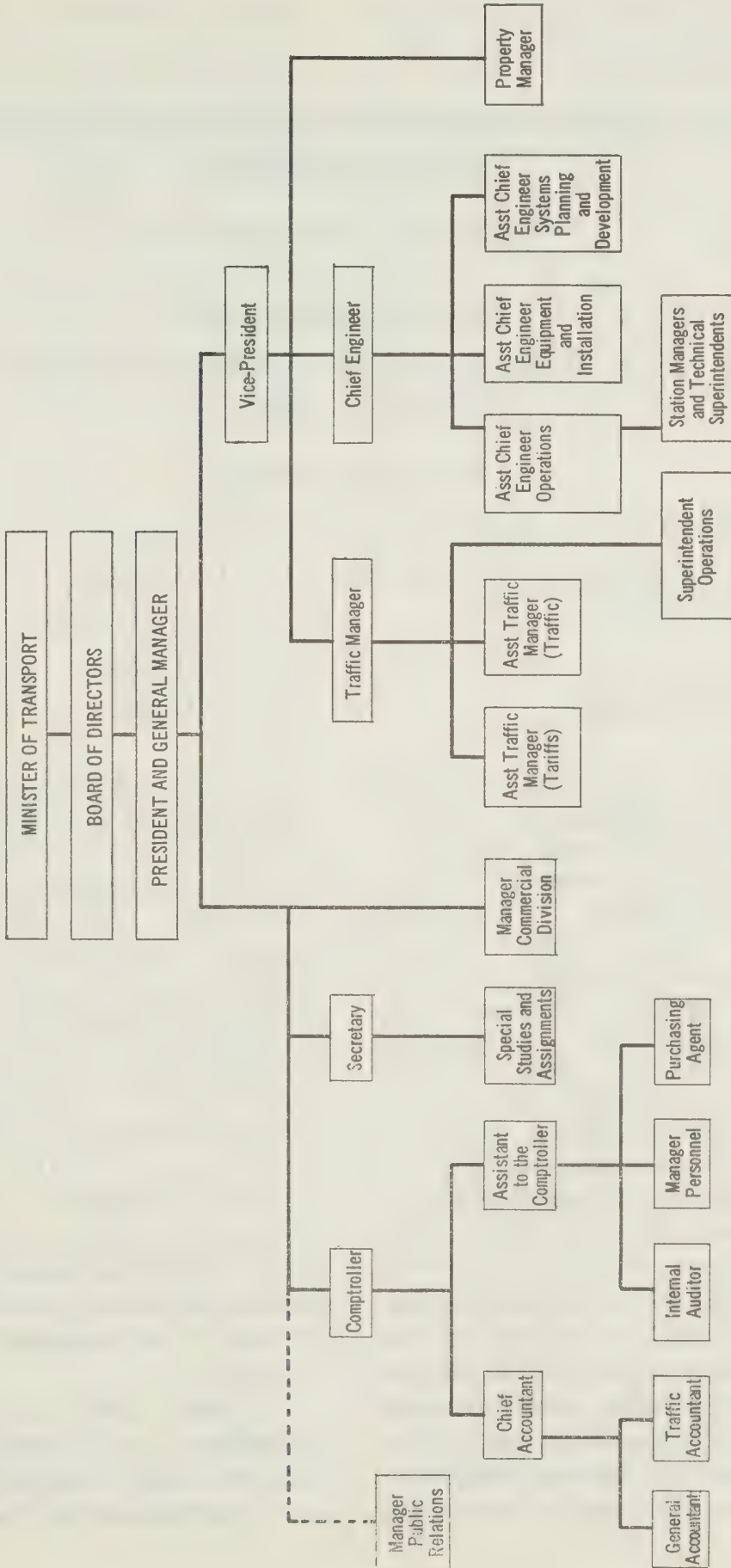
President and Chairman	Donald Gordon, C.M.G., LL.D
Executive Vice President	N. J. MacMillan, Q.C.
Vice-Presidents	S. F. Dingle
	E. A. Bromley
	O. M. Solandt, O.B.E.,
	M.D., D.S.C.
	W. H. Kyle
	D. V. Gonder
	J. R. McMillan
	H. C. Friel, Q.C.
	W. T. Wilson
	J. L. Toole
	A. H. Hart
	H. C. Grayston
Vice President and Secretary . .	R. H. Tarr

Established by *An Act to incorporate Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways* (S.C., 1919, Chapter 13), brought into effect by Order in Council of January 30, 1923, the Canadian National Railways comprised at that time the old Intercolonial Railway and various eastern branch lines (all embraced in the Canadian Government Railways which were turned over to the Canadian National board for management and operation), the Canadian Northern Railway (1918), the Grand Trunk Pacific (1919) and the Grand Trunk Railway (1923). The Hudson Bay Railway has been operated by the Canadian National Railways

for the Canadian Government since 1935 and a separate accounting is made. Additional lines have been built or acquired and are operated by the Canadian National Railways. The Newfoundland Railway was entrusted to the Canadian National Railway Company in 1949 for operation and management.

The Canadian National Railways is controlled by a Chairman and Board of Directors and is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport. The members of the Board of Directors are: Wilfrid Gagnon, C.B.E., J. A. Northey, J. R. Griffith, E. W. Bickle, W. G. Stewart, H. W. Marsh.

CANADIAN OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION



CANADIAN OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

625 Belmont Street, Montreal

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Leon Balcer, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

President and General Manager....D. F. Bowie
Vice-President and Chief Engineer .. R. G. Griffith
Comptroller G. M. Waterhouse
Secretary C. S. Gregory
Traffic Manager.....J. R. Lamb

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, established by *The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session) Chapter 10—now the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 42, as amended), was created for the following purposes: (a) to establish, maintain and operate in Canada and elsewhere external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications; (b) to carry on the business of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph, radiotelephone or any other means of telecommunication between Canada and any

other place and between Newfoundland and any other part of Canada; (c) to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission or reception for external telecommunication services; (d) to conduct investigations and researches with the object of improving the efficiency of telecommunication services generally; and (e) to co-ordinate Canada's external telecommunication services with the telecommunication services of other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

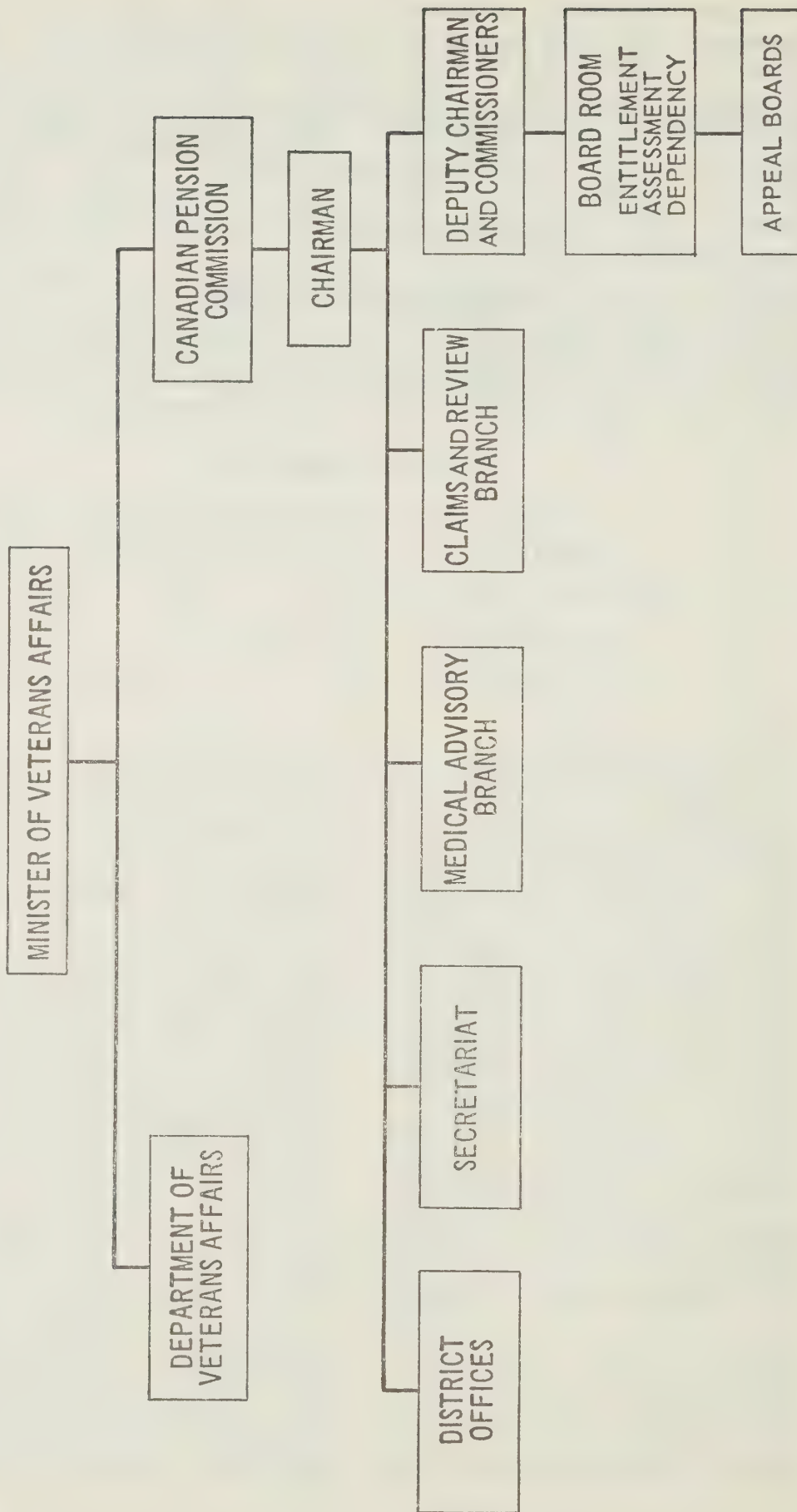
To carry out the above objectives the Corporation took over the overseas wireless communication services

of the Canadian Marconi Company and the assets in Canada of Cable and Wireless Limited, a company wholly owned by the United Kingdom Government and operating in Canada under the name of Pacific Cable Board. The acquisition by the Corporation of these assets is in keeping with the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement, signed on May 11, 1948. This Agreement was designed to

bring about the consolidation and strengthening of the radio and cable communication system of the Commonwealth.

The Corporation also maintains offices in St. John's, Deer Lake and Corner Brook, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Drummondville, Yamachiche, and Grosses Roches, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and Ladner, Langley, Port Alberni and Vancouver, B.C.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION



CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets,
Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, P.C.,
D.S.O., M.A., LL.B., M.P., Minister of Veterans Affairs

Commissioners

Chairman	T. D. Anderson
Deputy Chairman.....	L. A. Mutch, M.A.
Commissioners	O. F. B. Langelier, M.C. J. M. Forman, D.F.C. N. L. Pickersgill, V.R.D. J. R. Painchaud, E.D., LL.B. Dr. J. F. Bates W. H. August, LL.B. Dr. W. L. Coke, O.B.E., C.D. Dr. L. W. Brown S. G. Mooney, Q.C. Dr. U. Blier, C.D. C. B. Topp, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Dr. R. R. Laird D. G. Decker, B.S.W.

Principal Officers

Secretary	A. L. Fortey
Chief Medical Adviser.....	Dr. W. F. Brown, F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh)
Pension Counsel	K. M. Macdonald

The Board of Pension Commissioners (forerunner of the Canadian Pension Commission), originally established in 1916, was the first organization created to deal solely with war pensions, the work of paying and administering pensions for war service in the

Canadian armed forces previously having been performed by the Pensions and Claims Board, Department of National Defence. *The Pension Act* (S.C., 1919, Chapter 43—now the *Pension Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 207, as amended) made statutory provision for

a Board of Pension Commissioners to consist of three members, one of whom was to be designated as Chairman, to be appointed by the Governor in Council. This Board was vested with exclusive power and authority to adjudicate upon pension claims and to award pensions for disability or death resulting from military service.

An amendment to the Act in 1933 abolished the Board of Pension Commissioners and created the Canadian Pension Commission, which was to consist of from eight to twelve members to be appointed, together with a Chairman from their number, by the Governor in Council. This Commission was given similar powers and functions to those which had been exercised by the Board of Pension Commissioners. Subsequent amendments provided for an increase in the Commission's establishment of not more than five *ad hoc* Commissioners for periods not in excess of one year and for the appointment of one of the Commissioners as Deputy Chairman.

The Commission has full unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all questions relating to the award, increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of any pension under the *Pension Act* with respect to disability or death incurred on or attributable to military service with the Canadian forces since the commencement of World War I,

and to the recovering of any overpayment which may have been made. In addition it considers, under special authority contained in the *Pension Act*, applications for the supplementing to Canadian rates, during residence in Canada, of pensions awarded Canadians who, legally residing in Canada at the outbreak of World War I, or World War II, served with the Imperial or allied forces during World War I, or World War II, as a consequence of which they were awarded pensions by the governments of those countries.

The Commission's functions have not changed since 1933, but its duties have been enlarged. In addition to administering the *Pension Act*, it also administers the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended) which makes provision for a number of groups who were specially engaged during World War II, including merchant seamen, auxiliary services personnel, fire-fighters who served in the United Kingdom, special constables with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, overseas welfare workers and the like.

Further duties with which the Commission has been charged include: the authorization and payment of monetary grants accompanying certain gallantry awards granted members of the Armed Forces of Canada; adjudication upon claims for pension for injury or disease made by certain members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

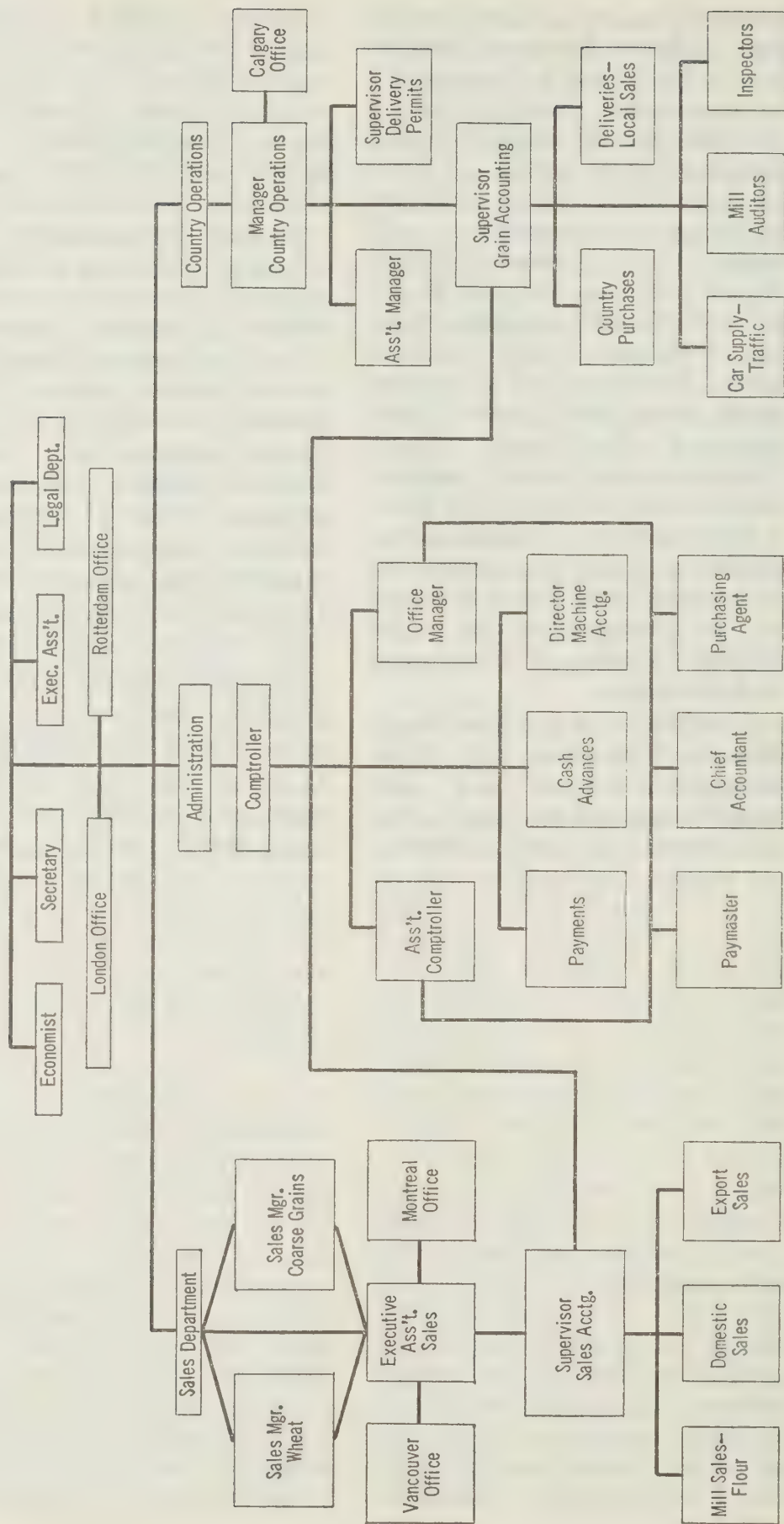
expressions of opinion under the *Defence Services Pension Act*, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 63, as amended); claims under the *Special Operators War Service Benefits Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 256), and the supplementing of pensions paid under the *Women's Royal Naval Services and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits) Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 297); claims made under the *Civilian Government Employees (War) Compensation Order*; regulations made under the *Flying Accidents Compensation Order*; and the administration of certain trust funds donated to the Commission for relief of urgent cases of emergency and distress.

In addition to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, there are two main branches at head office—a Secretariat and a Medical

Advisory Branch which report directly to the Chairman. Appeal Boards of the Commission, each consisting of three Commissioners, travel throughout Canada holding sittings at various centres.

In each of the district offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs (see Department of Veterans Affairs) there is a Canadian Pension Commission section with a Senior Pension Medical Examiner in charge. These offices deal directly with a pension applicant or pensioner; carry out pension medical examinations, make tentative assessments of disabilities and forward same to head office for approval; deal with matters pertaining to dependants' pensions and submit reports with recommendations to head office for consideration; and handle new claims and pension matters generally.

MINISTER OF TRADE & COMMERCE
THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD



THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

423 Main Street, Winnipeg

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Alvin Hamilton, P.C., B.A., M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture

Commissioners

Chief Commissioner W. C. McNamara
Assistant Chief Commissioner W. Riddel
Commissioner W. Earle Robertson
Commissioner J. T. Dallas

Principal Officers

Comptroller-Secretary C. E. G. Earl
Executive Assistant C. B. Davidson
Executive Assistant D. H. Treleaven
Country Operations, Manager C. A. McLean
Sales Manager (Wheat) S. W. Telfer
Sales Manager (Coarse Grains) W. H. Cockburn
Treasurer K. C. Aseltine
Solicitor H. B. Monk
Assistant Solicitor R. W. Law
Assistant Treasurer and
Office Manager G. D. Campbell

The Canadian Wheat Board was established by *The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935* (S.C., 1935, Chapter 53—now the *Canadian Wheat Board Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 44*, as amended).

The original Act established the Board as a marketing organization to purchase wheat from producers on a voluntary basis and to engage in the necessary marketing activities to dispose of wheat delivered to it. As a result of subsequent amendments the Board

now operates as the sole marketing agency for wheat, oats and barley produced in Western Canada for commercial markets.

The Board is organized into eight departments, namely, Country Operations, Sales, Treasurer's, Payment, Tabulating, Legal, Statistical, and Delivery Permits.

The Country Operations Department purchases grain from producers through handling companies, regulates deliveries through a quota system and

controls the movement of grain from country points to terminal positions to fill sales requirements.

The Sales Department markets grain after delivery to the Board and supervises the movement of grain from the terminal position to the seaboard.

The Treasurer's Department is responsible for all phases of accounting procedure, staff supervision, and the like.

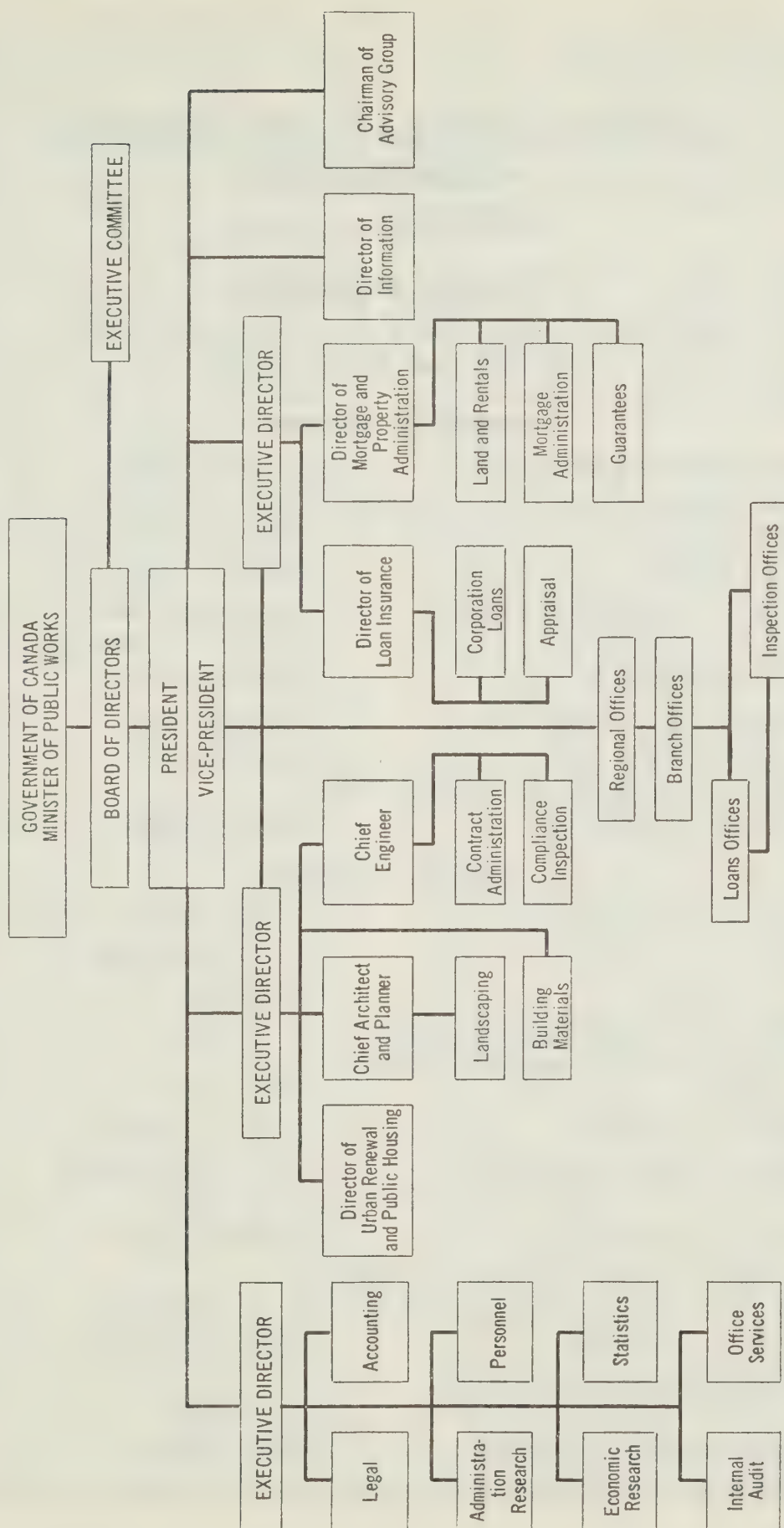
The Payment Department reconciles producers' delivery

records with actual deliveries and releases payment cheques to producers.

The Tabulation Department (a service department for detailed accounting) maintains quantitative data by use of the punched card method.

The Canadian Wheat Board maintains three branch offices in Canada at Montreal, P.Q.; Calgary, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C., in addition to offices at London, England, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and Tokyo, Japan.

CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION



CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Montreal Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable David J. Walker, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Public Works

Board of Directors

Stewart Bates, President..... Ottawa, Ont.
P. S. Secord, O.B.E., Vice-President. Ottawa, Ont.
R. B. Bryce..... Ottawa, Ont.
A. F. Laidlaw Ottawa, Ont.
Noel D. Lambert, C.B.E. Vancouver, B.C.
J. C. Miller, Q.C. Portage la Prairie, Man.
J. F. Parkinson..... Ottawa, Ont.
Margaret Campbell, Q.C. Toronto, Ont.
A. G. Boisclair Montreal, P.Q.
Major-General H. A. Young, C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D. Ottawa, Ont.

Principal Officers

Executive Directors H. W. Hignett
H. C. Linkletter
R. Marier
Loan Insurance Division, Director .. H. Glover
Mortgage and Property Division,
Director L. T. Clue
Chief Engineer A. J. E. Smith
Chief Architect and Planner Ian R. Maclellan
Information Division, Director F. F. Field
Financial Adviser H. Woodard
Advisory Group, Rotating Chairman
Economics and Statistics, Director .. R. T. Adamson
Chief Accountant C. D. Armitage
Urban Renewal and Public
Housing Division, Director A. E. Coll
Administration, Director K. C. Joynes
Administration Research, Director .. G. J. Schryer

The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was established on January 1, 1946, by *The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* (S.C., 1945, Chapter 15—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 46).

The major function of the Corporation is to administer the *National Housing Act, 1954* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 23, as amended). Under this Act the Corporation is authorized to insure mortgage loans made by approved lenders to assist in the construction of home-owner houses, rental housing, farm housing, housing built by co-operative associations, and housing produced by home conversion. Where loans are not available from approved lenders the Corporation may make direct loans on its own account. It may also make direct loans to limited-dividend companies incorporated to construct low-rental housing and to primary industries to aid in the construction of houses for employees.

In the lending field the Corporation is also authorized to: (a) guarantee up to 5% of the aggregate principal amount of home improvement loans made by banks and approved installment credit agencies; (b) guarantee an agreed sale price on houses built by builders for sale to certified defence workers employed in plants designated by the Minister of Defence Production as defence plants; (c) guarantee builders of approved rental projects against loss of net rentals, in consideration of an annual

premium; and (d) guarantee lending institutions against loss in the development of land to be used for residential construction and in the construction of low-cost or moderate-cost rental housing projects.

The Corporation may purchase and sell insured loans, may administer insured loans and may make loans to approved lenders under certain conditions.

The *National Housing Act, 1954*, also empowers the Corporation to assist in the improvement of housing in Canada through: (a) the construction of dwelling units on its own account, as authorized by Parliament; (b) participation with provincial governments in the construction of dwelling units and the development of land for residential construction purposes; and (c) research into housing conditions, community planning and other activities for the betterment of residential construction, and the experimental production of materials required for either improved construction or reduction in cost of construction. The Corporation makes a careful examination and investigation into any practical proposal for increasing the volume of housing in Canada, for improving housing conditions, and for producing housing of the required standards at lower cost.

The organizational divisions of the Corporation are: (a) the Loan Insurance Division, which carries out insurance

and lending functions; (b) the Mortgage and Property Division, which handles the administration of mortgages, sales agreements and guarantees, and supervises property management; (c) the Urban Renewal and Public Housing Division, which handles the Corporation's responsibilities with regard to urban renewal studies and redevelopment and public housing; (d) the Construction Division, which is responsible for the administration of the construction programmes of the Corporation, which are at present mainly concerned with construction for the Department of National Defence and public housing built under the Federal-Provincial provision of the Act, (e) the Architectural and Planning Division which carries out the designing and planning of projects for which the Corporation is responsible; (f) the Information Division, which handles Corporation publications and information services.

In addition, an Advisory Group studies and advises on such aspects of housing as

design, construction techniques, materials, community planning and land uses, and undertakes housing research.

The administrative units are Accounting, Administration, Administration Research, Economics and Statistics, Internal Audit, Legal, Office Services and Personnel.

Five regional offices, located in the following cities, supervise the activities within the areas indicated: Halifax,—the Atlantic Provinces; Montreal,—the Province of Quebec; Toronto,—the Province of Ontario; Winnipeg,—the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and that part of the territories north of these provinces; and Vancouver,—the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. The regional supervisor coordinates field operations and supervises operating procedures within the region. Local offices are established in cities and towns where the operation of the *National Housing Act, 1954*, requires an administration centre.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER OF CANADA

39 McArthur Avenue, Eastview

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Noël Dorion, P.C., Q.C., LL.D., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Principal Officers

Chief Electoral Officer.....Nelson Castonguay
Assistant Chief Electoral Officer....E. A. Anglin, Q.C.
Executive Assistant.....A. J. Gravelle
Chief Examiner of Election
 AccountsE. Robitaille
SupervisorJ. B. Bryson

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada as such was established by the *Dominion Elections Act* (S.C., 1920, Chapter 46—now the *Canada Elections Act*, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39. Prior to that time *The Dominion Elections Act*, 1874 (S.C., 1874, Chapter 9) assigned to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery certain of the duties now carried out by the Chief Electoral Officer.

The Canada Elections Act provides that:

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Chief Electoral Officer it shall be filled by resolution of the House of Commons.

In the event of the death of the Chief Electoral Officer while Parliament is not sitting, or of his inability or neglect to perform the duties of his

office, a substitute shall, upon the application of the Secretary of State, be appointed by the Chief Justice of Canada, or in his absence by the senior judge of the Supreme Court of Canada then present in Ottawa.

Upon his appointment such substitute shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer in his place and stead until fifteen days after the commencement of the next following session of Parliament unless the Chief Justice of Canada, or the judge by whom the order appointing him was made, sooner directs that such order be rescinded.

In the absence of both the Chief Justice of Canada and of the judge of the Supreme Court of Canada by whom a substitute for the Chief

Electoral Officer has been appointed the order appointing such substitute may be rescinded by any other judge of the said court.

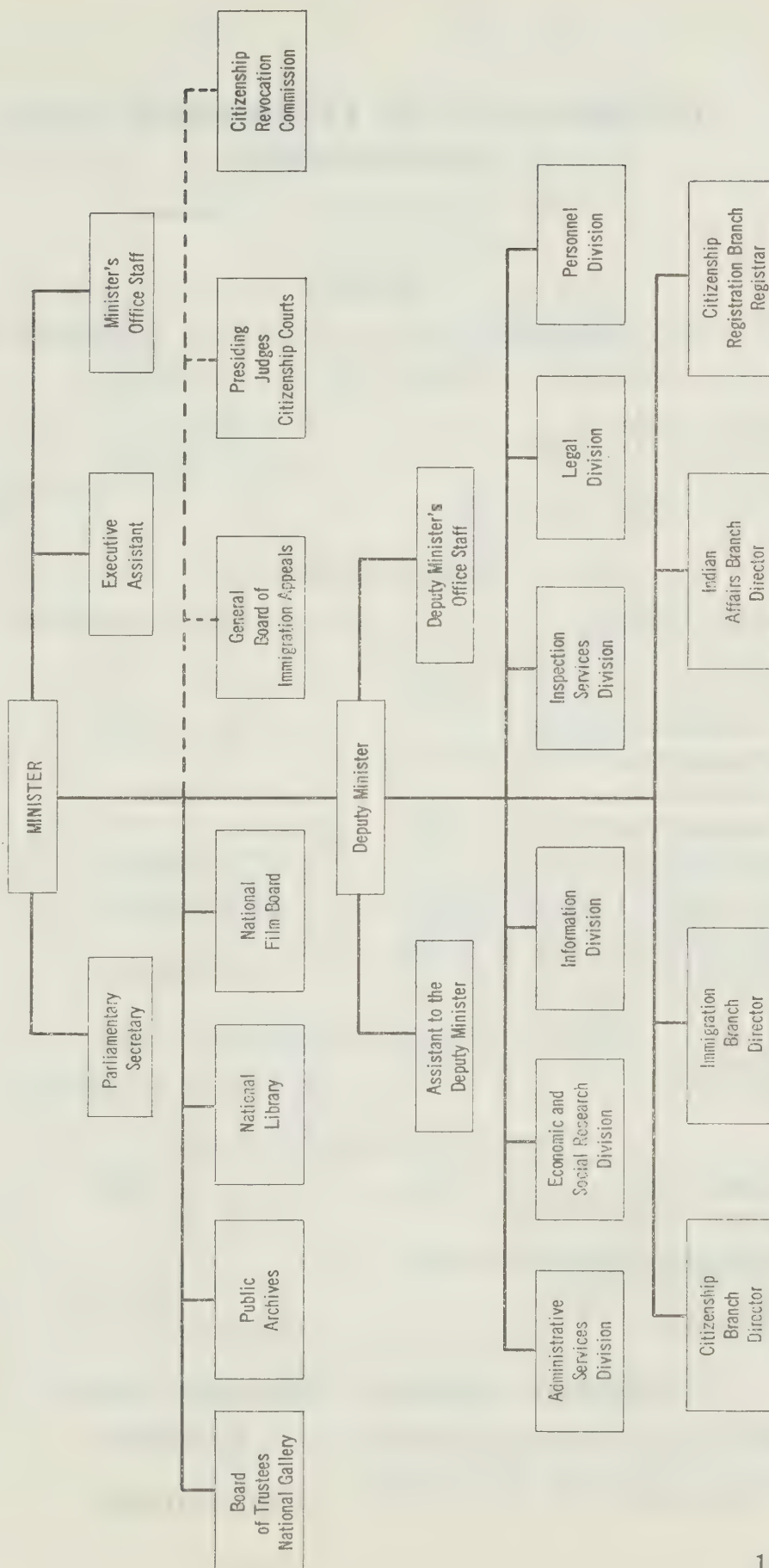
The Chief Electoral Officer is required by the Act to be compulsorily retired when he attains the age of sixty-five years, up to which time he is removeable from office only for cause in the same manner as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to exercising the powers and performing the duties with respect to elections which were formerly those of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, exercises general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of federal elections

and, after an election, reports to the Speaker of the House of Commons on any matters arising out of the course of the election about which, in his judgment, an account ought to be submitted to the House of Commons. In addition, throughout every election, he directs all returning officers. He is also responsible for any vote taken under the *Canada Temperance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 30) and for the election of members of the Council of the Northwest Territories and the Council of the Yukon Territory.

For the purposes of administration the Office is divided into Administration and Accounting Divisions.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION



DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Citizenship Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Special AssistantK. Brown
Executive AssistantJ. R. Moodie
Private SecretaryMiss F. W. Gallagher

Principal Officers

Deputy MinisterGeorge F. Davidson
Assistant to the Deputy Minister ...C. E. S. Smith
Economic and Social Research
Division, DirectorZ. W. Sametz
Administrative Services Division,
DirectorJ. S. Cross
Personnel Division, Director
Legal Division, ChiefN. A. Chalmers
Information Division, DirectorG. R. Benoit
Inspection Services Division,
DirectorJ. K. Abbott

General Board of Immigration Appeal

ChairmanJ. C. A. Campbell

Canadian Citizenship Branch

DirectorJean Boucher
Liaison Division, ChiefR. A. Sim
Programmes and Materials
Division, ChiefW. H. Agnew
CarillonneurR. Donnell

Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

Registrar of Canadian Citizenship ...J. E. Duggan
Assistant Registrar of Canadian
CitizenshipW. M. Haugan

Immigration Branch

Director of Immigration W. R. Baskerville
General Executive Assistant D. M. Sloan
Settlement Division, Chief L. M. Hunter
Admissions Division, Chief E. P. Beasley
Operations Division, Chief G. D. A. Reid

Indian Affairs Branch

Director of Indian Affairs H. M. Jones
Special Assistant L. L. Brown
Executive Assistant C. I. Fairholm
Administration Division, Senior
Administrative Officer E. Acland
Reserves and Trusts Division,
Chief W. C. Bethune
Education Division, Chief R. F. Davey
Welfare Division, Chief J. H. Gordon
Economic Development Division,
Chief R. F. Battle
Engineering and Construction
Division, Chief L. H. Wickwire
Agencies Division, Chief Jules D'Astous

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration was established in 1950 by the *Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session), Chapter 16—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 67) and consists of certain branches of the former Department of Mines and Resources and of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

The functions of the Department include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction relating to naturalization, citizenship, Indian affairs and immigration which are not by law assigned to any other department.

The Department administers the following Acts:

the *Canadian Citizenship Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 33, as amended)

the *Immigration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 325)

the *Indian Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 149, as amended)

The following agencies report to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration: National Film Board, National Gallery of Canada, National Library, and the Public Archives.

The Department's organization comprises six "staff" divisions (Information, Inspection, Legal, Personnel, Economic and Social Research, and Administrative Services) as well as the General Board of Immigration Appeals and four "line" branches (Canadian Citizenship, Canadian Citizenship Registration, Immigration, and Indian Affairs).

The work of the Canadian Citizenship Branch is carried on by three divisions, namely, Administration, Liaison, and Programmes and Materials.

The Liaison Division, through its eleven regional offices, is responsible for maintaining field liaison with and providing assistance to voluntary organizations and educational bodies in planning and developing citizenship programmes and education projects concerned with the integration of newcomers, ethnic groups and offreserve Indians into Canadian communities.

The Programmes and Materials Division prepares publications, films, film strips and displays on Canada and collects and distributes to voluntary agencies information relating to citizenship.

The Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, consisting of the Administration, Examination, Certificate and

Records divisions, and the Courts of Canadian Citizenship, administers the *Canadian Citizenship Act*.

The Examination Division examines applications for citizenship, registers births of Canadians abroad and handles applications for the retention of Canadian citizenship. The Certificate Section prepares certificates of Canadian citizenship and miniature certificates.

Courts of Canadian Citizenship hold citizenship application hearings, arrange and conduct citizenship certificate presentation ceremonies and disseminate information concerning citizenship.

The Immigration Branch, consisting of the divisions of Admissions, Operations and Settlement, is responsible for the administration of the *Immigration Act* and for carrying out policy in respect of immigration.

The Admissions Division deals with matters relating to the admission of immigrants and non-immigrants including the preparation of instructions to field staffs engaged in inspectional duties and advice to field staffs on individual applications. It also handles administrative arrangements for the arrest, detention, examination and deportation of individuals and reviews and prepares memoranda to the Minister in cases of appeal against deportation. In addition it accepts and disposes of bonds and other forms of security for immigrants and non-immigrants.

The Operations Division is charged with the management of immigration districts in Canada and posts abroad. This work includes the determination and control of facilities, personnel, equipment and supplies and funds required for field operations; the co-ordination of staff training programmes; and, the co-ordination of immigration-customs inspection services. The Division also arranges transportation facilities for immigrants and staff and administers the provision of the Act and Regulations concerning transportation companies. It operates centralized records, mail and stenographic services and administers an assisted passage loan collection unit and a family assistance unit. In addition, the Division is responsible for providing functional supervision over administrative services in the field; the establishment of administrative procedures; and, the preparation of instructions and directives related to functions represented.

The Settlement Division arranges for the placement and settlement of immigrants. This work includes the preparation of instructions and training programmes for field staffs engaged in placement and settlement duties; the analysis, preparation and distribution of reports on economic trends and manpower requirements of Canada; liaison with the Department of Labour on recruitment, selection and movement of group labour to

Canada; the development of opportunities for immigrants in co-operation with municipal, provincial, national and international agencies; and the review and distribution of applications from prospective immigrants for establishment or settlement.

The Indian Affairs Branch, comprising seven divisions administers the Indian Act.

The Administration Division is responsible for normal administrative services, branch estimates, Indian Band Council elections, council procedure and by-laws, and general law enforcement on reserves.

The Agencies Division is in charge of general field administration through regional offices and maintains liaison with Indian and Northern Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare.

The Economic Development Division is concerned with all phases of Indian employment, the management of fur, fish and wild life resources, and the promotion of agricultural, handicraft and other activities. It administers a revolving loan fund, Veterans Land Act grants on reserves, and other forms of financial assistance to Indians.

The Education Division is in charge of the educational programme for Indians, which involves staffing and operating a nation wide system of schools, negotiating agreements with local school boards for joint education or Indian

children, and carrying out practical arts, adult education and guidance programmes.

The Engineering and Construction Division provides technical advice to headquarters and field staff with respect to construction specifications, design, site data and related matters on major engineering and construction projects.

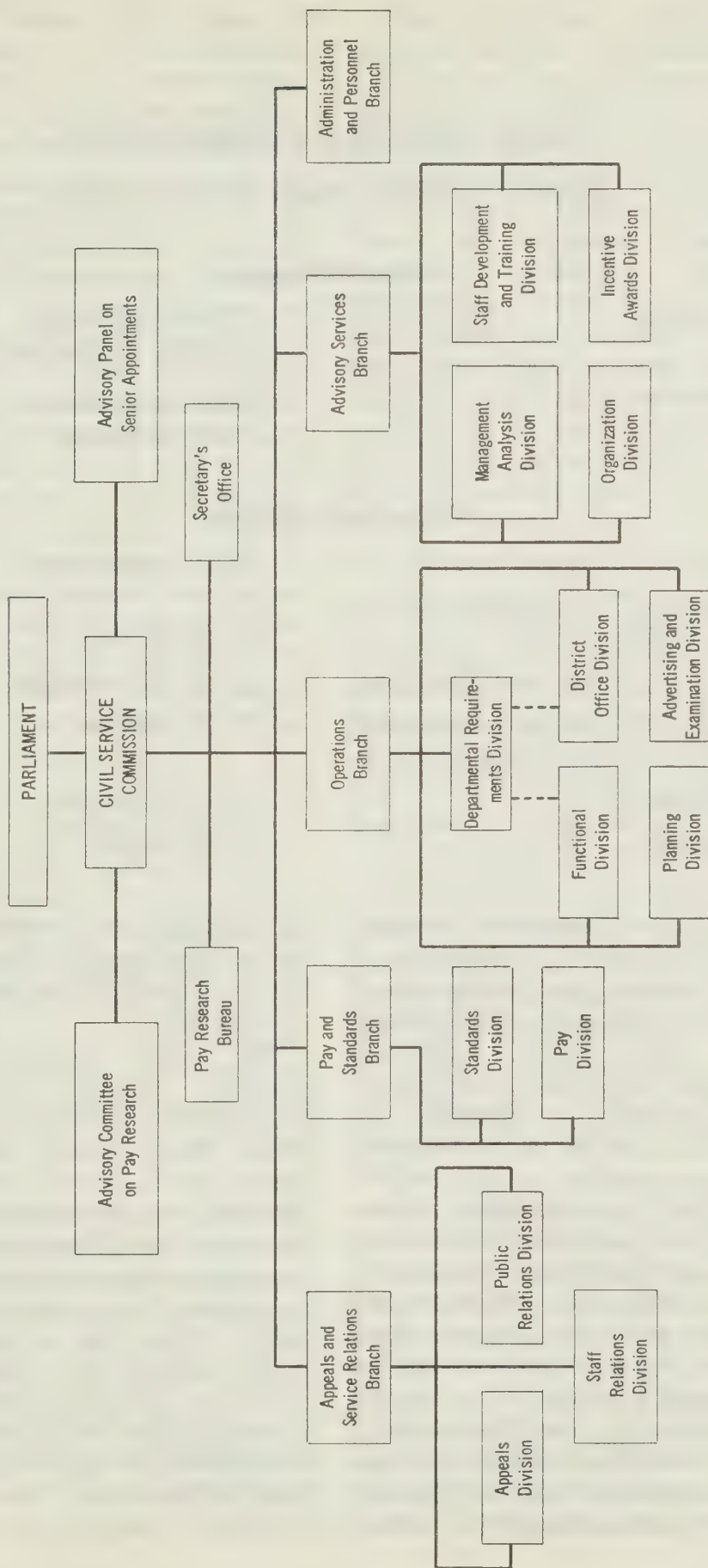
The Reserves and Trusts Division manages Indian lands, resources and band moneys, maintains a band membership register, and administers Indian estates.

The Welfare Division is concerned with all matters pertaining to the welfare of Indians, including housing, relief assistance, child care and care for the aged and helpless, rehabilitation, social work, leadership training and the fostering of Homemaker's Clubs and other welfare organizations of Indians.

The Department maintains district and regional offices as follows (branch designated in brackets): Amherst (Indian Affairs) and Halifax, N.S. (Immigration); Moncton, N.B.

(Canadian Citizenship and Canadian Citizenship Registration); Montreal (Immigration, Canadian Citizenship Registration and Canadian Citizenship) and Quebec, P.Q. (Indian Affairs and Canadian Citizenship); Hamilton (Canadian Citizenship and Canadian Citizenship Registration), London (Canadian Citizenship and Canadian Citizenship Registration), North Bay (Indian Affairs) Toronto, (Immigration, Indian Affairs, Canadian Citizenship and Canadian Citizenship Registration) and Sudbury, Ont. (Canadian Citizenship); Winnipeg, Man. (Immigration, Indian Affairs, Canadian Citizenship and Canadian Citizenship Registration); and Saskatoon, Sask. Regina (Indian Affairs); (Canadian Citizenship); Edmonton, Alta. (Indian Affairs, Canadian Citizenship and Canadian Citizenship Registration); Vancouver, B.C. (Immigration, Indian Affairs, Canadian Citizenship, and Canadian Citizenship Registration); and Fort Smith, N.W.T. (Indian Affairs).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Jackson Building, Bank Street, Ottawa

Commissioners

Chairman The Honourable
S. H. S. Hughes, Q.C.
Members Ruth E. Addison
Paul Pelletier

Principal Officers

Director of Operations C. R. Patterson
Director of Appeals and Service
Relations J. A. Murray
Director of Advisory Services G. A. Blackburn
Director of Pay and Standards K. R. Scobie
Director of the Pay Research
Bureau G. E. Gauthier
Secretary J. M. Hamel

The Civil Service Commission was first established in 1908 under the provisions of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908 (S.C., 1907-08, Chapter 15) which introduced the principle of selection by order of merit as established by competitive examination. The Act did not apply, however, to positions outside of Ottawa. The Civil Service Act, 1918 (S.C., 1918, Chapter 12—now the Civil Service Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended) placed the entire service under the Commission. Prior to the creation of the Commission a Board of Examiners (established in 1882)

held qualifying examinations for appointment to the service, but it did not have the power to appoint.

The Civil Service Commission, which reports to Parliament, comprises not more than three members, appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom may be designated as Chairman. These appointments are during good behaviour for a period of ten years from date of appointment, subject to re-appointment for further periods not exceeding ten years each. Any Commissioner may be removed from office at any time by the Governor General, on address

of the Senate and House of Commons. A Commissioner cannot hold any other office in the Civil Service or engage in any other employment.

The general functions of the Commission as laid down in the Civil Service Act are: (1) to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to, and transfer and promotion in, the Civil Service; (2) to establish, as required, additional classes and grades of positions and classify them; and to divide, combine, alter, or abolish existing classes and grades; (3) to recommend rates of compensation for new classes and propose changes in the rates for existing classes; (4) to report upon the organization or proposed organization of the departments or any portion of any department or of the Civil Service, and upon any proposed change in such organization; (5) by regulation to prescribe working hours for each portion of the Civil Service; and (6) to make regulations governing the granting of leave of absence in case of illness or for other sufficient reason.

The seven major divisions of the Commission are the Operations Branch, the Appeals and Service Relations Branch, the Advisory Services Branch, the Pay and Standard Branch, the Pay Research Bureau, the Administration and Personnel Branch and the Secretary's Office.

The Operations Branch is responsible for the classification of positions, recruitment to the Public Service and for the administration of competitive examinations qualifying for entrance thereto. It establishes and maintains lists of qualified candidates, makes assignments from these lists and issues certificates when such appointments are made. It is also responsible for promotions and transfers within the service, layoff procedures, and the activities of the district offices of the Commission.

The Appeals and Service Relations Branch deals with appeals having to do with promotion competitions, preservation of rights following abolition of position and layoff, denial of statutory salary increase, suspension and related matters. It is also responsible for the Commission's information and publicity program and liaison with staff associations, including the examination of submissions, arrangements for meetings and the study of employer-employee relationships.

The Advisory Services Branch studies the present and proposed organization and establishment of departments and agencies, provides a consulting service for departments on various aspects of management, conducts centralized training and co-ordinates staff training and development programs throughout the service,

studies requests for educational leave and supervises the secrétariat of the Suggestion Award Board of the Civil Service.

The Pay and Standard Branch is responsible for the development of recommendations on rates of pay, allowances and employment conditions generally, including holidays, leave hours of work, overtime and related matters. It also develops class specifications (duties and qualifications of positions) and recommends appropriate changes in the classification structure of the Civil Service.

The Pay Research Bureau is responsible for providing the Civil Service Commission, government departments, staff associations, and others concerned, with objective information on compensation and working conditions in government, business and industry; and for assembling and analyzing evidence of trends in pay and working conditions in business and industry in

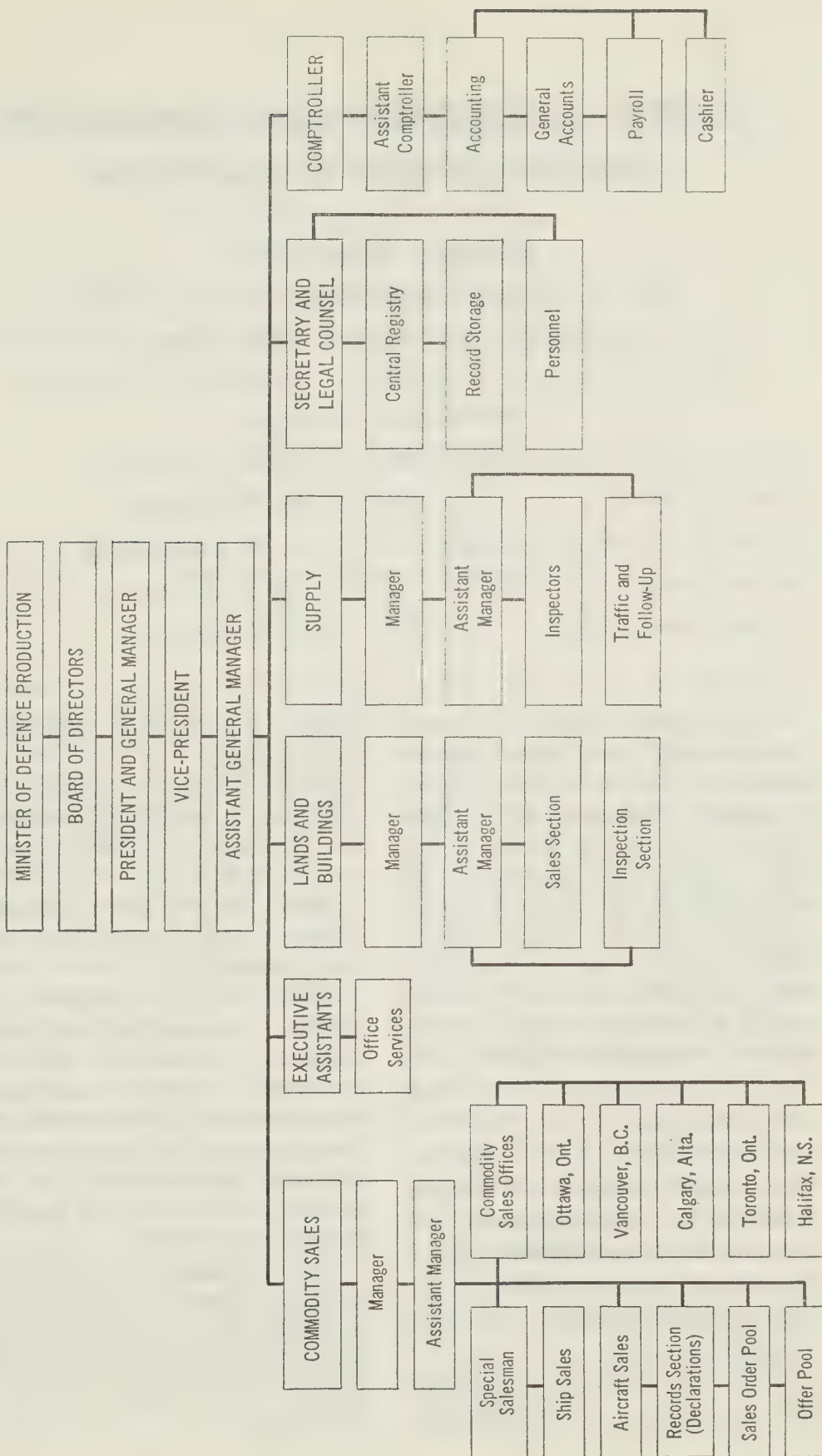
order that the need for change in terms of government employment may be anticipated and assessed.

The Administration and Personnel Branch is concerned with the internal operations of the Commission, including personnel administration, accounting and supplies, stenographer services, the library, records and statistics.

The Secretary's Office reports to the Commissioners upon the operations of the Civil Service Act and Regulations, drafts regulations, prepares and edits submissions to the Treasury Board and Governor-in-Council and provides formal secretarial services.

The Commission maintains district offices at St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John and Moncton, N.B.; Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; London, Ottawa and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

CROWN ASSETS DISPOSAL CORPORATION



CROWN ASSETS DISPOSAL CORPORATION

Trade and Commerce Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Raymond O'Hurley, M.P.,
Minister of Defence Production

Principal Officers

President and General Manager.....Louis Richard
Vice-PresidentG. W. Hunter
Assistant General Manager.....I. M. Mackinnon
Acting SecretaryM. J. Ellsworth
Acting ComptrollerL. M. Mondor

The Crown Assets Disposal Corporation (originally established as War Assets Corporation) was created by *The Surplus Crown Assets Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 21, as amended—now the *Surplus Crown Assets Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 260) primarily for the disposal of Crown assets becoming surplus owing to the termination of the War, but its powers, duties and functions extended to other surplus assets. The Corporation is now charged with the disposal of assets which are surplus to the requirements of the Crown and any other matters which relate to this function.

The Corporation consists of the divisions of Commodity

Sales, Lands and Buildings, and Supply.

The Commodity Sales Division deals with surplus goods and materials referred to the Corporation.

The Lands and Buildings Division is concerned with real property.

The Supply Division inspects inventories of assets declared surplus to the Corporation, classifies and stores certain specific materials and clears for sales action reports of surplus received in connection with certain governmental activities.

The Corporation maintains branch offices in Halifax, N.S., Toronto, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., in addition to its head office in Ottawa.

**OFFICE OF THE
CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY**

262 Wellington St., Ottawa

Custodian

The Honourable Noël Dorion, P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.D.
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Deputy Custodian

Charles Stein, Q.C.

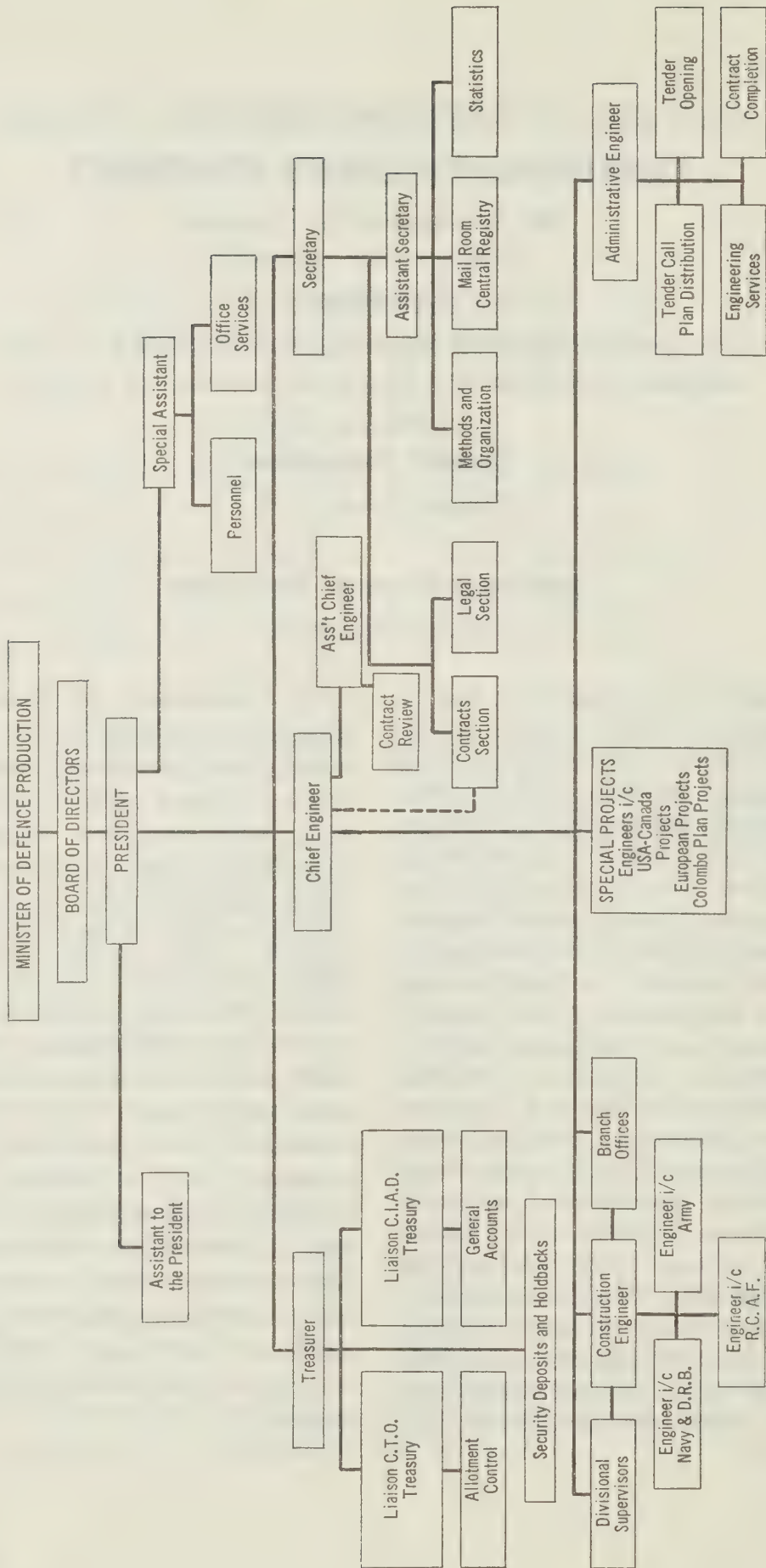
Assistant Deputy Custodian

Maurice Robitaille

Order in Council P.C. 755 of April 14, 1920, made under The Treaties of Peace Act, 1919 (chapter 30 S.C. 1919, Second Session), designated the Secretary of State of Canada to succeed the Minister of Finance as Custodian of Enemy Property. The pertinent legislation presently is The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act (chapter 24 S.C. 1947), a schedule to which contains the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), as amended by that statute and as they continue in force now. These Regulations with respect to World War II were originally established by order in council P.C. 2512 of September 5, 1939, made under the War Measures Act (now chapter 288 R.S.C. 1952).

The Secretary of State is appointed Custodian to receive, hold, manage, release, dispose of and otherwise deal with all property that is reported to him, received or controlled by him or vested in him by virtue of the Regulations. After the war, enemy assets vested in the Custodian are either confiscated, liquidated and the proceeds of their liquidation used to pay compensation to Canadians in respect of war claims, or released to their former owners, in accordance with post-war statutes and orders in council adopted, partly at least, pursuant to peace treaties and other international agreements.

DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED



DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED

No. 4 Building, 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Raymond O'Hurley, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Defence Production

Board of Directors

R. G. Johnson

G. W. Hunter W. H. Huck J. P. Stirling

Principal Officers

President and General Manager ... R. G. Johnson

Chief Engineer..... J. P. Stirling

Secretary J. D. Jennison

Treasurer N. Tokaryk

Defence Construction (1951) Limited, which began operations as a Crown company called Defence Construction Limited on November 22, 1950, was established under its present name on July 12, 1951, to carry out the construction and acquisition of defence projects.

The three Branches of the Company are the Engineering, Secretary's, and Treasurer's.

The Company is primarily responsible for the calling and review of all tenders and the supervision of the actual work in the field. This covers five broad phases or types of work which fall into these categories: (a) defence projects in Canada for the Department of National Defence; (b) all defence projects in France for

the Department of National Defence under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreement (neither (a) nor (b) include Department of National Defence housing projects nor runways); (c) maintenance and repair contracts at Department of National Defence sites throughout Canada; (d) defence construction contracts for the U.S. Government in Canada; (e) advice and assistance on the following programmes:—

1. Capital assistance projects for the Department of Defence Production
2. Colombo Plan for the Department of External Affairs
3. Natural Gas Pipeline project.

The Engineering Branch is responsible for the overall liaison with officials of the Department of National Defence and Service officers in connection with all engineering problems (both administrative and technical) arising out of the award and supervision of the work.

The Secretary's Branch supervises the compilation and award of all contracts covering defence projects and the various types of consultant contracts. All statistics issued by the Company emanate from this Division, and the control and regulation of administrative procedures and operations is under its jurisdiction.

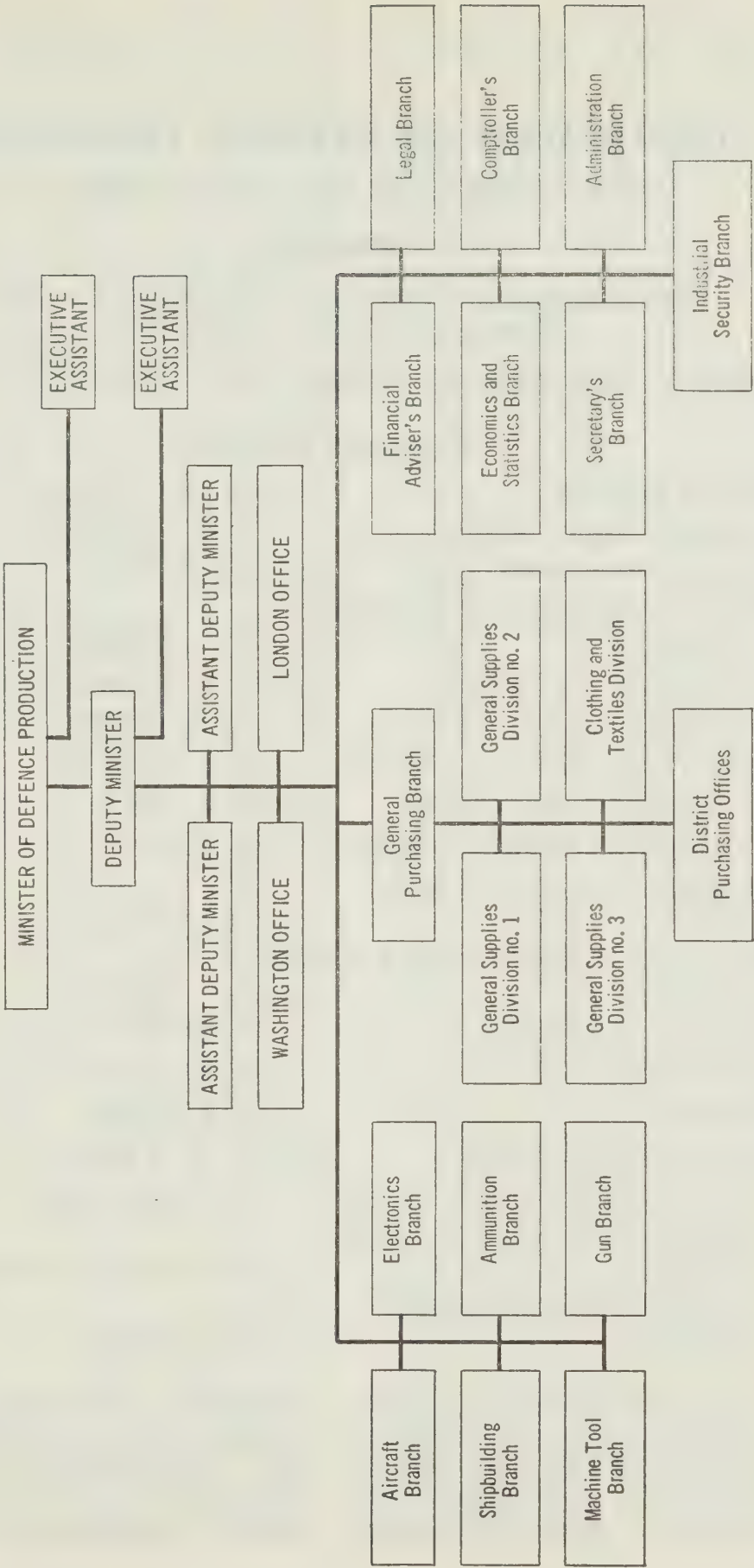
The Treasurer's Branch deals with: (a) the preparation of annual estimates and

the control of all expenditures against such estimates; (b) liaison with the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury with respect to payments under defence construction projects and the audit of the various construction projects; and (c) the handling and control of all security deposit cheques submitted by contractors bidding on defence projects.

The Company maintains a head office in Ottawa and offices in Canada at Halifax, N.S., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

The Company also maintains offices in Paris and Metz, France.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa 4

Minister

The Honourable Raymond O'Hurley, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Defence Production

Executive Assistant to the Minister .. B. E. Poirier

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....D. A. Golden
Assistant Deputy Minister.....G. W. Hunter
Assistant Deputy MinisterW. H. Huck
Executive Assistant to the Deputy
MinisterF. A. Milligan
Aircraft Branch, Director.....D. L. Thompson
Electronics Branch, DirectorD. B. Mundy
Shipbuilding Branch, Director.....J. C. Rutledge
Armament Branch, DirectorC. L. Muir
Machine Tool Branch, Director.....R. Mosher
General Purchasing Branch,
DirectorD. M. Erskine
Emergency Supply Planning Branch,
DirectorJ. C. Morrison
Financial Adviser.....R. M. Keith
ComptrollerG. F. Wevill
SecretaryJ. J. Tevlin
Legal Branch, Director.....F. F. Waddell
Administration Branch, Director....H. R. Kotlarsky
Economics and Statistics Branch,
DirectorW. J. W. V. Johnston
Industrial Security Branch,
DirectorL. C. Cragg

The Department of Defence Production was established in April of 1951 by *The Defence Production Act* (S.C., 1951, Chapter 4—now the *Defence Production Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 62, as amended by S.C., 1955, Chapter 52). Its precursor was the Department of Munitions and Supply

(established in 1940) which was responsible for the procurement of military supplies. Its functions were absorbed by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply in December, 1945, and in February, 1947, the procurement functions of the latter Department were transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce which carried them out through the Canadian Commercial Corporation. This situation continued until the establishment of the Department of Defence Production.

Under the *Defence Production Act*, the Minister has exclusive authority to buy or otherwise acquire defence supplies and construct defence projects required by the Department of National Defence, and may perform similar acts for associated governments with the authorization of the Governor in Council. The Act also provides for the mobilization, conservation, and co-ordination of Canadian economic and industrial facilities; for incorporation of companies; for stockpiling essential materials; for capital assistance; and for entering into contracts to meet the requirements of the defence programme.

The Department has five production branches responsible for the procurement of defence items for which special production facilities are required or which involve special military specifications. These branches are Aircraft, Armament Electronics, Machine

Tool, and Shipbuilding. In general, each of the production branches reviews the facilities available for proposed contracts, investigates the advisability of subcontracting, places contracts and handles all contractual matters relating to the purchase of defence items and follows up the progress of production.

In addition, each of the production branches is responsible for implementation, within its sphere in the defence industry, of Production Sharing Program plans and procedures which have been agreed between the U.S. and Canadian governments.

Procurement of items for which specialized facilities are not required is handled by the General Purchasing Branch. The Branch has four major divisions—Division No. 1 is responsible for hardware and tools, electrical equipment, hospital, medical and dental supplies and equipment, photographic supplies and equipment, and scientific instruments; Division No. 2 handles food and catering services, furniture, lumber and wood products, paper and paper products, recreational equipment, fuels, petroleum products, waxes, soaps, and disinfectants; Division No. 3 buys vehicles and their spare parts and accessories, tires, hose and rubber products, plumbing, heating and air conditioning equipment, industrial, road building and maintenance equipment, garage equipment

and batteries; the fourth Division is responsible for the procurement of clothing and textiles.

The Branch also has a number of district purchasing offices located in various centres across Canada. The main function of these offices is to purchase food and other defence supplies and services of a local or urgent nature which are required by the Armed Forces units stationed in the vicinity of the offices. These offices are located in the following cities: St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Montreal, P.Q.; Ottawa, Toronto and London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

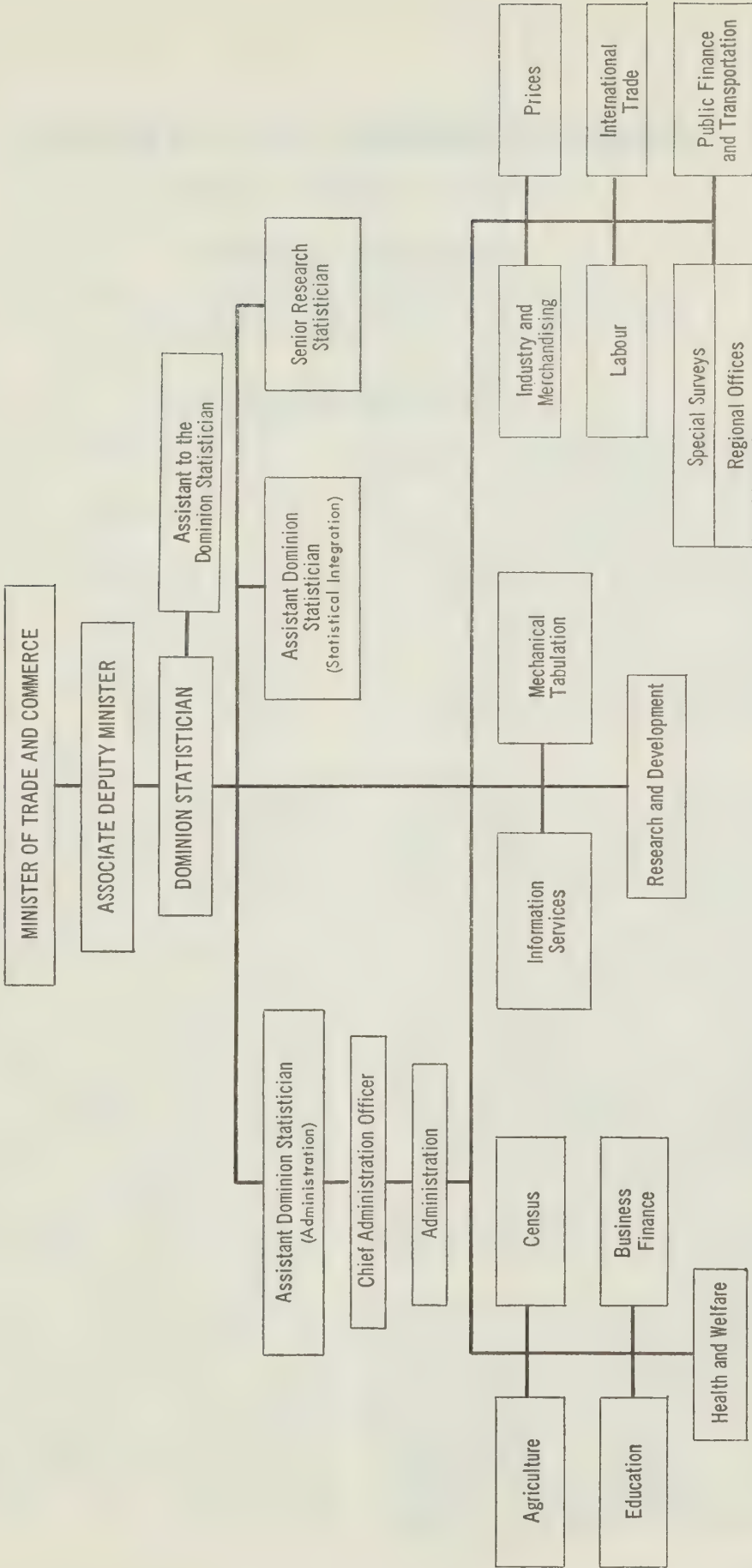
An Emergency Supply Planning Branch has been established within the Department to undertake the planning and organization necessary to permit a War Supplies Agency to come into existence immediately should a nuclear attack be made on this country.

The Department also has the following service and administration branches: Administration; Comptroller's; Economics and Statistics; Financial Adviser's which deals with the financial policy of departmental activities including allowable rates of profit on defence contracts, contract settlement, insurance requirements on contracts and other related matters; Industrial Security; Legal; and Secretary's. A Secretariat in the Deputy Minister's Office performs a co-ordinating function for the Department.

In order to handle procurement outside Canada, the Department maintains offices in Washington, D.C., with a sub-office at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, U.S.A., and in London, England, with sub-offices in Paris, France; Koblenz, West Germany; and at the Renfrew Airport, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

In addition, the Department maintains in the United States under the administration of the Washington office a small group of Production Sharing Program field representatives.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George Hees, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

Dominion Statistician	Walter E. Duffett
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Administration)	J. T. Marshall
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Statistical Integration)	S. A. Goldberg
Senior Research Statistician	G. B. Oakland
Assistant to the Dominion Statistician	L. E. Rowebottom
Chief Administration Officer	H. L. Allen

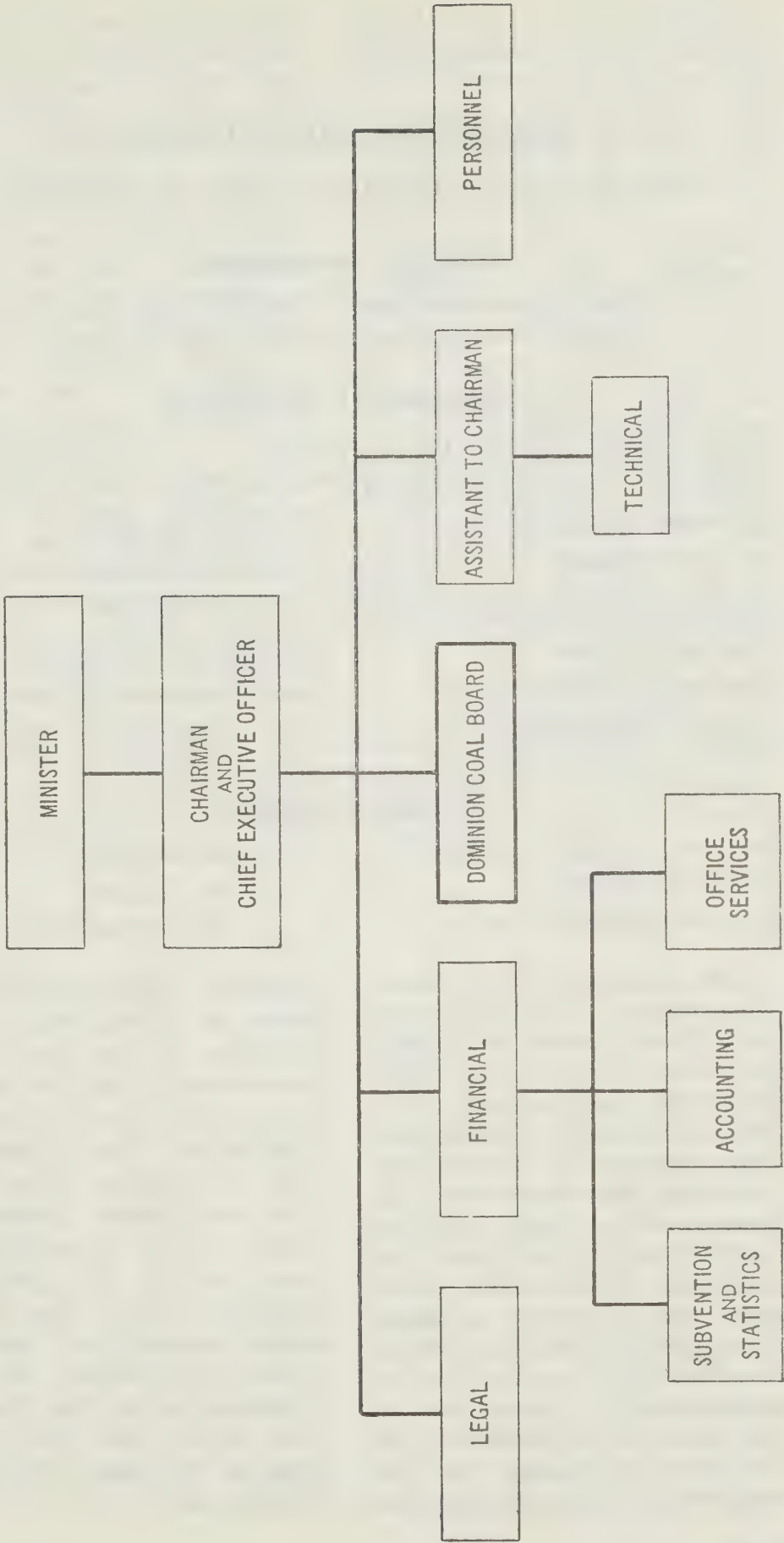
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established by *The Statistics Act* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 43—now the *Statistics Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 257, as amended) to act as the central statistical agency for Canada. The function of the Bureau is to compile, analyse and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, financial, social and general condition of the people and to conduct a census of population and agriculture of Canada at periodic intervals.

The Bureau is headed by the Dominion Statistician who is responsible for policy and the general direction of the Bureau. There are two Assistant Dominion Statisticians, one responsible for administration, the other for statistical

integration, also three senior officers, the Senior Research Statistician, the Assistant to the Dominion Statistician, and the Administrative Officer. It is organized into 16 functional divisions, each of which is divided into sections. Statistical information collected, compiled and analysed in the Bureau is channeled to the public through the Information Services Division. One section of this is the D.B.S. Library, regarded as the leading statistical library in Canada.

Regional statistics offices of the Bureau are located as follows: St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Ottawa (Hull), Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

DOMINION COAL BOARD



DOMINION COAL BOARD

Administration Building, 588 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul Comtois, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Members of the Board

Wilbur Edward Uren, O.B.E., Chair-
man and Chief Executive Officer.. Ottawa, Ont.
William C. Whittaker..... Calgary, Alta.
Ian M. MacLaren..... Toronto, Ont.
Major-General E. J. Renaud, C.B. ... Ottawa, Ont.
Percival Streeter..... Saint John, N.B.
Gustave A. Vissac..... Westmount, P.Q.
Vincent E. Mackinnon Sydney Mines, N.S.

Principal Officers

Assistant to the Chairman..... C. L. O'Brian
Financial Officer..... D. A. Edgar
Administrative Officer..... G. W. McCracken

The Dominion Fuel Board (forerunner of the Dominion Coal Board) was established by Order in Council in 1922, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Mines, and was composed of officials representing departments of the government already engaged in the study of fuels and fuel problems. While this Board came into existence to assure the supply of fuel, its principal function soon became that of administering subventions for the purpose of assisting the Canadian producer to find markets for the coal that was

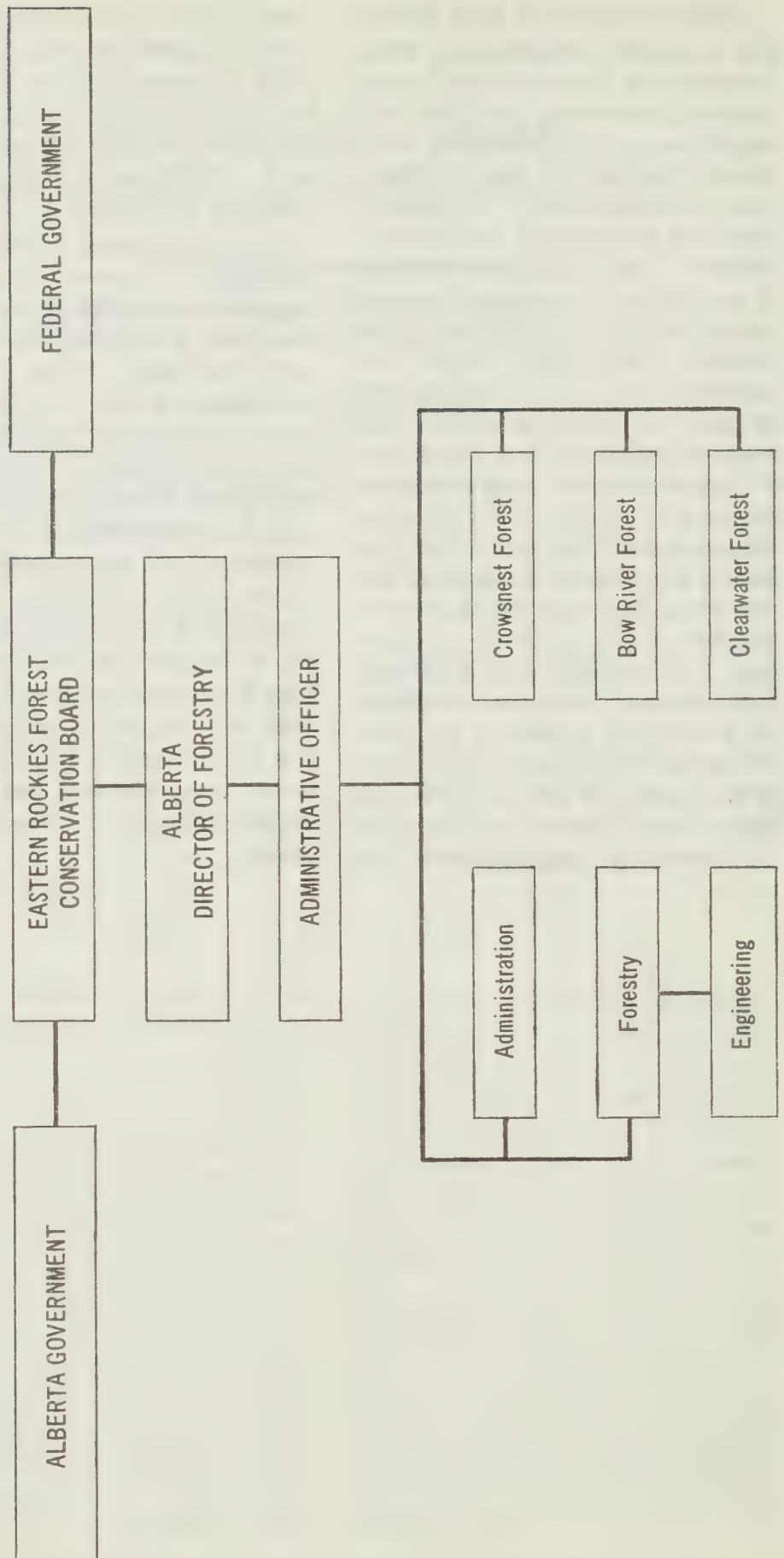
produced. Following the outbreak of World War II, the functions of the Board were taken over by the Coal Administrator and later by the Coal Controller. The Emergency Coal Production Board was also established during this period. With the abolition of coal control in 1947, the Dominion Fuel Board was again reconstituted and continued to function until the proclamation of the *Dominion Coal Board Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 57—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 86).

The functions of the Board are to study, review and recommend to the Minister from time to time such policies and measures as it considers necessary respecting the production, importation, distribution and use of coal in Canada. Further to this, the Board is authorized to undertake or cause to be undertaken any matter, including such researches and investigations as may be necessary and the co-ordination of the activities of government departments relating to coal, which the Minister may request or as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out any of the provisions or purposes of the Act. In addition, the Board administers any subventions or subsidies relating to coal voted by Parliament, and acts as the agent of the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys in handling applications for

loans under the Coal Production Assistance Act, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 173, as amended by S.C., 1958, Chapter 36, and S.C., 1959, Chapter 39) and administering the loans granted thereunder.

The Dominion Coal Board consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor in Council, who hold office during pleasure. One of the members (who is appointed by the Governor in Council to be Chairman) is the chief executive officer of the Board, and has supervision over and direction of the work of the Board and of the officers, clerks and employees appointed to carry on its business. The Assistant to the Chairman acts as technical adviser to the Chairman and is in charge of all the technical and engineering aspects of the Board's work.

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD



EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

Office of the Chairman—11723, 84th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Office of the Secretary—514-11th Avenue Southwest, Calgary

Ministers Responsible

The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., D.F.C., M.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Canada

The Honourable N. A. Willmore, Minister of Lands and
Forests, Province of Alberta

Members of the Board

Dominion MemberGeorge Tunstell,
Ottawa, Ontario

Alberta MemberA. T. Baker, Calgary, Alta.

Alberta Member and ChairmanJ. R. H. Hall,
Edmonton, Alta.

Principal Officers

SecretaryJ. M. Marshall

Chief ForesterW. R. Hanson

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was incorporated by *The Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 59, as amended) which authorized an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta on the protection and conservation of the forests of the Rocky Mountain Forest

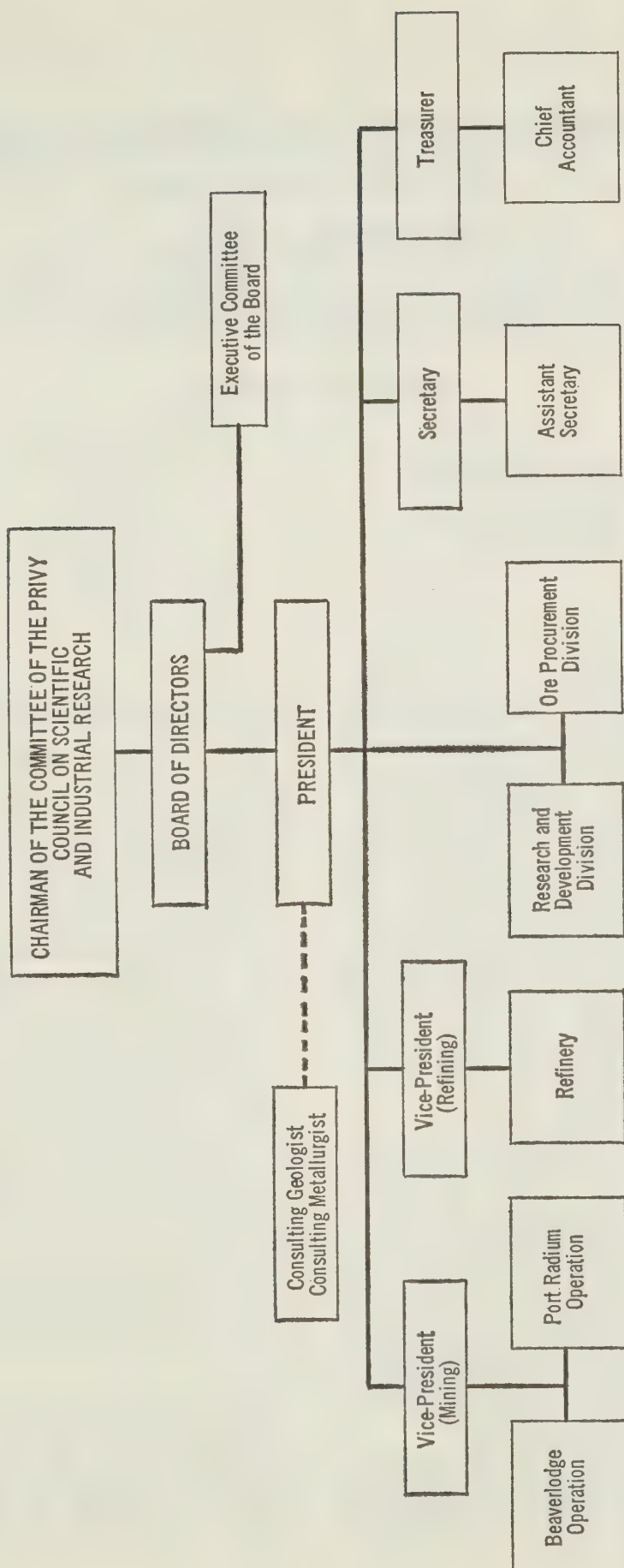
Reserves (approximate area 8,953 square miles) which forms part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River.

The purpose and function of the Board is to plan, advise, direct and supervise on (a) the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities for the efficient operation of the area (b) its protection from fire, insects, diseases and other

damage and (c) the management of the forests with a view to obtaining the greatest flow of water in the Saskatchewan River and its tributaries.

The Province, under the direction of the Board undertakes to carry out the policies and work programmes prescribed by the Board.

ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING LIMITED



Note: Northern Transportation Company Limited and Eldorado Aviation Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited.

ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING LIMITED

150 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George Hees, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

President	W. M. Gilchrist
Vice President (Mining)	H. E. Lake
Vice President (Refining)	J. C. Burger
Chief Financial Officer	D. G. Scott
Secretary	R. C. Powell
Treasurer	J. C. Orr

Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, incorporated under *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*), was previously known as Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited in that order. It was appropriated by the Crown in January, 1944.

The function of the Company is to mine and mill uranium ores and to refine uranium concentrates to produce a purified oxide and uranium metal. It has been appointed by the government as the official purchasing agent for uranium and its compounds produced in Canada.

Executive and administrative offices of the Company are in Ottawa. The organization

of the Company consists of the following divisions:

The Research and Development Division, located in Ottawa, deals with the development of improved methods of milling and refining.

The Ore Procurement Division, also in Ottawa, administers contracts made with private producers for uranium products sold by Eldorado to foreign government agencies.

The Refinery Division, at Port Hope, Ont., refines uranium products to uranous oxide and/or metal and other compounds.

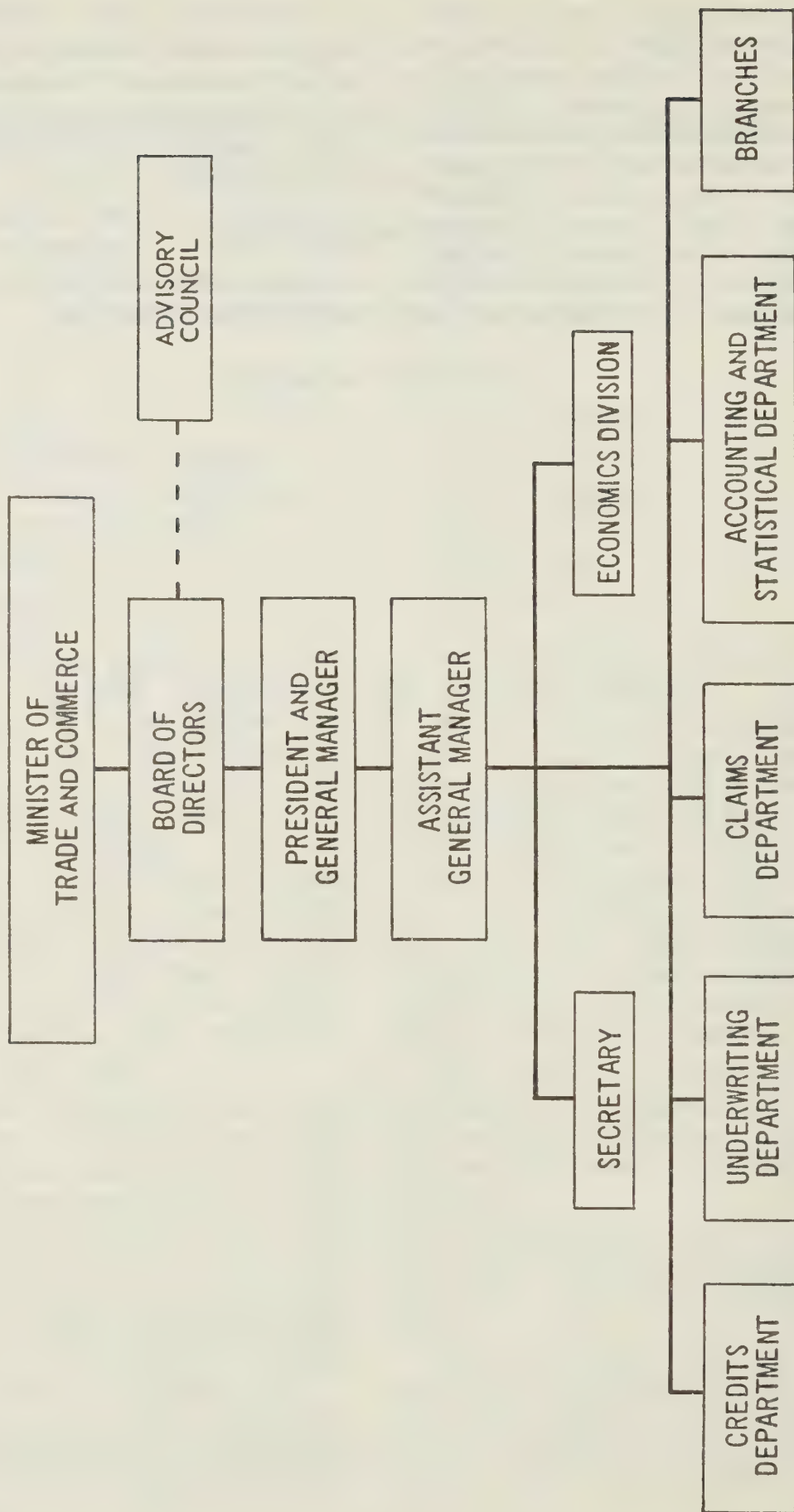
The Beaverlodge Operation (Eldorado, Sask.) is engaged in mining and milling uranium ore.

The Port Radium Operation has ceased mining and milling activities and the site now serves as a base for the company's exploration program.

Two wholly owned subsidiaries of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, namely, the Crown companies Eldorado Aviation Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited (both located at Edmonton, Alta.), function as divisions of the parent Company. Eldorado Aviation Limited is engaged in the aerial carriage

of passengers and priority freight between Edmonton and the northern sites of operations of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited. This latter company carries on the business of a common carrier in the Mackenzie River watershed.

EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION



EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION

Birks Building, 107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George Hees, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Board of Directors

J. A. Roberts, Chairman

K. W. Taylor
L. C. Audette
A. E. Ritchie

A. F. W. Plumptre
H. T. Aitken

Principal Officers

President and General Manager ... H. T. Aitken
Assistant General Manager..... A. W. Thomas
Secretary T. Chase-Casgrain

The Export Credits Insurance Corporation was established by *The Export Credits Insurance Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 39—now the *Export Credits Insurance Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 105, as amended) to insure Canadian exporters against non-payment by foreign buyers arising out of credit and political risks involved in foreign trade.

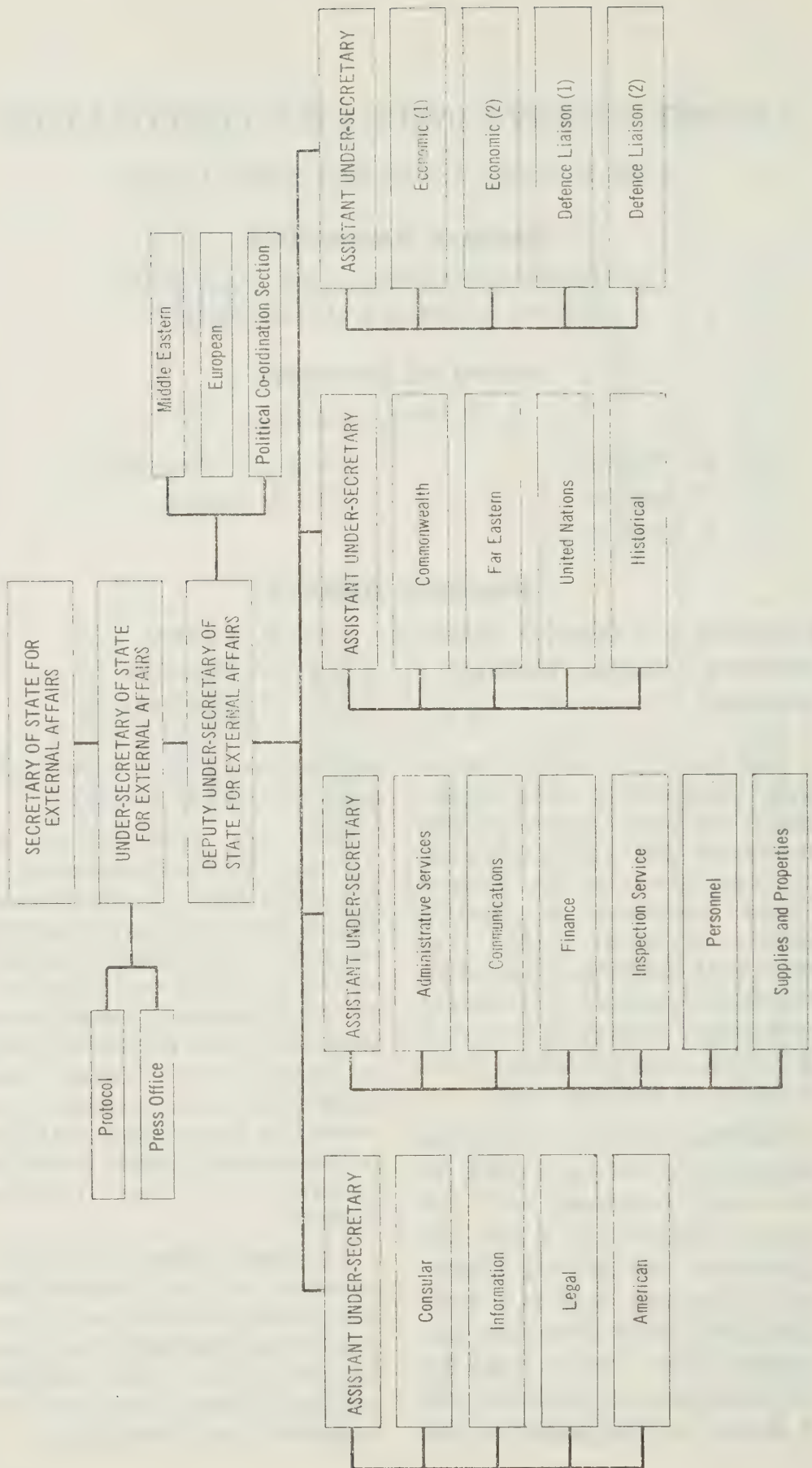
The Corporation is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and not more than five other Directors appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council, one of whom is designated to act

as President and General Manager of the Corporation.

The Act provides for an Advisory Council consisting of not more than 15 members to advise the Board on all matters relating to the administration of the Corporation. Members of the Advisory Council serve without remuneration but may be paid their actual and reasonable disbursements incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as members of the Advisory Council.

The head office of the Corporation is in Ottawa and branches are located at Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C. The branches act as liaison between the exporters and head office.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Minister

The Honourable Howard C. Green, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs Norman A. Robertson

Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs and Legal
Adviser M. Cadieux

Assistant Under-Secretaries E. W. T. Gill
A. E. Ritchie
G. Ignatieff
G. P. de T. Glazebrook

Chief of Protocol H. F. Feaver

The Department was established in 1909 by Act of Parliament (S.C., 1909, Chapter 13—now the Department of External Affairs Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 68). By an amending Act in 1912, it was placed directly under the Prime Minister until 1946, when the first separate Secretary of State for External Affairs was appointed.

The main functions of the Department are the conduct of official relations between Canada and other countries and of Canadian participation in international organizations, and the protection of Canadian interests abroad.

The Department of External Affairs now maintains abroad 36 Embassies, 10 Offices of

High Commissioners, 2 Legations, 7 Consulates General, 1 Office of Commissioner, 1 Military Mission, 2 Supervisory Commissions, 3 Permanent Missions to International Organizations and 2 Honorary Consulates.

In Ottawa the Department is organized in twenty-one divisions, together with an Inspection Service and a Liaison Service Section.

Six divisions are concerned with particular geographic areas while the others provide special services or discharge special functions. The area divisions are the U.S.A., Latin American, Commonwealth, European, Middle Eastern and Far Eastern.

Among the nine functional divisions, the Consular Division is responsible for the conduct of all consular matters, which revolve around the safeguarding of the rights and interests of Canadians abroad. It includes as one of its sections the Passport Office (40 Bank Street, Ottawa) and works in liaison with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Defence Liaison (1) Division is responsible for dealing, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence and other departments concerned, with the foreign policy aspects of defence matters, particularly those arising from Canada's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Canada-United States defence arrangements. The Defence Liaison (2) Division deals with the intelligence aspects of those matters, in which connection the Department provides the Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, and with the security aspects of the Department's operations.

There are also two Economic Divisions which between them deal with all financial, commercial and general economic questions possessing international implications, in co-operation with the Departments of Finance, Trade and Commerce and other bodies concerned.

The Information Division is responsible for co-ordinating the information programme of Canada abroad so as to convey

to the citizens and governments of other countries a knowledge and understanding of Canada and the Canadian people. It works in co-operation with other government departments and agencies such as the Department of Trade and Commerce, the National Film Board, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It co-ordinates also Canada's cultural activities abroad and is responsible for liaison with the Canada Council. The Division is also charged with providing information about Canada's external policies and the work of the Department and it maintains liaison with the information services of international organizations.

The Legal Division advises on questions of international law, including the interpretation of treaties. It is responsible for liaison with the Department of Justice. Besides its general section, it comprises a Treaty Section, which assists in the preparation of international agreements, and a Claims Section, which deals with claims of Canadians against foreign countries.

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities. It attends to the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and to the acceptance of the credentials of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It arranges for visits to Canada of distinguished foreign visitors

and for the extension to them of government hospitality. It deals with foreign honours and awards.

Finally, the United Nations Division deals with matters relating to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. It is responsible for providing advice on matters relating to Canadian participation in and policies towards these organizations and for co-ordinating the work of other divisions of the Department and other departments of the government in this respect.

The additional work of the Department is handled by the six remaining divisions, namely the Administrative Services, Communications, Finance, Historical, Supplies and Properties, and Personnel.

The work of the Administrative Services includes the handling of pay and allowances, leave and attendance, superannuation, registry, printing and reproduction of documents, co-ordination of services relating to posting of personnel abroad, and the preparation of departmental regulations.

The Communications Division is responsible for the despatch, receipt and distribution of communications by courier, telegram and teletype between Ottawa and posts abroad.

Chief among the responsibilities of the Finance Division are the preparation of the main and supplementary estimates for the Department, administrative work in connection with Canada's part in the setting up of international

conferences, and the supervision of monthly financial accounts from the posts abroad and Departmental expenditures.

The Historical Division is responsible for the provision and maintenance of libraries and archives in the Department in Ottawa and at posts abroad. It is also responsible for the preparation of studies on matters of concern to the Department and for the provision of background material on international issues.

The Supplies and Properties Division arranges for the purchase, leasing, furnishing and maintenance of sites and premises for departmental use at posts abroad as well as the planning and development of construction projects. The ordering, packing and shipping of all stationery, office supplies and equipment, to include personal removal cases in and out of Ottawa, are handled by this division.

The Personnel Division is responsible for the training and posting of personnel, both to various divisions in Ottawa and to the missions abroad. Its responsibilities include all matters affecting disposition, training, promotion and the general administration of personnel affairs.

Of the two smaller units, the Liaison Service Section is responsible for providing a number of political information services for Cabinet ministers and the Department's missions abroad. The Section

also conducts liaison with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's International Service, and handles inquiries from the press in Canada.

The Inspection Service was formed for the purpose of ar-

ranging periodic visits of liaison teams to posts abroad so that the work and performance of each post may be reviewed in relation to the requirements of the Department.

FARM CREDIT CORPORATION

Kent-Albert Building, 150 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Alvin G. Hamilton, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Agriculture

Members of the Corporation

Chairman	Thomas J. Rutherford
Vice-Chairman	G. Owen
Members	Lucien Lalonde
	A. Sinclair Abell
	Alexander H. Turner

Principal Officers

Secretary	W. R. de Gruchy
Chief Accountant	R. McIntosh

The Farm Credit Act, Chapter 43 of the Statutes of Canada, 1959, proclaimed in force October 5, 1959, established the Farm Credit Corporation as successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board, with authority to make long term mortgage loans to farmers on the security of farm lands.

The Corporation is empowered to make loans in two categories, the first being loans under Part II of the Act not to exceed \$20,000.00 or 75% of the appraised value of the farm lands to persons whose principal occupation is farming and for all general farm purposes including the purchase of land and the payment of debts.

Under Part III of the Act the Corporation may lend for the same purposes but the maximum loan is \$27,500.00 and the security required is farm land and also chattels. A loan under Part III shall not exceed 75 per cent of the value of the farm land and chattels, the borrower must be between the ages of 21 and 44 with at least five years' farming experience, and the farming operation is to be subject to supervision by the Corporation until the loan has been reduced to 65 per cent of the value of the land. Insurance on the life of the borrower is also required.

All loans made by the Corporation are repayable within 30 years and the interest rate is 5 per cent.

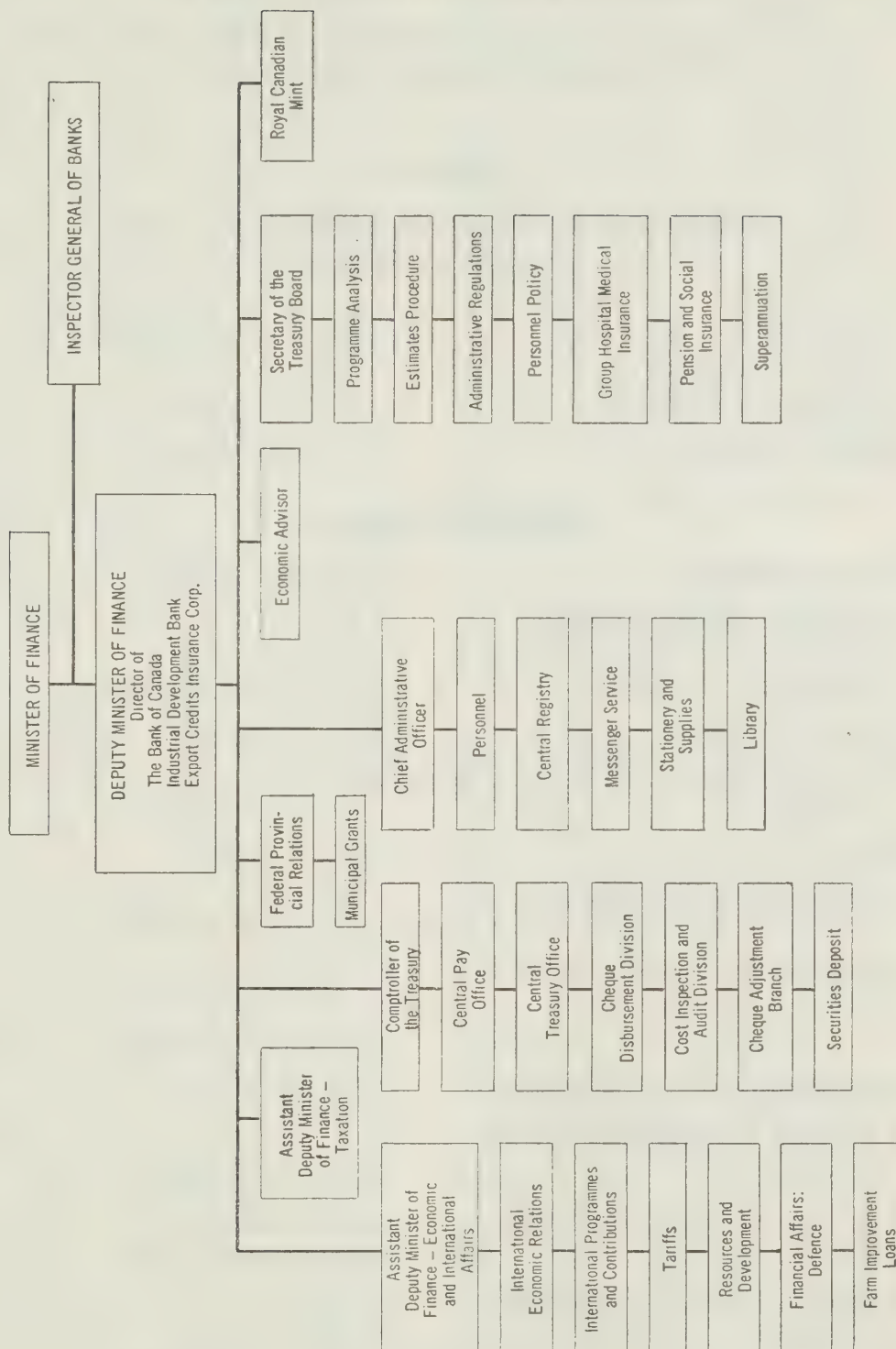
The Head Office of the Corporation is at Ottawa and the Chairman is the chief executive officer in charge of operations.

Applications for loans are made to the local Federal Farm Credit office serving the area where the farm is located. There are 198 local offices throughout Canada reporting to branch offices serving larger areas located as follows: Charlottetown, Prince Edward

Island; Saint John, New Brunswick; Quebec, P.Q.; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Regina, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Alberta; Kelowna, British Columbia.

Each branch office under a branch manager is responsible for the processing of applications including the appraisal of farms and the disbursement of loans and the collection of loan monies.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Parliamentary Secretary R. A. Bell, M.P.
Private Secretary Miss A. Hanna
Executive Assistant W. N. Allan
Special Assistant G. Hamilton

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister..... K. W. Taylor
Assistant Deputy Minister
(Economic and International
Relations Division) A. F. W. Plumptre
General Director S. S. Reisman
Assistant Deputy Minister (Taxation
Division) C. M. Isbister
Director F. R. Irwin
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Secretary of the Treasury Board.. G. G. E. Steele
Assistant Secretaries of the
Treasury Board C. J. MacKenzie
J. A. MacDonald
Comptroller of the Treasury..... H. R. Balls
Assistant Comptroller of the
Treasury J. O. Hodgkin
Inspector-General of Banks..... C. F. Elderkin
Economic Adviser J. F. Parkinson
Federal-Provincial Relations
Division A. S. Abell
Farm Improvement Loans Division.. H. J. MacBurney
Chief Administrative Officer S. A. Clemens
Royal Canadian Mint, Master..... N. A. Parker

The Department of Finance was established by *An Act respecting the Department of Finance* (S.C., 1869, Chapter 4—now the *Financial Administration Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

The Minister of Finance has charge of the management and direction of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the supervision, control and direction of all matters relating to the financial affairs of Canada not by law assigned to any other Minister.

The Department is composed of the following divisions and branches: Administration Division; Economic and International Affairs Division; Federal-Provincial Relations Division; Inspector General of Banks; Taxation Division; Treasury Board; Superannuation Branch (Tunney's Pasture); Royal Canadian Mint (320 Sussex Street); Comptroller of the Treasury.

The Economic and International Affairs Division is concerned with various domestic and international questions involving the expenditure of public funds and the economic policies of the Government. These include appraisal of changes in the economic situation, employment and unemployment; agricultural price supports, farm improvement loans and similar legislation, subsidies, government regional and development projects; trade and tariff policy; financial contributions to the Colombo Plan, the World Bank,

the United Nations, etc., international commercial and financial conferences.

The Taxation Division assists and advises the Minister of Finance on taxation and other fiscal policies. It reviews and analyses requests for changes in existing tax rates or for exemptions and reports thereon to the Minister and makes estimates of probable revenues from taxation; it assists in the negotiation of international agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and (with other sections of the Department) is concerned with federal-provincial fiscal arrangements.

The Secretary of the Treasury Board and his Division serve the Treasury Board. This Board is, in effect, the finance committee of the Cabinet consisting of six Cabinet Ministers, with the Minister of Finance as chairman. As the administrative arm of the Treasury Board, the Secretary and his staff, review and advise upon the expenditures proposed by all government departments and agencies for incorporation in the estimates to be presented to Parliament. It is also concerned with the administrative policy of the public service and the day-to-day review of programmes involving government administration and expenditure. The Secretary has responsibility for the work of the Superannuation Branch which provides for the payment of

annuities to retired civil servants or their dependents and death benefits to deceased members of the civil service and of the armed forces.

The Comptroller of the Treasury is an officer of the Department of Finance appointed by the Governor in Council. Under the authority of the Financial Administration Act he has the statutory responsibility of ensuring that no payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund is made for a purpose not authorized by or in excess of an amount appropriated by parliament and that all relevant executive regulations are observed. For this purpose, he conducts a pre-audit of all payments. He also provides a cheque issue and accounting service for all departments and is responsible for the preparation of the Public Accounts and other financial statements of the government.

Treasury Officers are attached to all departments of government in Ottawa and in most of the major cities across Canada where they exercise a control over disbursements and provide an accounting service to the departmental units to which they are attached.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division advises the Ministers and Deputy Minister on questions concerning financial arrangements made by the Federal Government with the provincial governments, including matters arising out

of the federal-provincial tax sharing arrangements. It also administers the payments made by the government to municipalities in lieu of the taxation of federal government property as well as grants to Canadian universities. It cooperates with the Department of Labour in the administration of the winter works programme.

The Farm Improvement Loans Division administers the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, the Veterans' Business and Professional Loans Act, the Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, and the Prairie Grain Loans Act. Under these Acts the chartered banks (and in the case of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act also credit unions) make loans to farmers, fishermen and veterans under a government guarantee of varying limits.

The Inspector-General of Banks is required by the Bank Act to conduct examinations and inquiries into the affairs and business of the chartered banks and the banks incorporated under the *Quebec Savings Banks Act* for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of these Acts are being observed and that the banks are in a sound financial position, and to report thereon to the Minister of Finance.

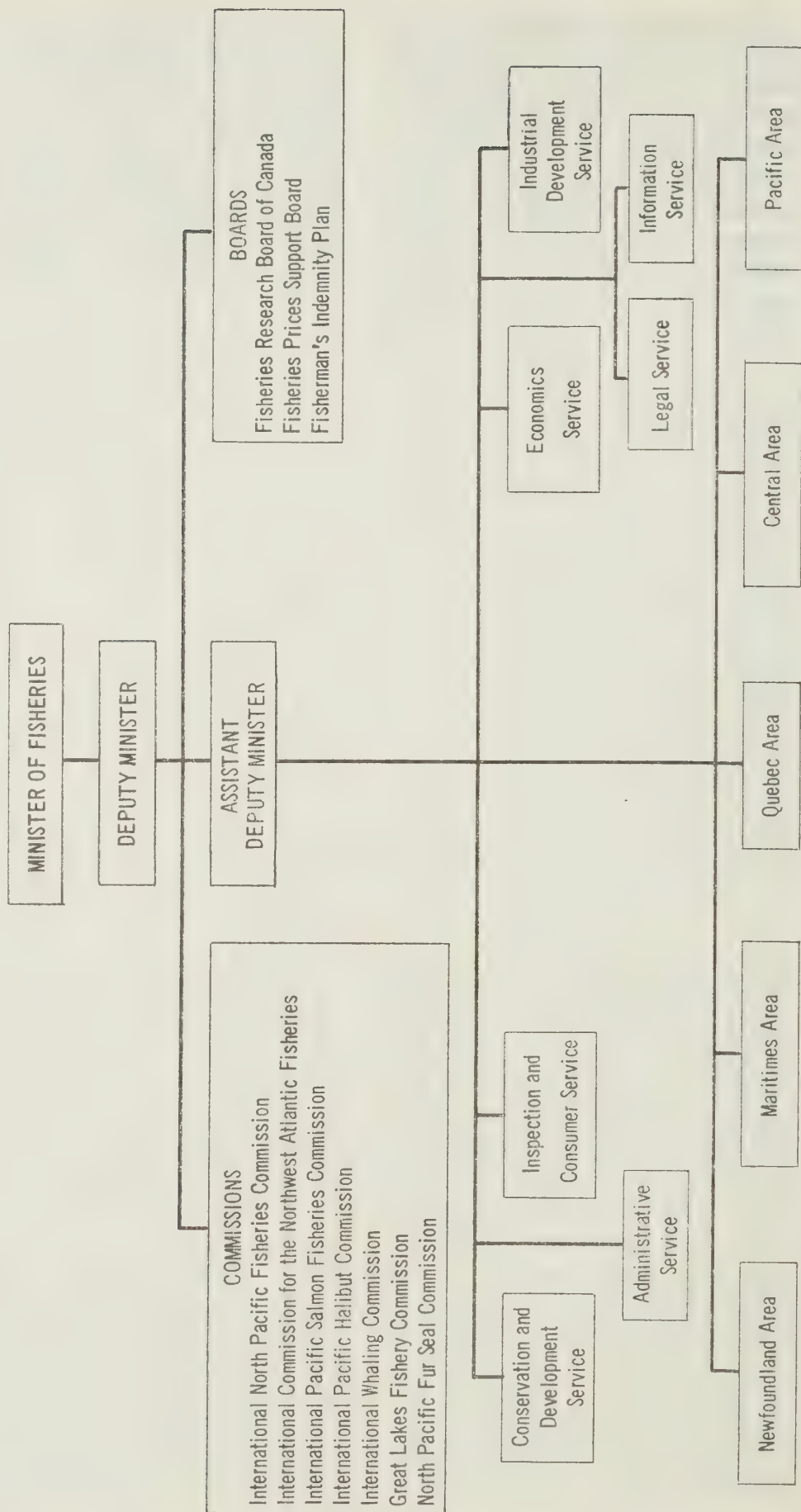
The Chief Administrative Officer and his staff are responsible for the normal

administrative functions involved in operating the department (personnel, accounts, central registry, stationery and supplies, library, etc.).

The Royal Canadian Mint (320 Sussex Street, Ottawa), manufactures coinage for Canada and sometimes for foreign

countries. Canadian gold mines have most of their gold production refined at the Mint and sell nearly all their gold production to the Mint. The Mint also produces medals for the Government and certain learned societies and sells Canadian coins to collectors.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

West Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable J. Angus MacLean, P.C., D.F.C., M.P.,
Minister of Fisheries

Executive Assistant John Smethurst
Private Secretary M. R. Gilmore

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister..... G. R. Clark
Assistant Deputy Minister..... S. V. Ozere
Special Assistant to the Deputy
Minister Dr. W. M. Sprules
Conservation and Development
Service, Director..... Dr. A. L. Pritchard
Economics Service, Director W. C. MacKenzie
Information Service, Director T. H. Turner
Inspection and Consumer Service,
Director H. V. Dempsey
Administrative Service, Director.... J. J. Lamb
Industrial Development Service,
Director L. S. Bradbury
Departmental Solicitor J. G. Carton
Fisheries Research Board,
Chairman Dr. J. L. Kask
Assistant Chairman O. C. Young
Fisheries Prices Support Board,
Chairman, and Administrator,
Fishermen's Indemnity Plan I. S. McArthur

The Department of Fisheries was first organized under a Minister of Fisheries on July 1, 1930, pursuant to *The Department of Fisheries Act* (S.C., 1930, Chapter 21—now the *Department of Fisheries Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 69). Prior to that time (from 1867

to 1930) the functions of the Department were carried out under the Minister of Marine and Fisheries who was also the Minister of the Naval Service during World War I.

The work of the Department includes: conservation and

development of the fisheries through the enforcement of fishing regulations, the operation of fish-culture establishments, management and improvement of spawning streams and control of predators; inspection of fish products for quality control and the encouragement of industrial development; promotion

of the greatest utilization of fishery products and a proper public understanding of the resource and the industry.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the following Acts which are specified in the Schedule (as amended) to the *Department of Fisheries Act*:

the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 15)

the *Deep Sea Fisheries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 61)

the *Fisheries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 119)

the *Fisheries Prices Support Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120)

the *Fisheries Research Board Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended)

the *Fish Inspection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 118)

the *Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 34)

the *Meat and Canned Foods Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 177)
in so far as it relates to the canning of fish and shellfish

the *Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 43)

the *North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 44)

the *Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 18)

the *Pacific Fur Seal Convention Act* (S.C., 1957, Chapter 31)

the *Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C. 1957, Chapter 11)

the *Whaling Convention Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 293)

The organization of the Department is broken down into seven services, namely, Administrative, Conservation and Development, Industrial Development, Information and Educational, Inspection and Consumer, Legal, and Economics.

The Conservation and Development Service is responsi-

ble for the maintenance and development of fish stocks in Canada.

The Industrial Development Service deals with projects undertaken by the Department to bring about new and improved production and processing techniques in the fisheries of Canada and collaboration with industry

generally as well as government agencies in the development of the fisheries.

The Information Service is concerned with public information aspect of all activities of the Department and associated Boards.

The Inspection and Consumer Service has charge of the inspection of fishery products for the domestic and export markets and carrying out in co-operation with the information Service educational services designed to increase the consumption of fish.

The Economics Service gives assistance to the fishing industry in the developing of market intelligence for all fishery products and by-products and economic research on all aspects of fisheries. This includes adequate statistical procedures.

The Fisheries Research Board of Canada was established under the control of the Minister of Fisheries by *The Fisheries Research Board Act* (S.C., 1937, Chapter 31—now the *Fisheries Research Board Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended) to serve as the scientific branch of the Department of Fisheries. Composed of a Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, the Board is charged

with the improvement and expansion of Canadian fisheries through scientific research. The Board conducts fundamental and applied research applicable to both marine and fresh water fisheries at stations strategically located across Canada.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board came into being under *The Fisheries Prices Support Act*, 1944 (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 42—now the *Fisheries Prices Support Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120). Consisting of not more than six members (including a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman), it has the responsibility of endeavouring to assure adequate and stable returns for fisheries and a fair relationship between returns from fisheries and those of other occupations.

The Fishermen's Indemnity Plan was set up in 1953 to meet a long-standing need on the part of small scale fishermen for some form of protection against damage and loss of their fishing boats through storms and other causes. It is administered by the Chairman of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, in his capacity as Administrator of the Plan.

Area Headquarters of the Department are located at St. John's Nfld., Halifax, N.S., Quebec, P.Q., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

Minister

The Honourable Hugh John Flemming, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Forestry

Deputy MinisterJ. D. B. Harrison

(This new Department is in the process of organization. It will include parts of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources).

The Department of Forestry was created by the Department of Forestry Act (S.C. 1960, Chapter 41) to conduct research relating to the protection, management and utilization of the forest resources of Canada and the better utilization of forest products, and to maintain laboratories and other necessary facilities for such purposes. It may undertake, promote or recommend measures for the encouragement of public co-operation in the protection and wise use of the forest resources of Canada.

THE HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION

139 Young Street, Halifax

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable John George Diefenbaker, P.C., Q.C.,
M.P., Prime Minister. Financial arrangements are
made through the Minister of Finance.

Commissioners

Chairman A. M. Butler, C.A.
Vice-Chairman F. H. Flinn
Member W. E. Tibbs, M.C.

Principal Officer

Secretary-Manager E. W. Crooks

The Halifax Relief Committee, comprising a group of leading citizens, was formed immediately following the explosion in Halifax on December 6, 1917, to receive donations and carry out emergency relief measures rendered necessary by the explosion.

This work was carried on by The Halifax Relief Commission (established by Order in

Council P.C. 112 of January 22, 1918) which was incorporated by S.N.S., 1918, Chapter 61, and ratified and confirmed by *An Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 24). The Commission, in addition to conducting enquiries into the losses and damage which resulted from the explosion, is charged with the administration of relief funds.

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

Norlite Building, 150 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., D.F.C., M.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Members of the Board

Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson, Chairman..	Halifax, N.S.
Dr. W. Kaye Lamb	Ottawa, Ont.
Richmond Mayson.....	Prince Albert, Sask.
Jules Bazin	Montreal, P.Q.
O. L. Vardy.....	St. John's, Nfld.
Dr. D. G. Creighton	Toronto, Ont.
Prof. A. R. M. Lower	Kingston, Ont.
R. Earl Taylor	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Richard Y. Secord	Winterburn, Alta.
Dr. Margaret Ormsby	Vancouver, B.C.
W. D. Smith	Brandon, Man.
Clifford Wilson	Ottawa, Ont.
Major G. Dunn	Quebec, P.Q.
(vacant)	New Brunswick

Principal Officer

Secretary J. D. Herbert

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, originally created in 1919, was established by statutory authority in 1953 with the passage of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (S.C., 1952-53. Chapter 39, as amended).

Its function is to advise the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources on the marking or commemoration of places of national historic interest or significance in Canada.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Head Office—234 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Office of the General Manager—901 Victoria Square, Montreal

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, B.A., LL.B., Q.C., P.C.,
M.P., Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

President J. E. Coyne
General Manager..... D. G. Marble, C.B.E.
Assistant General Manager..... A. N. H. James
Secretary L. F. Mundy
Chief Accountant A. J. Norton

The Industrial Development Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, was incorporated by *The Industrial Development Bank Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 44—now the *Industrial Development Bank Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 151, as amended). The whole of its capital stock is owned by the Bank of Canada.

The Bank has power to raise money by the sale of debentures either to the Bank of Canada or to other investors. It is authorized to lend money to persons engaged or about to engage in an industrial enterprise wherever, in the opinion of the Bank, the owners of the business have themselves made an investment in it in such amount and in such form as to

afford adequate security to the Bank and are unable to raise additional funds elsewhere on reasonable terms and conditions.

An industrial enterprise is defined as follows:

- (i) manufacturing, processing, assembling, installing, overhauling, reconditioning, altering, repairing, cleaning, packaging, transporting or warehousing of goods,
- (ii) logging, operating a mine or quarry, drilling, construction, engineering, technical surveys or scientific research,
- (iii) generating or distributing electricity or operating a commercial air service, or the transportation of persons, or

- (iv) supplying premises, machinery or equipment for any business mentioned in subparagraph (i), (ii) or (iii) under a lease, contract or other arrangement whereby title to the premises, machinery or equipment is retained by the supplier.

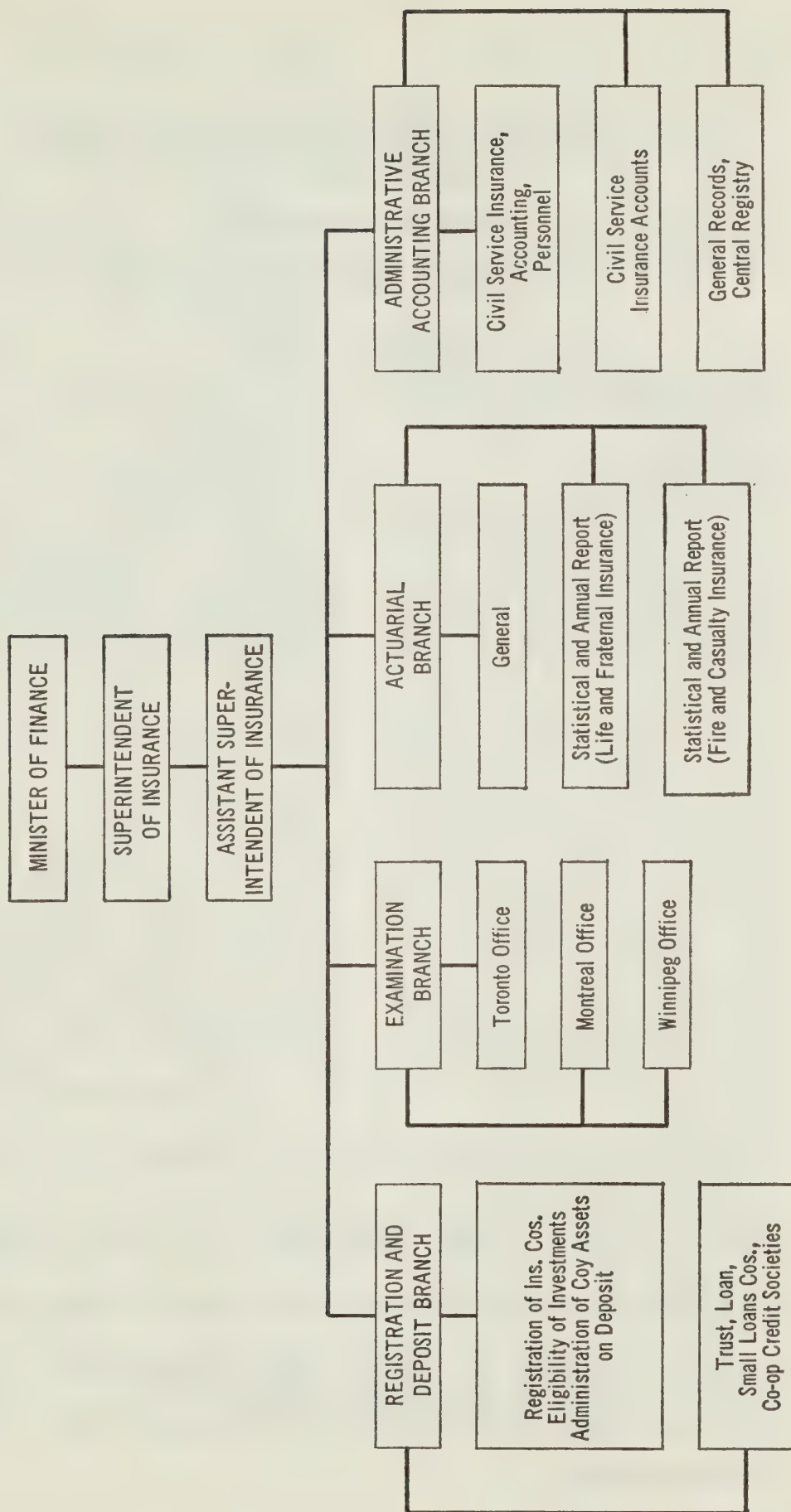
The Industrial Development Bank is under the management of a Board of Directors consisting of the same individuals as are members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canada. The office of the President of the Bank is held by the Governor of the Bank of Canada. The head office

is in Ottawa. The General Manager's office and general administrative offices are in Montreal.

The affairs of the Industrial Development Bank are audited by the two auditors who are appointed by the Governor in Council to audit the affairs of the Bank of Canada.

Regional offices are maintained at Halifax (N.S. and Nfld.), Saint John, N.B. (N.B. and P.E.I.), Montreal and Quebec City (Que.), Toronto, Sudbury, Ottawa and London (Ont.), Winnipeg (Man.), Regina (Sask.), Calgary and Edmonton (Alta., Yukon and N.W.T.) and Vancouver (B.C.)

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE



DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

770 Heron Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, B.A., LL.B., Q.C., P.C.,
M.P., Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Superintendent of Insurance.....K. R. MacGregor
Assistant Superintendent of
InsuranceR. Humphrys
Chief Actuary.....E. E. Clarke
Chief Examiner¹.....C. R. Brereton
Senior Administrative OfficerD. E. Patterson

The Department of Insurance was formally created as a separate department in 1924 by an amendment to *The Insurance Act, 1917*, although it had been designated as such by *The Insurance Act, 1910* (S.C., 1909-10, Chapter 32). When the *Insurance Act* was repealed in 1932, the Department was reconstituted by *The Department of Insurance Act* (S.C., 1932, Chapter 45—now the *Department of Insurance Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 70*). The office of the Superintendent of Insurance was first established by S.C., 1875,

Chapter 20. The Superintendent reports to the Minister of Finance on matters relating to the administration and enforcement of the Acts listed below. Prior to 1910, his staff was attached to the Department of Finance.

The Superintendent of Insurance is required to act under the instructions of the Minister, and to examine into and report from time to time upon all matters connected with the administration of each of the following Acts, and of the orders or regulations passed or made thereunder:

the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 31)
the *Civil Service Insurance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 49)
the *Co-operative Credit Associations Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 28)
the *Foreign Insurance Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 125)
the *Loan Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 170)
the *Small Loans Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 251)
the *Trust Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1925, Chapter 272)

¹Located in Toronto

The Department is divided into four branches, namely, Act u a r i a l, Administrative, Examination and Registration and Deposit.

The Actuarial Branch is responsible for valuations of policy liabilities of registered companies, the compilation of insurance statistics and actuarial services for other departments.

The Registration and Deposit Branch is responsible for the registration of companies, the maintenance of deposits by registered companies, the valuation of securities and the compilation of statistics relating to trust companies, loan companies, small loans companies and money lenders.

The Administrative Branch is in charge of the administration of Civil Service Insurance, the collection of the annual proportional assessment of expenses, accounting, personnel work, central registry and the estimates of the whole Department.

The Examination Branch conducts examinations of companies at their head offices or chief agencies in Canada, verifies their annual statements and prepares reports on the examinations.

The Department maintains offices in Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

980 Carling Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

The Honourable Howard C. Green, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Commissioner A. F. Lambert
Senior Engineer W. M. Smith

United States Section

Commissioner Samuel L. Golan
Engineer to the Commission Nelson W. Smith
Secretary Edgar A. Klapp

The International Boundary Commission functions by virtue of the treaty of 1925 between Canada and the United States of America. Article IV of this treaty provided that the International Boundary Commissioners, one for Canada and one for the United States, appointed under the treaty of 1908, or their successors, should provide for the maintenance of an effective boundary line between the two countries and between Canada and Alaska.

The staff of the Canadian Section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Sec-

retary of State for External Affairs. Each Section of the Commission has its own staff of engineers, draughtsmen, and stenographers. Expenditures for the maintenance of the boundary are shared equally by the two countries, but each country pays the salaries and travelling expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants. The Commissioners meet at least once annually, alternately in Ottawa and Washington, D.C., to co-ordinate the work of the two Sections, to sign letters of transmittal and certificates for their annual joint reports, to sign statements of divisible expenditures, and to discuss boundary matters in general.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

The Honourable Howard C. Green, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Chairman General, The Hon. A. G. L.
McNaughton, P.C., C.H.,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commissioners J. Lucien Dansereau
Dr. D. M. Stephens

United States Section

Chairman Edward A. Bacon

Commissioners Eugene W. Weber
Francis L. Adams

Principal Officers of the Canadian Section

Secretary D. G. Chance

Legal Adviser J. L. MacCallum

Engineering Adviser E. R. Peterson

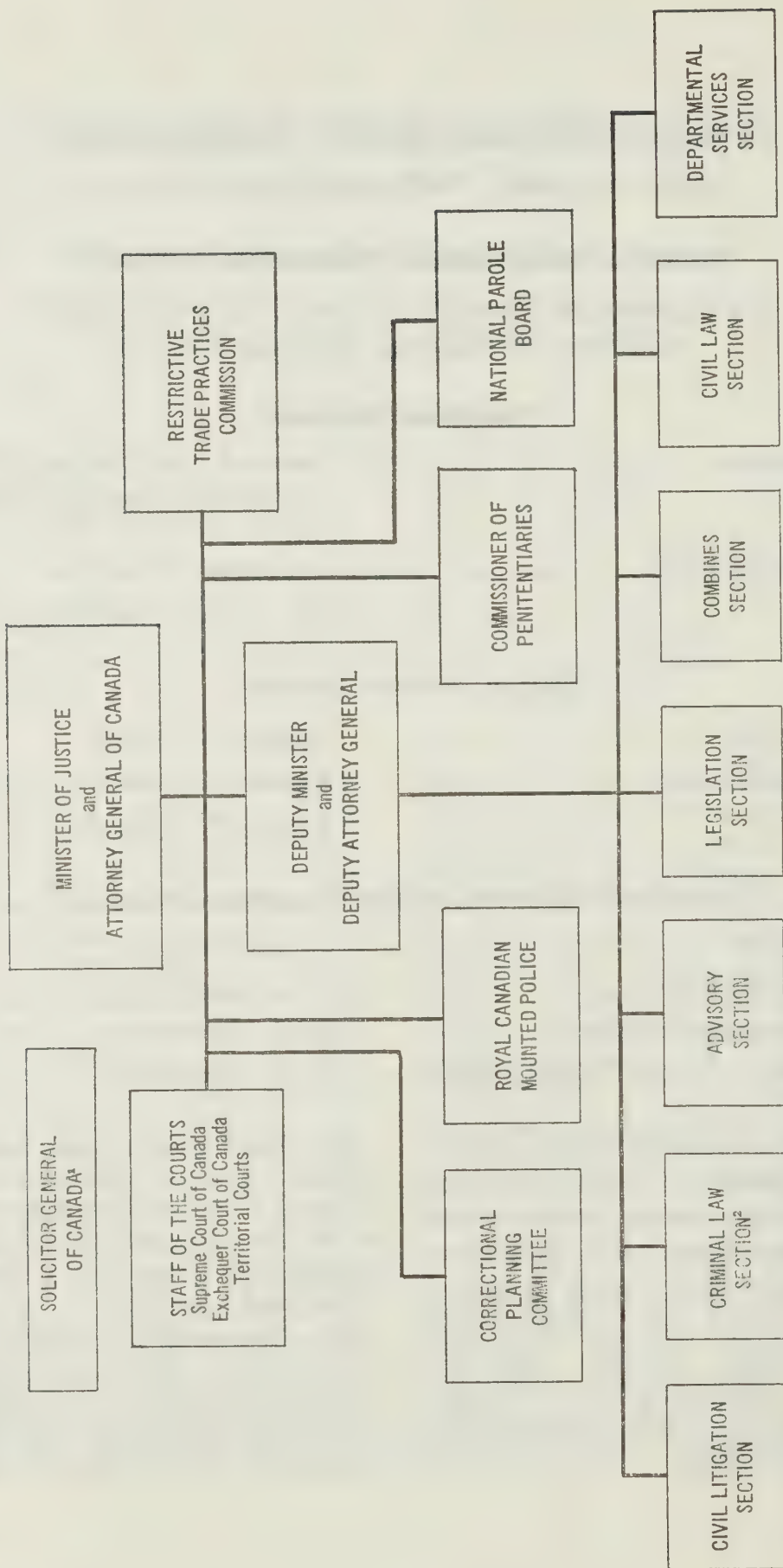
Secretary United States Section H. J. Donohue

The International Joint Commission was established in 1909 by a treaty between the United States of America, Canada, and Great Britain. This treaty was confirmed and sanctioned by *The International Boundary Waters Treaty Act* (S.C., 1911, Chapter 28, as amended).

The Commission deals with matters arising mainly out of the use of lakes and rivers in the border areas along the boundary between the United States and Canada.

The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the Government of Canada and three appointed by the President of the United States.

JUSTICE



¹The Solicitor General is by Order in Council the member of the Government to advise the Governor General upon all matters pursuant to the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

²Including Remission and Bankruptcy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable E. Davie Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Private Secretary Miss K. Kierans
Executive Assistant J. A. Macaulay
Parliamentary Secretary Thomas M. Bell, M.P.

Solicitor General of Canada

The Honourable William J. Browne, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Private Secretary Arthur E. Harnett

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Justice and
Deputy Attorney General of
Canada E. A. Driedger, Q.C.
Associate Deputy Minister D. S. Maxwell
Associate Deputy Minister R. Bedard, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister T. D. MacDonald, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister J. D. Affleck, Q.C.
Director, Advisory Section S. Samuels
Director, Civil Law Section P. M. Ollivier
Director, Civil Litigation Section ... C. R. Munro
Director, Criminal Law Section D. H. Christie
Director, Departmental Services
Section P. M. Troop
Director, Legislation Section D. S. Thorson
Director of Investigation and
Research, Combines Section D. H. W. Henry, Q.C.
Chairman, Restrictive Trade
Practices Commission C. Rhodes Smith, Q.C.
Commissioner of Penitentiaries A. J. MacLeod, Q.C.
Chairman, National Parole Board ... T. G. Street

The Department of Justice was established in 1868 by *An Act respecting the Department of Justice* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 39—now the *Department of Justice Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 71).

The Department provides legal services to the Government and the various government departments, prepares legislation, settles and approves all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Can-

ada, regulates and conducts litigation for or against the Crown, superintends prosecutions under federal legislation other than the *Criminal Code*, provides administrative serv-

ices for the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada, and superintends the penitentiaries and administers the prison system of Canada.

Duties are imposed upon the Minister of Justice by the following statutes:

the *Combines Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 314, as amended)

the *Extradition Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 322, as amended)

the *Financial Administration Act*, s. 95, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended)

the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended)

the *Official Secrets Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 198)

the *Penitentiary Act*, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 206, as amended)

the *Railway Act* s. 43 (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)

Further, the Minister is regarded as responsible for or has the administration of the following statutes:

the *Admiralty Act* (R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 1)

the *Bankruptcy Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 14)

the *Canada Evidence Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 307, as amended)

the *Canada Prize Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 28)

the *Canadian Bill of Rights* (S.C. 1960, c. 44)

the *Criminal Code* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 51, as amended)

the *Crown Liability Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 30)

the *Department of Justice Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 71)

the *Exchequer Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98, as amended)

the *Expropriation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106)

the *Fugitive Offenders Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 127)

the *Identification of Criminals Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 144)

the *Inquiries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, c. 154)

the *Interpretation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 158, as amended)

the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended)

the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 160)

the *Parole Act* (S.C., 1958, c. 38)

the *Lord's Day Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 171)

the *Petition of Right Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 210)

the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 217, as amended)

the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* (S.C. 1959, c. 54)

the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act* (S.C. 1959, c. 34)

the *Supreme Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 259, as amended)

the *Tobacco Restraint Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 266)

the *Yukon Administration of Justice Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 299)

Provision is made for the Solicitor General in the *Solicitor General Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 253) which provides that the Solicitor General shall assist the Minister of Justice in the counsel work of the Department of Justice and shall be charged with such other duties as are at any time assigned to him by the Governor in Council. The Solicitor General is the Minister who advises the Governor General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and is responsible for the presentation to the Governor in Council of all capital cases for a decision as to commutation of sentence or otherwise.

The Legal Branch of the Department consists of six sections, namely, Advisory, Civil Litigation, Civil Law, Criminal Law, Departmental Services and Legislation Sections:—

The Advisory Section is responsible for the preparation of legal opinions (given by the Deputy Attorney General of Canada) requested by the Government of Canada and by various departments and Crown corporations.

The Civil Litigation Section is charged with advising, supervising and reporting on all matters involving actual litigation for or against the Government of Canada and originating from any of the Common Law provinces. All land transactions and other non-criminal matters usually requiring the employment of legal agents in those provinces are also the responsibility of this Section.

The Civil Law Section handles all matters concerned with the Civil Law (*Droit Civil*) as opposed to the Common Law. It deals with all litigation for or against the federal government and with all land transactions and other non-criminal matters requiring the employment of legal agents in the Province of Quebec. This Section also advises the Minister of Justice in certain matters not necessarily involving actual litigation, but which are essentially concerned with the application of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec.

The Criminal Law Section is charged with considering applications for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, the direction of prosecutions for infractions of federal statutes and the enforcement of the criminal law in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

The Departmental Services Section comprises the legal advisers furnished to other departments and agencies of government. The legal advisers in the Privy Council office and the departments of Agriculture, Citizenship and Immigration, Finance, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Public Works, Trade and Commerce and Mines and Technical Surveys are officers of the Department of Justice. Their functions are under the Deputy Attorney General of Canada,

to furnish legal advice and obtain official opinions of the Deputy Attorney General for the government departments and agencies to which they are assigned. Their activities are co-ordinated through the Director of this Section.

The Legislation Section drafts all Bills which are presented to Parliament as the legislative program of the government. Other functions include: (1) the preparation of the current legislative programs of the Councils of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories in addition to revising the Ordinances of these Territories; (2) the preparation of regulations under statutes upon request of the departments concerned; (3) the preparation of office consolidations of statutes and amendments for all government departments; (4) the preparation of documents issued under the Great Seal; and (5) the preparation of a consolidation of each statute from session to session.

The Combines Section, under a Director of Investigation and Research, is responsible for investigating combines and other restrictive practices and for submitting evidence thereon to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Investigations are instituted on the formal application of six citizens, or on direction of the Minister, or on the initiative of the Director. In the conduct of investigations the Director is authorized to examine witnesses, search premises and require written re-

turns. These powers may only be exercised, however, upon certification by a member of the Commission. When the Director has gathered all the information available, if he believes it proves the existence of a forbidden practice, he submits a statement of the evidence to the Commission and to the parties believed to be responsible for the practice.

The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, comprising not more than three members, is responsible for appraising the evidence submitted to it by the Director of Investigation and Research, Combines Section, and the parties under investigation, and for making a report on the matter to the Minister of Justice. If warranted, a prosecution may be commenced (under the *Combines Investigation Act*) by the attorney general of a province or at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada.

The Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries of Canada. The day-to-day administration of the penitentiaries is carried out under the direction of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. Important matters involving policy are submitted to the Minister of Justice for his approval.

The administration of the Bankruptcy Act is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, whose duty it is to ensure the efficient carrying out of the provisions

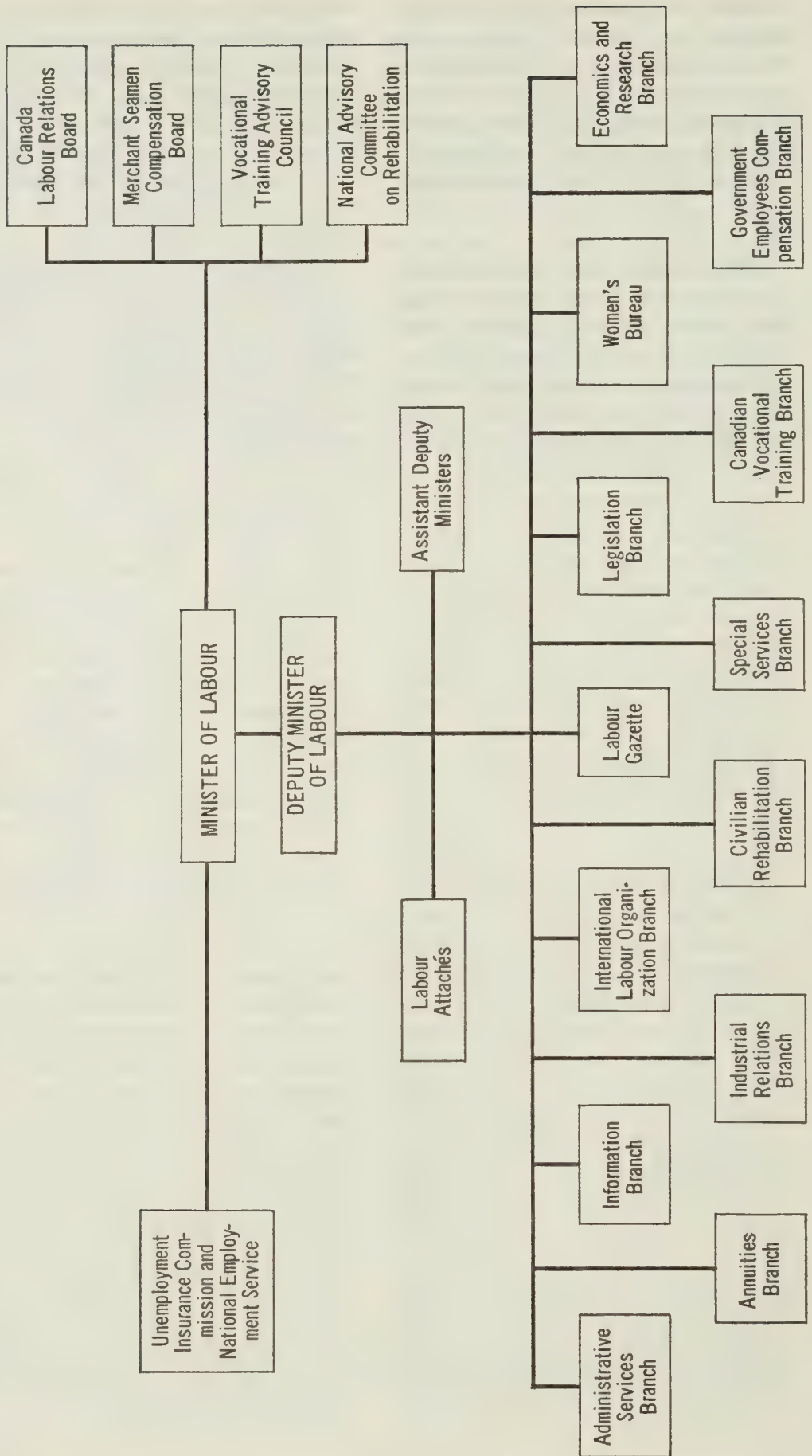
of the Act, who has certain powers of control over the trustees throughout Canada in the discharge of their duties, and who generally investigates and reports to the Minister of Justice on matters pertaining to the administration of the Act.

The jurisdiction of the National Parole Board extends to the granting of parole to inmates of federal and provincial penal institutions who have been convicted under an Act of the Parliament of Can-

ada, and to the revoking or suspending of such parole. The National Parole Service is responsible for the investigation of parole cases and the preparation of reports thereon for consideration by the Board. It is also responsible for the supervision of parolees.

Information concerning the organization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which Force reports to the Minister of Justice, will be found on page 257 of this publication.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Michael Starr, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Parliamentary Secretary Richard D. Thraser, M.P.
Executive Assistant T. Van Dusen

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister A. H. Brown
Assistant Deputy Minister George V. Haythorne
Assistant Deputy Minister Gordon G. Cushing
Special Assistants to the Deputy
Minister P. Goulet
R. Ranger
Executive Assistant to the Deputy
Minister J. H. Currie
Departmental Solicitor W. B. Davis
Administrative Services, Director... P. R. Parent
Annuities Branch, Director C. R. McCord
Canadian Vocational Training
Branch, Director C. R. Ford
Civilian Rehabilitation Branch,
National Co-ordinator I. Campbell
Economics and Research Branch,
Director W. R. Dymond
Government Employees' Compensa-
tion Branch, Director G. G. Greene
Industrial Relations Branch, Director B. Wilson
Information Branch, Director G. G. Blackburn
International Labour Organization
Branch, Director P. Goulet
Labour Gazette Branch, Chief
Editor W. S. Drinkwater
Legislation Branch, Director Miss E. Loretsen
Special Services Branch, Director .. F. M. Hereford
Women's Bureau, Director Miss M. V. Royce
Labour Counsellor, Washington,
D.C. P. Conroy
Labour Attaché, Brussels J. Mainwaring

The Department of Labour was established by *The Conciliation Act, 1900* (S.C., 1900, Chapter 24—now the *Department of Labour Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 72).

Under this Act the Department is authorized to collect, digest, and publish in a suitable form, statistical and other

information relating to the conditions of labour, to institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions, and to issue the "Labour Gazette". At the present time the Department administers, in addition to the *Department of Labour Act*, the following Acts:

- the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 19)
- the *Conciliation and Labour Act* (R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 110)
- the *Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 108)
- the *Female Employees Equal Pay Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 38)
- the *Government Annuities Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 132)
- the *Government Employees Compensation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 134, as amended)
- the *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 152)
- the *Merchant Seamen Compensation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 178, as amended)
- the *Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 236)
- the *Vocational Training Co-ordination Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 286, as amended)
- the *Annual Vacations Act* (S.C., 1957-58, Chapter 24)

The Department consists of the following branches: Administrative Services, Annuities, Canadian Vocational Training, Civilian Rehabilitation, Economics and Research, Government Employees' Compensation, Industrial Relations, Information, International Labour Organization, Labour Gazette, Legislation, Special Services, and the Women's Bureau.

The Annuities Branch administers the *Government Annuities Act* which is designed to encourage thrift and provide for old age sustenance

by Canadians through the purchase (either individually or by groups) of annuities.

The Canadian Vocational Training Branch administers the *Vocational Training Co-ordination Act* which provides for financial assistance to the provinces for the purpose of assisting in vocational training in a variety of fields.

The Civilian Rehabilitation Branch co-ordinates on a national scale, in close co-operation with the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs

and The National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, the activities of parties interested in the rehabilitation of disabled civilians. Problems related to the employment of older workers are also a concern of this Branch.

The Economics and Research Branch serves as the central agency for economic and social analyses and research in the labour field.

The Government Employees' Compensation Branch administers the *Government Employees Compensation Act* and the *Merchant Seamen Compensation Act*.

The Industrial Relations Branch is charged with the administration of the following Acts: the *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act* (in carrying out the provisions of the Act this Branch serves as the administrative agency of the Canada Labour Relations Board); the *Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act* and the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act*, the *Conciliation and Labour Act*, the *Female Employee Equal Pay Act* and the *Annual Vacation Act*. The Branch, in administering the Fair Wages Policy Order, determines fair wages and conditions of employment applicable to government contracts for construction, remodelling and demolition, and for the manufacture of supplies and equipment. The Branch also makes recommendations for wage rates for prevailing rate employees of the Government

of Canada and promotes labour-management co-operation through joint consultation.

The International Labour Organization Branch co-ordinates all International Labour Organization work by liaison with the Department of External Affairs and all other departments, with the ten provincial governments, with the major employers' and workers' organizations, and with the public at large.

The Labour Gazette Branch is responsible for the publication of the "Labour Gazette" which reports trends in industrial and labour relations, statistics and other information relating to labour conditions.

The function of the Legislation Branch is to study labour legislation in Canada and other countries and to provide information concerning this field.

The Special Services Branch handles projects which do not fall within the purview of other branches. It currently administers the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Programme; organizes movements of workers between Canada and the United States; and maintains liaison with associations and employers to provide an adequate supply of workers for the forest industry. The Branch also carries out development and liaison work connected with the promotion of winter employment, and administers the Municipal Winter Work Incentive Programme.

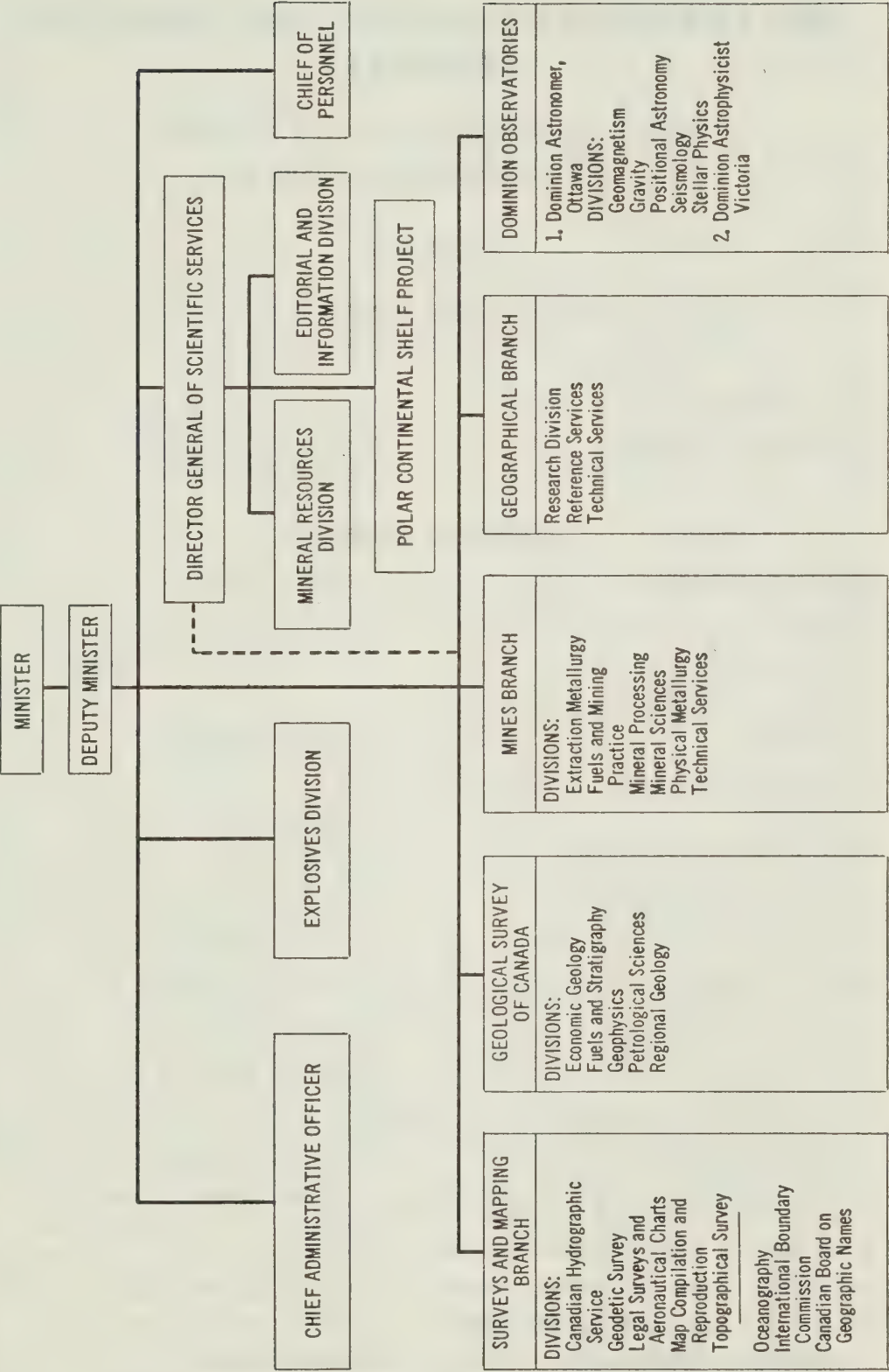
The Women's Bureau has been established to promote a wider understanding of problems peculiar to women workers and the employment of women, so as to advance the opportunities of women in employment.

Several Boards, Councils and Committees have been organized which, for administrative purposes, constitute part of the services provided by the Department of Labour. These are the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Labour Management Co-operation Service Advisory Committee, the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, The National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, the Vocational Training Advi-

sory Council and Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee. In the planning and execution of many of its activities the Department works closely with the National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The Industrial Relations Branch of the Department maintains offices in St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax and Amherst, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Three Rivers and Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Vancouver, B.C. The Annuities Branch has representatives in the principal cities and towns throughout the country.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

Departmental Administration Building,
588 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Paul Comtois, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Private Secretary Raymond Grenier
Executive Assistant Jacques Richer

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister Marc Boyer
Director-General of Scientific
Services W. E. van Steenburgh
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Director S. G. Gamble
Geological Survey of Canada,
Director J. M. Harrison
Mines Branch, Director John Convey
Dominion Astronomer C. S. Beals
Geographical Branch, Director N. L. Nicholson
Mineral Resources Division, Chief .. W. Keith Buck
Explosives Division, Chief H. P. Kimbell
Chief Administrative Officer K. M. Pack
Property and Building Management
Division, Chief R. E. Denison
Financial Services Division, Chief .. J. M. Sutherland
Purchasing and Stores Division,
Chief C. A. Fumerton
Personnel and Office Services
Division, Chief R. B. Code
Editorial and Information Division,
Chief G. H. Murray

The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys was created by *The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session), Chapter 17—now the *Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 73).

The primary functions of the Department are to provide technological assistance in the development of Canada's mineral resources through studies, investigations, and research in the fields of geology, mineral dressing, and metallurgy, and to carry out geodetic, topographic, hydrographic, legal, oceanographic and other surveys of use in the development of the Canadian economy. In carrying out its functions the Department is giving increasing emphasis to fundamental research.

The Department has five branches, namely, the Surveys and Mapping Branch, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Mines Branch, the Dominion Observatories, and the Geographical Branch. The Department administers: (a) the *Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act*. (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 95, as amended) under which cost aid is given to the Canadian gold mining industry; (b) the *Explosives Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 102, as amended), which regulates the manufacture, authorization, testing, sale, storage, importation and transportation by road of explosives; and (c) the *Canada Lands Surveys Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 26) which deals with the survey of

public lands in the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, national parks, and Indian reserves, and with examinations, qualifications, powers and duties of Dominion Land Surveyors and Dominion Topographical Surveyors.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch provides the base maps required in the development of Canada's natural resources; produces and distributes the official Canadian navigation charts, volumes of sailing directions, and the standard tide prediction tables for Canadian seaports; is responsible for all legal surveys of federal lands; and provides a national system of levelling and precision surveys for use as geodetic control by federal, provincial, and private agencies. As an added service, the Branch makes the results of surveys quickly available to national and provincial organizations and to the public through the distribution of advance information prints. It maintains the National Air Photographic Library which is responsible for the indexing, preservation, and distribution of prints from all air photography carried out by or for the federal government. It provides the staff of the Canadian Board on Geographical Names, prepares and maintains aeronautical charts and flight manuals, and produces electoral maps.

The Geological Survey of Canada makes geological studies in the field and office to

further the discovery and development of mineral and underground water resources. It contributes geological information as an aid in the construction of such public works as dams, bridges, tunnels, and the like; makes mineralogical, and palaeontological and geochemical studies in the field and office, that assist in promoting the development of mineral resources; makes geophysical surveys; and disseminates knowledge of the geology of Canada through the publication of maps and reports.

The Mines Branch is primarily concerned with the technological problems of the mineral industry and maintains well-equipped mineral processing, extraction metallurgy, fuel research, ceramic, radioactivity, industrial waters, and physical metallurgy laboratories to handle these problems. Within its range of endeavour come tests and research on ores and minerals designed primarily to work out and to improve treatment methods; investigations on industrial minerals aimed largely towards the greater utilization of Canadian sources of these minerals; work in the ceramic laboratories; intricate studies in the spectrographic and mineralogical laboratories; research on Canadian fuels; and investigations in physical metallurgy.

The Dominion Observatories Branch operates two main observatories: the Dominion

Observatory at Ottawa and the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., and a large number of auxiliary observatories and out-stations. The Branch is responsible for all research in astronomy carried out by the federal government. In addition to studies of purely scientific interest, data and services of practical application are regularly maintained, notably in the time service of Canada, an activity of the Ottawa Observatory. This Observatory also does geophysical research in seismology, terrestrial magnetism, and gravity, and field studies of all earthquakes that occur in Canada. The Astrophysical Observatory carries out research on the motions and physical characteristics of the sun, stars, and planets and on the material of interstellar space. The Branch is expanding its research to include radio astronomy and expects to have its recently constructed radio telescope at Penticton, B.C. in operation by the end of 1959.

The primary function of the Geographical Branch is to organize and make available geographical data on Canada that might be of use in promoting the economic and social welfare of Canada. It issued the English edition of a new Atlas of Canada in December 1958 and a French edition in 1959.

The Mineral Resources Division collects and prepares information for use of the

Department, other government departments, industry and the public on mineral resources and on legislation affecting the mineral industry. It carries out economic studies on all aspects of the industry. The Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act is administered under the direction of the Deputy Minister by a senior officer of the Division. The Division also serves in an advisory capacity to the Department of National Revenue in the administration of those sections of the Income Tax Act and Regulations that apply to the mineral industry.

The Department maintains the following offices in Canada: Sydney, N.S. (Geological Survey of Canada); Agincourt, Ont. (Magnetic Observatory); Calgary (Geological Survey of Canada and Mines Branch), Meanook and Newbrook, Alta. (Meteor Observatories); Edmonton, Alta. (Mines Branch); Victoria (District Hydrographic Office and Dominion Astrophysical Observatory) and Vancouver, B.C. (Geological Survey of Canada); Whitehorse, Y.T. (Geological Survey of Canada); and Yellowknife, N.W.T. (Geological Survey of Canada).

The Canadian Board on Geographical Names, formerly the Geographic Board of

Canada, was established in December, 1897, to advise and rule on all questions concerning geographical names that arise in the departments of the public service of the Government of Canada, or that are referred to it from any other source.

The Board has eighteen members, nine senior federal civil servants from departments or agencies concerned with nomenclature, and a member from any province which agrees to be guided by the decisions of the Board. At present nine provinces are represented.

A set of Principles of Nomenclature as a guide in the consideration of names has been adopted by the Board, and in addition to items of policy, its activities for the most part are directed to nomenclature in conjunction with the present mapping program in Canada, although many individual submissions are considered each year.

A Gazetteer of Canada series was undertaken in 1952 to be published by provincial area, with one edition to be released each year. The Gazetteers list the official names of geographical features and populated places with their location.

THE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION

Battlefields Park, Quebec

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., D.F.C., M.A., M.P.
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Commissioners (Appointed by the Federal Government)

ChairmanLt.-Col. L. J. A. Amyot
MembersLt.-Col. Oscar Gilbert
Mgr. Arthur Maheux
James Y. Murdoch
Lt.-Col. Raymond Garneau
Mostyn Lewis
R. H. Price

Commissioners (Appointed by the Provinces)

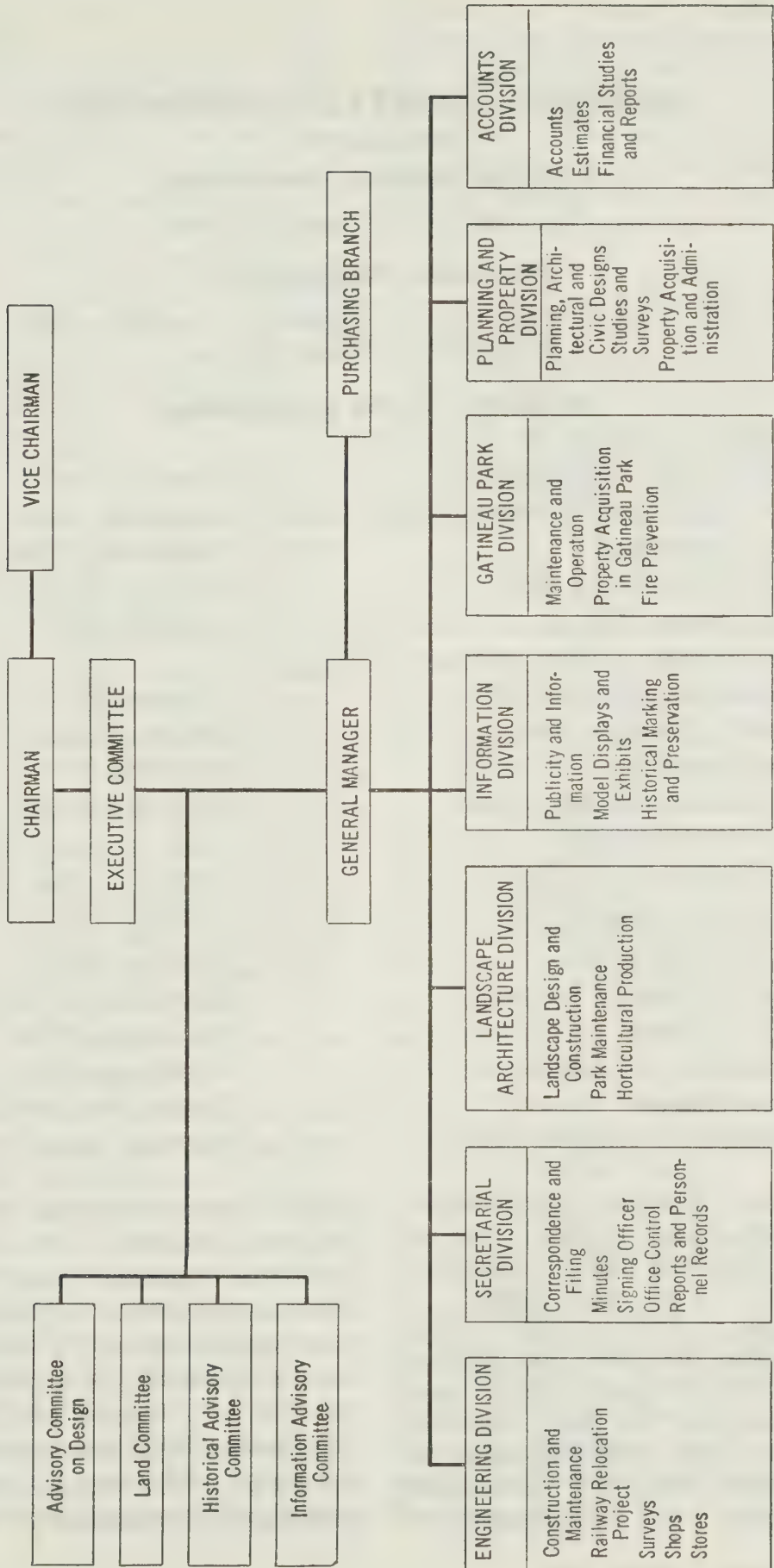
MembersHon. W. H. Price (Ontario)
Hon. Antoine Rivard
(Quebec)

Principal Officer

SecretaryH. Fanning Gosselin, Q.C.

The National Battlefields Commission (S.C., 1908, Chapters 57 and 58, as amended) was established for the purpose of acquiring, restoring and maintaining the historic battlefields at Quebec to form a National Battlefields Park. As a result of amending legislation passed in succeeding years, the Commission, in order to carry out its objectives, is now paid out by Annual Grants provided by Parliamentary appropriations.

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION



NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

successor to

Federal District Commission

291 Carling Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable David J. Walker, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Public Works

Members of the Commission

Anthony Adamson, M.A.I.C., M.T.P.I.C., Vice-Chairman	Toronto, Ont.
Honourable John Bracken, B.S.A., LL.D. ..	Manotick, Ont.
J. A. Hagerman	Saskatoon, Sask.
M. M. Maclean, C.B.E.	Ottawa, Ont.
J. N. Morin, J.P.	Aylmer, Que.
J. M. Wardle, C.B.E., M.E.I.C., P. Eng. (Ontario and B.C.)	Ottawa, Ont.
David L. Burgess, M.B.E., M.C.	Ottawa, Ont.
Aimé Guertin	Hull, Que.
A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mrs. R. H. McLeod	New Glasgow, N.S.
E. R. Tavender, LL.B.	Calgary, Alta.
Raymond Cossette, B.L., LL.L.	Quebec, Que.
J. C. Horwitz, Q.C.	Ottawa, Ont.
Miss S. Clyde McLellan	Saint John, N.B.
H. G. R. Mews	St. John's, Nfld.
J. Gardner Boulton	Kamloops, B.C.
R. D. Chenier	Rockcliffe Park, Ont.
(Mayor) P. Horace Boivin	Granby, Que.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission (forerunner of the National Capital Commission) was established in August, 1899 (S.C., 1899, Chapter 10) for the purpose of constructing parks and driveways for the improvement and beautification of Ottawa and the immediate vicinity. An annual grant of

\$60,000 was provided for a ten-year period. The Commission consisted of four commissioners, three of whom were appointed by the Governor in Council, the fourth by the City of Ottawa. In 1902, the membership was increased to eight. The annual grant was raised to \$150,000 in 1919.

In 1927, the Federal District Commission (*The Federal District Commission Act, 1927, S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 55*) superseded The Ottawa Improvement Commission and its functions were extended to include Hull and vicinity. These were further extended in 1934 to include the improvement and maintenance of the grounds of Dominion government buildings in Ottawa. In August, 1944, the National Capital District was established. To enable the Commission to carry out its new responsibilities in the implementation of the Master Plan, important amendments to *The Federal District Commission Act, 1927*, were made by Parliament in 1946 and in several subsequent years. The Commission was made responsible for co-ordinating federal construction and development within the National Capital District, and the locating, siting and exterior design of buildings or other developments on Crown property within the District became subject to Commission approval.

In 1959 the Commission was reconstituted as the National Capital Commission (the *National Capital Act, Elizabeth II, Chap. 37, Sept. 6, 1958*) and its powers and terms of reference were broadened to facilitate its work in the re-planning and development of the Capital.

The Commission is a corporate body consisting of twenty members all appointed by the

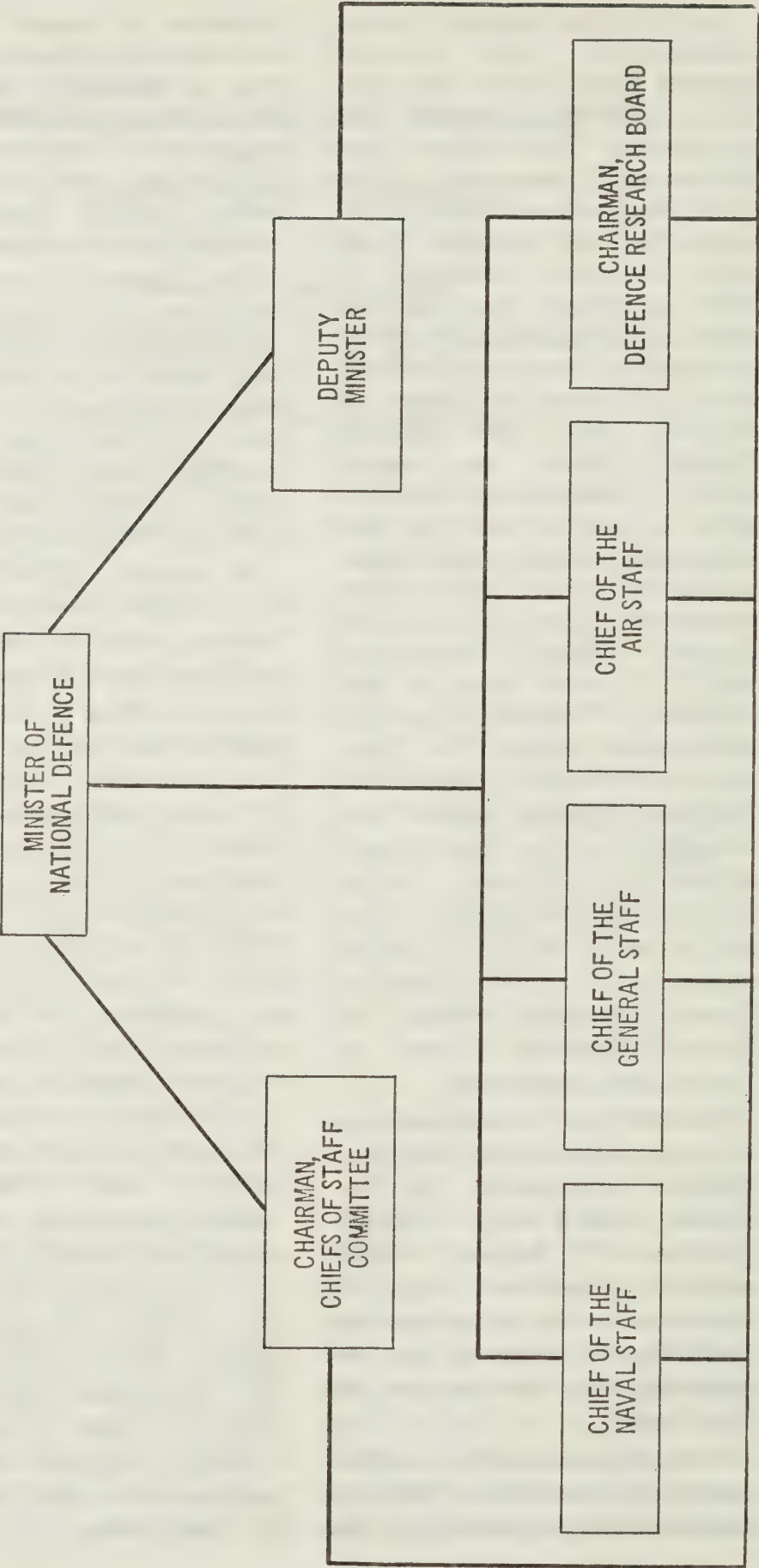
Governor in Council including one member, for each province, who is ordinarily resident in the province for which he is appointed. Members except the chairman and those undertaking special duties, serve without remuneration.

The sphere of influence of the Commission is the National Capital Region and comprises 1800 square miles including 62 municipalities in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. However, most of the Commission's activities are centred around Ottawa and Hull.

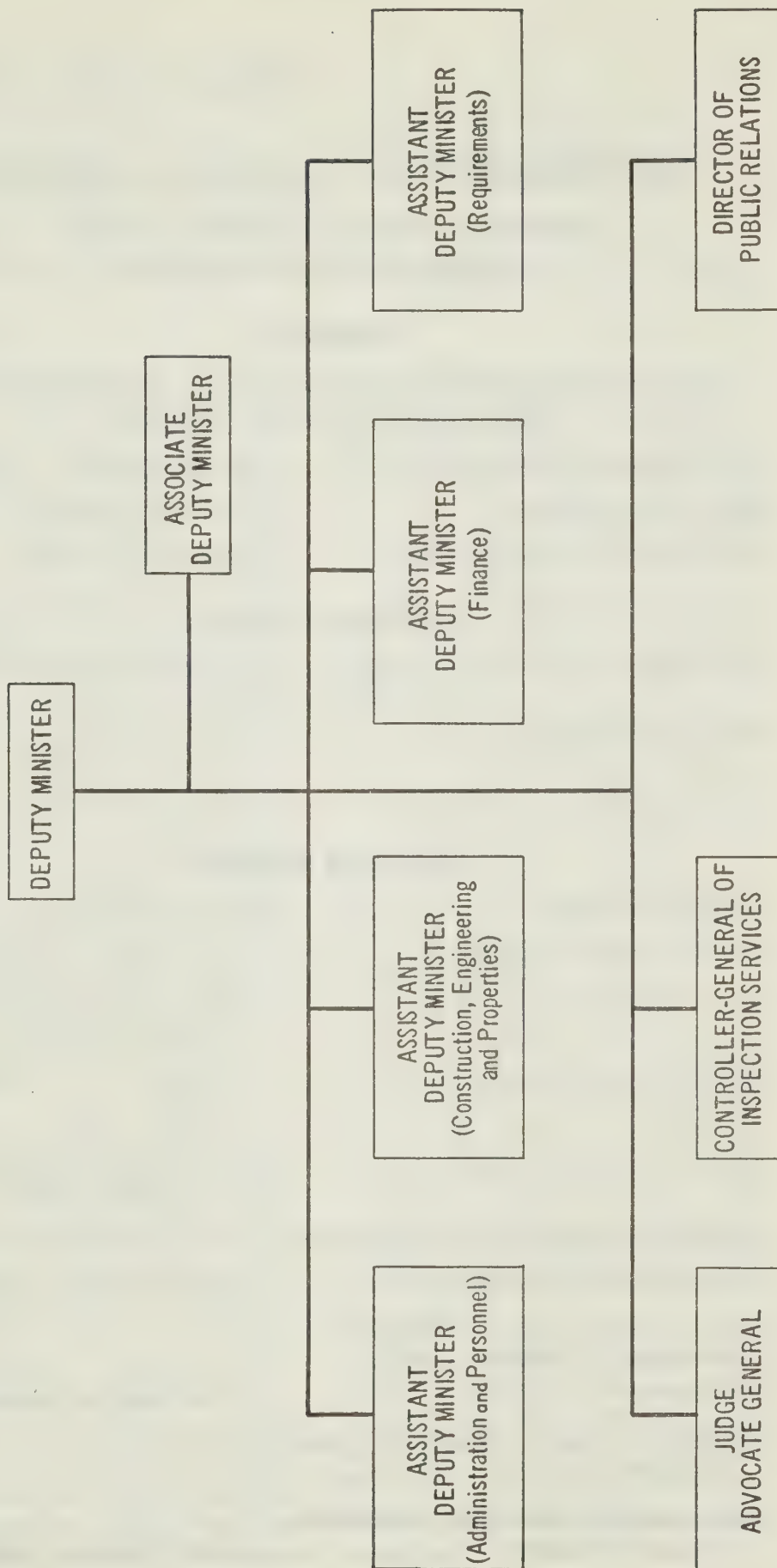
A master plan prepared by Parisian Planner Jacques Greber, which is broad in concept and flexible in detail is being followed in the development of the Capital. A protective greenbelt of 37,000 acres is being established around Ottawa. A 75,000 acre wilderness park is being created in the Gatineau hills north of Hull. Waterfront property is being restored, urban parks and parkways are being built and maintained. The Commission contributes as well to the City of Ottawa's undertakings which are in the interest of the National Capital Plan.

The permanent office personnel and working forces of the Commission are divided into seven principal units namely: Secretarial, Engineering, Landscape Architecture, Gatineau Park, Planning and Property, Accounts and Information. This staff reports to the Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE (DEPUTY MINISTER'S BRANCH)



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Building A, 125 Elgin Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable D. S. Harkness, G.M., E.D., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence

Parliamentary SecretaryE. Chambers
Executive AssistantD. McK. Brown
Associate Private SecretaryMrs. P. M. Jones

Associate Minister

The Honourable Pierre Sevigny, P.C., M.P., Associate Minister
of National Defence

Executive AssistantGaston Levesque
Private SecretaryRoger Vermette

Principal Officers

Deputy MinisterE. B. Armstrong
Chiefs of Staff ChairmanF. R. Miller, C.B.E., C.D.
Chief of the Naval StaffVice-Admiral H. S.
Rayner, D.S.C., C.D.
Chief of the General StaffLt.-Gen. S. F. Clark,
C.B.E., C.D.
Chief of the Air StaffAir Marshal Hugh L.
Campbell, C.B.E., C.D.
Defence Research Board, Chairman..A. H. Zimmerman, O.B.E.
Associate Deputy MinisterPaul Mathieu, D.S.O., E.D.
Administration and Personnel
Division, Assistant Deputy
MinisterJ. A. Sharpe, O.B.E.
Finance Division, Assistant Deputy
Minister
Requirements Division, Assistant
Deputy MinisterL. M. Chesley, O.B.E., E.D.

Construction, Engineering and Properties Division, Assistant Deputy Minister	Air Commodore C. F. Johns, M.B.E., E.D.
Controller-General of Inspection Services	W. M. Thomson
Judge Advocate General	Brigadier W. J. Lawson, Q.C.

The Department of National Defence was created by *The National Defence Act, 1922* (S.C., 1922, Chapter 34—now incorporated in the *National Defence Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184, as amended*) which established one civil department of government in place of the previous Departments of Militia and Defence and Naval Service, and the Air Board.

The Minister of National Defence has the control and management of Canada's three Armed Forces, the Defence Research Board and all matters relating to national defence, and is responsible for the construction and operation of all defence establishments and works for the defence of Canada.

Assisting the Minister in carrying out his responsibilities are six main branches headed by the Deputy Minister; the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of the Naval Staff; the Chief of the General Staff; the Chief of the Air Staff; and the Chairman Defence Research Board.

The Deputy Minister and the Associate Deputy Minister are responsible for departmental administration, which includes continuing review and control

over financial aspects of operations, logistics, personnel and administration. The Deputy Minister provides financial advice to the Minister. The principal sections assisting him are as follows:

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Administration and Personnel) supervises the general administration of the Department and its civilian personnel.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Construction, Engineering and Properties) is concerned with all matters pertaining to the construction, acquisition and maintenance of defence establishments.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance) has the responsibility for the financial administration of the Department. His section is organized, according to function, into the following six divisions: Finance; Finance (Overseas); Estimates; Manpower and Establishments; Audit; and Statistics.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Requirements) is in charge of the review and approval of service programmes and proposals for the purchase of equipment and material.

The Judge Advocate General is responsible to the Minister for the supervision of the administration of military justice in the three Armed Forces. He is also the legal adviser to the Department, the Armed Services and the Defence Research Board. He is Chairman of the Service Pension Board, which is responsible for the administration of the *Defence Services Pension Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 63, as amended), and Director of Estates, in which capacity he is responsible for the administration of the service estates of personnel who die while in the service. His staff is made up of lawyers from the three Services and its members serve at key military centres throughout Canada and abroad.

The Controller-General of Inspection Services is required to ensure that materiel and equipment ordered by the Armed Services are furnished in accordance with requirements and specifications. His division is primarily a civilian organization although service officers are attached to it to assist in a technical advisory capacity and to maintain liaison with the ultimate users in regard to inspection requirements. Headquarters are in Ottawa with district offices and laboratories at various centres across Canada. Reciprocal inspection arrangements are in effect between this section and United States agencies whereby each other's goods are inspected in the country in which they are manufactured.

The Chiefs of Staff Committee advises the Minister of National Defence and the Cabinet Defence Committee on matters of defence policy and prepares strategic appreciations and military plans as required. It is responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of the Armed Services in fulfillment of a single defence policy and for overall policy direction of joint Service organizations, establishments and operations. The Committee investigates and considers in common all matters which may be referred to it by the Minister of National Defence or the Cabinet Defence Committee. It is composed of the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of the Naval Staff; the Chief of the General Staff; the Chief of the Air Staff; the Chairman, Defence Research Board; and a Secretary. The Deputy Minister of National Defence, the Secretary to the Cabinet, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and other appropriate civilian officials attend meetings when matters involving other than purely military considerations are under discussion.

The Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for the control and administration of the Royal Canadian Navy. His Service at Naval Headquarters is divided into four branches: (a) The Vice Chief of Naval Staff; (b) The Chief of Naval Personnel; (c) The Chief of Naval Technical Services; and (d) The Naval Comptroller.

The Vice Chief of Naval Staff is in charge of the development and promulgation of policy affecting Naval operations, training, materiel and intelligence.

The Chief of Naval Personnel is concerned with the provision of manpower, the provision of medical, dental, religious welfare and financial services to members of the Navy and for the discipline of the Navy.

The Chief of Naval Technical Services handles all matters concerning the provision and maintenance of Naval defence establishments and materiel and the development and design of Naval materiel and stores.

The Naval Comptroller is responsible for insuring that the most effective use is made of manpower, materiel and financial resources available to the RCN in carrying out approved programs and policies.

The Chief of the General Staff is responsible for the control and administration of the Canadian Army. His Service at Army Headquarters is divided into three main branches: (a) The General Staff; (b) The Adjutant-General; and (c) The Quartermaster-General.

The General Staff deals with the development and promulgation of policy affecting Army operations, training, equipment and intelligence.

The Adjutant-General is charged with the provision of

manpower, the provision of medical, dental, religious welfare and financial services to the members of the Army and for the discipline of the Army.

The Quartermaster-General handles all matters concerning the provision and maintenance of Army defence establishments and equipment, the movement of personnel and supplies and the development and design of military equipment and stores.

The Chief of the Air Staff is responsible for the control and administration of the Royal Canadian Air Force. His Service at Air Force Headquarters is divided into four main branches: (a) The Vice Chief of Air Staff; (b) The Air Member for Personnel; (c) The Air Member for Technical Services; and (d) The Comptroller.

The Vice Chief of Air Staff is concerned with the development and promulgation of policy affecting Air Force operations, training, materiel and intelligence.

The Air Member for Personnel is in charge of the provision of manpower, the provision of medical, dental, religious, welfare and financial services to members of the Air Force and for the discipline of the Air Force.

The Air Member for Technical Services deals with all matters concerning the provision and maintenance of Air Force defence establishments

and material and for the development and design of Air Force materiel and stores.

The Comptroller handles all matters of co-ordination and policy affecting Air Force expenditures.

The Chairman of the Defence Research Board, under the direction of the Minister, is responsible for all matters

of research activities relating to the defence of Canada and the development of or improvements in materiel. He is also charged with the responsibility of advising the Minister on all matters relating to scientific, technical and other research and development that, in his opinion, may effect national defence.

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

Colonel By Towers Bldg., 969 Bronson Ave., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George Hees, P.C., M.P., Minister of
Trade and Commerce

Members

Chairman Ian N. McKinnon
Vice-Chairman Robert D. Howland
Members H. Lee Briggs
D. M. Fraser
Maurice Royer

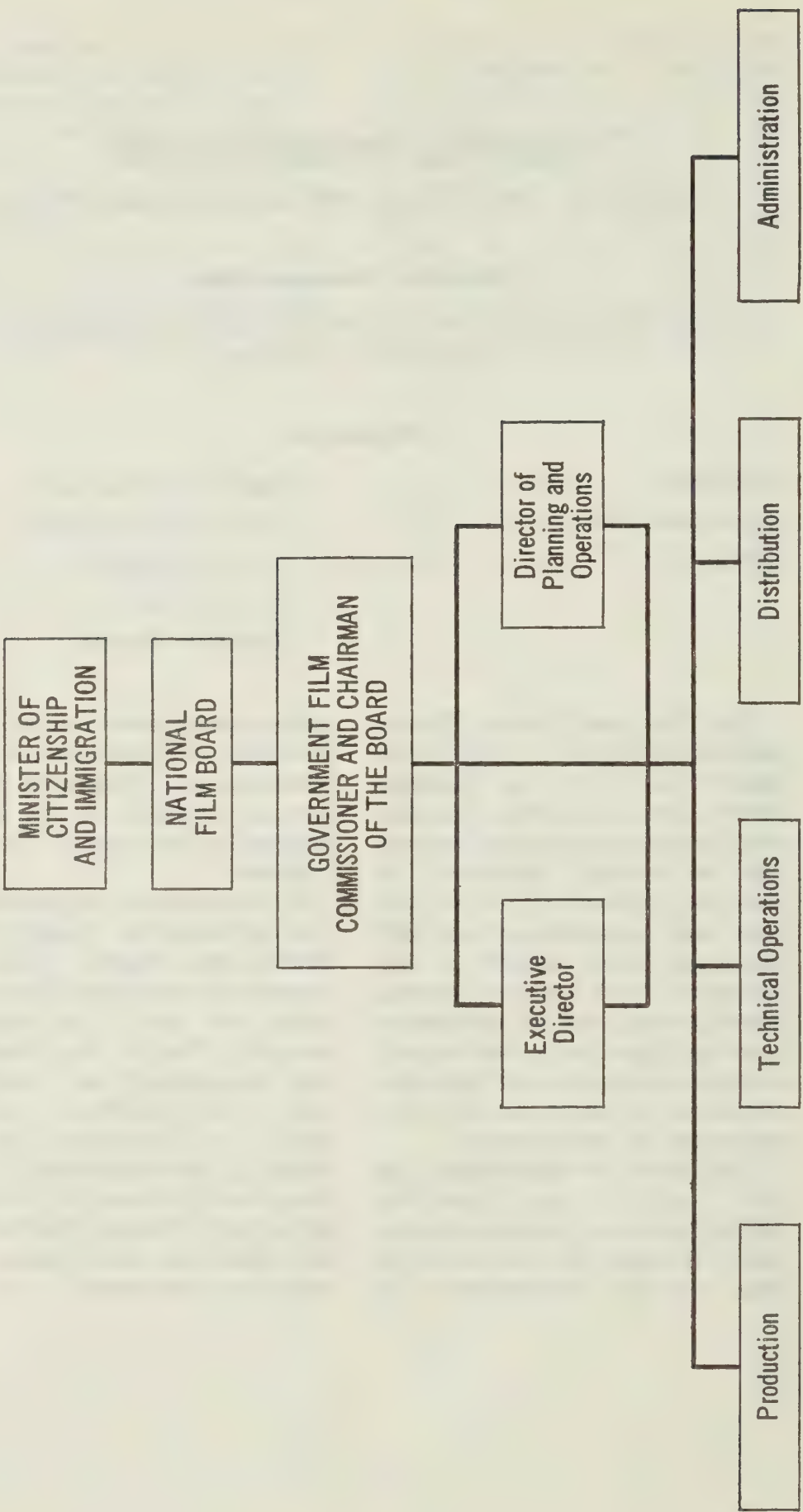
The National Energy Board was established in June 1959 under the *National Energy Board Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 46), in order to assure the best use of energy resources in Canada, regulate the construction and operation of oil and gas pipe lines subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament, the tolls charged for transmission by pipe lines, the export of electric power and the construction of lines for the exportation of such power.

The Board is also responsible for studying and keeping under review all matters relating to energy within jurisdiction of the Parliament. It

makes recommendations to the Minister responsible on such measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest with regard to such matters.

Five members, appointed by the Governor in Council, constitute the Board. They are appointed for a period of seven years or until the age of seventy. Two of the members are designated as chairman and Vice-chairman respectively. A Secretary of the Board is also appointed by the Governor in Council. The head office is in Ottawa, but sittings are held at such times and places as necessary.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD



NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Office of the Chairman—150 Kent Street, Ottawa
Montreal Office—3255 Côte de Liesse Road

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Board of Governors

Guy Roberge, Q.C., Government
Film Commissioner and Chair-
man of the BoardOttawa, Ont.
Charles S. BandToronto, Ont.
Charles Stein, Q.C.Ottawa, Ont.
Lt.-Col. C. C. I. Merritt, V.C., E.D. ..Vancouver, B.C.
R. G. RobertsonOttawa, Ont.
Marcel CadieuxOttawa, Ont.
Mrs. Margaret StevensFlin Flon, Man.
J. Frank ArnettSummerside, P.E.I.
Arthur Dansereau, Q.C.Montreal, P.Q.

Principal Officers

Executive DirectorPierre Juneau
Director of Planning and
Operations
Director of ProductionGrant McLean
Director of DistributionLen Chatwin
Director of Technical OperationsGerald Graham
Director of AdministrationE. S. Coristine

The National Film Board was established by *The National Film Act, 1939* (S.C., 1939, Chapter 20) to review Government film activities and advise the Governor in Council in connection therewith. Orders in Council P.C. 3549 of June 11 and P.C. 6047 of August 8,

1941 transferred to the Board the still and motion picture production and distribution operations of the Government Motion Picture Bureau which had functioned since 1921 under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Bureau in turn

grew out of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau established in the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1914. *The National Film Act*, 1950 (S.C., 1950, Chapter 44—now *National Film Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 185) repealed the previous Act and redefined the functions and purposes of the Board. The Board as now established is authorized to initiate and promote the production and distribution of films in the national interest and, in particular, those which are designed to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations. The Board also represents the Government of Canada in its relations with persons engaged in commercial motion picture film activity in connection with motion picture films for the government or any department thereof, and makes available the results of its research in film activity to persons engaged in the production of films.

The Board of Governors consists of nine members—four, including the Government Film Commissioner who is Chairman, from the public service—and five from outside the public service. It meets not less than once every three months. The Film Commissioner is also the chief executive officer of the Board. For operation purposes the Board is divided into four branches, namely, Production, Distribution, Technical Operations and Administration.

The Production Branch produces films, filmstrips and still photographs on its own pro-

gramme and for other government departments. Its own programme is concerned with social, economic, cultural and scientific developments in Canada as well as the country's international relationships. Most of the films are produced from film material which the Board's filmmakers shoot across the country. However, a few are produced in the studio and some are prepared from drawings created by artists of the Animation Unit. Some filmstrips are made from still photographs, others from artists' drawings prepared in the section. Still photographs are released in mat form photo documentaries for use by the press and magazines in Canada and abroad, or in window displays or as flat picture sets for use in schools. This section maintains a library of negatives and prints for the use of other government departments and agencies.

The Distribution Branch is charged with the distribution of the Board's films in Canada through theatres, television and film-libraries as well as through voluntary and professional agencies serving film-using groups. Similar channels are used abroad and in addition, each Canadian diplomatic and trade post maintains a library of films for loan to the public. The Branch operates through a network of regional offices and representatives in every Canadian province and through its offices in London, New York, Chicago, New Delhi and Buenos Aires. Operations are

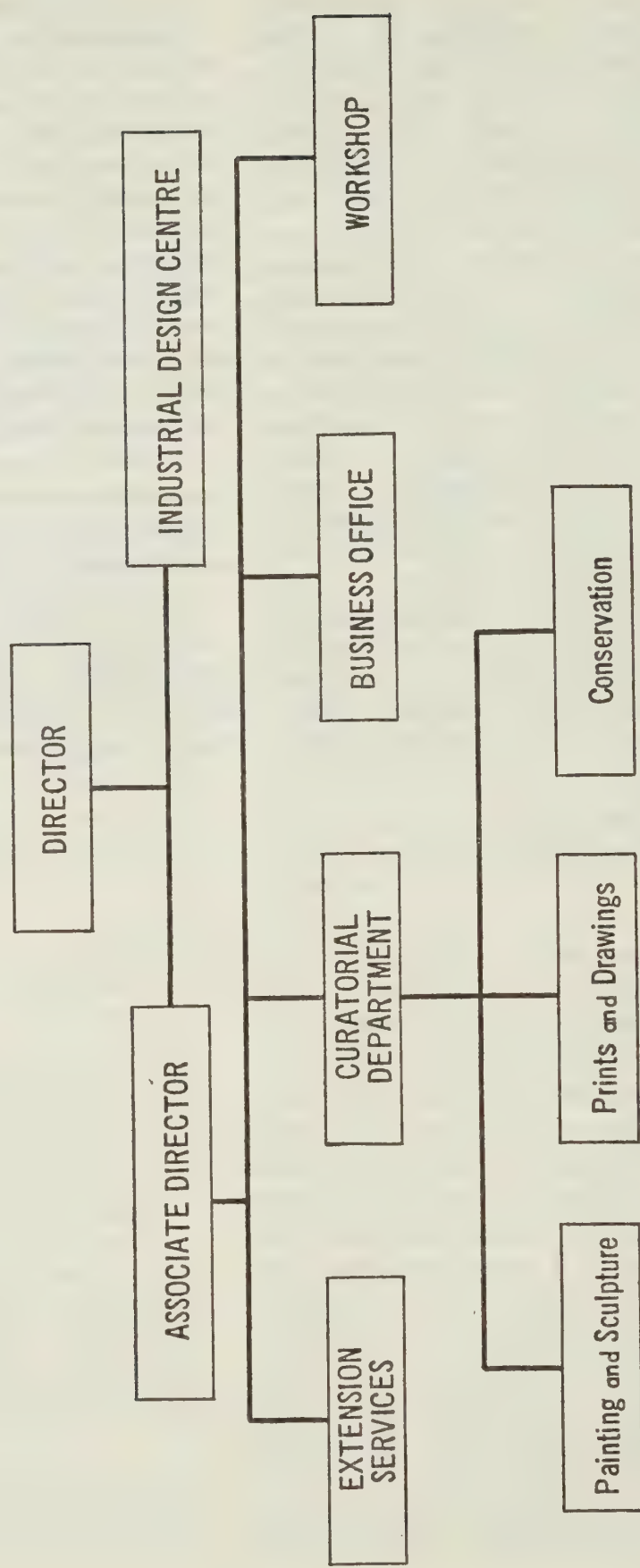
divided among the Canadian Program Division, the Commercial Division and the International Division. Service divisions include Information, Promotion, Research and Reports, and Administrative and General Services.

The Technical Operations Branch is a service branch providing technical personnel and equipment for the Board's operations. It includes the motion picture and still laboratories where films and still photos are processed, animation and title photography, special effects, a technical research division, camera, sound recording and engineering divisions. It is also responsible for building planning, fire prevention and various other services of a technical nature.

The Administration Branch is responsible for financial control, which includes the co-ordination of Branch budgets, establishment of accounting procedures and maintenance of accounting records. It is also entrusted with personnel, purchasing, customs, stores, communications, motor vehicle pool, foreign and domestic shipping, liaison with government departments on the production of films, filmstrips and still photos, and the research and procurement of photographic and cinematographic equipment and supplies.

Regional offices of the Board are located at St. John's, Nfld.; Fredericton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA



NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA

Lorne Building, Elgin and Slater Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Principal Officers

Director	Charles F. Comfort, LL.D.
Associate Director	
Curator	Robert H. Hubbard, Ph.D.
Curator of Canadian Art	Russell Harper, M.A.
Curator of Prints and Drawings	Kathleen M. Fenwick
Curator of War Art	Stuart A. Smith, B.A.
Conservation and Scientific Research	Nathan Stollow, Ph.D.
Librarian	Christa Dederling, M.A., B.L.S.
Exhibition Extension Services	Richard B. Simmins, M.A.
Education Officer	Jean-René Ostiguy, B.A.
Exhibition Liaison Officer, Eastern Canada	Claude Picher
Exhibition Liaison Officer, Western Canada	Norah McCullough
Industrial Design Division	
Business Administrator	J. R. Veit
Supervisor of Installations	Robert M. Hume
Public Relations	

The National Gallery of Canada, established under *The National Gallery of Canada Act* (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 33—now the *National Gallery Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 186), absorbed the National Art Gallery of Canada which was founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise for the custody of the

diploma works of the Royal Canadian Academy and the formation of a national collection. A Director was appointed in 1907 and the Gallery was put in the care of a body of three men, the Advisory Arts Council. In 1913 it was placed under the management of a Board of Trustees, whose members

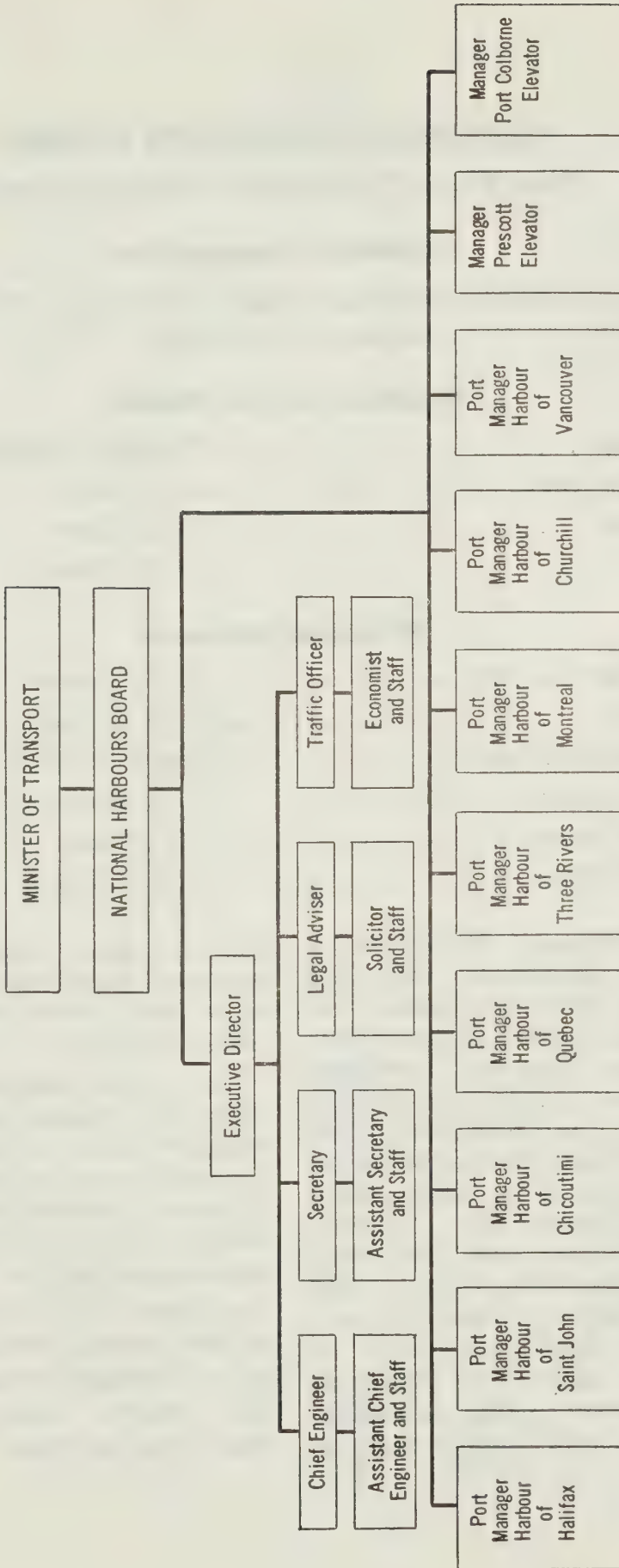
were increased from five to nine in 1951 when the Gallery was transferred from the Minister of Public Works to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Gallery is charged with the development of a national art collection and with the general promotion of art interest in Canada. Other important services are: the arranging of exhibitions of art collections from abroad and from its own holdings and from other Canadian sources for distribution throughout

Canada and abroad; the promotion of good industrial design; and general extension work including the distribution of reproductions for educational purposes, lectures on art and design, educational tours, publications, broadcasts and television programs and films on art.

The Gallery houses the permanent collection, while the Industrial Design Centre presents design displays and maintains a photographic archive of Canadian industrial designs of merit.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD



NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

West Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Leon Balcer, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman	Brigadier Maurice Archer
Vice-Chairman	H. A. Mann
Members	E. J. Alton
	C. H. Malcolm

Principal Officers

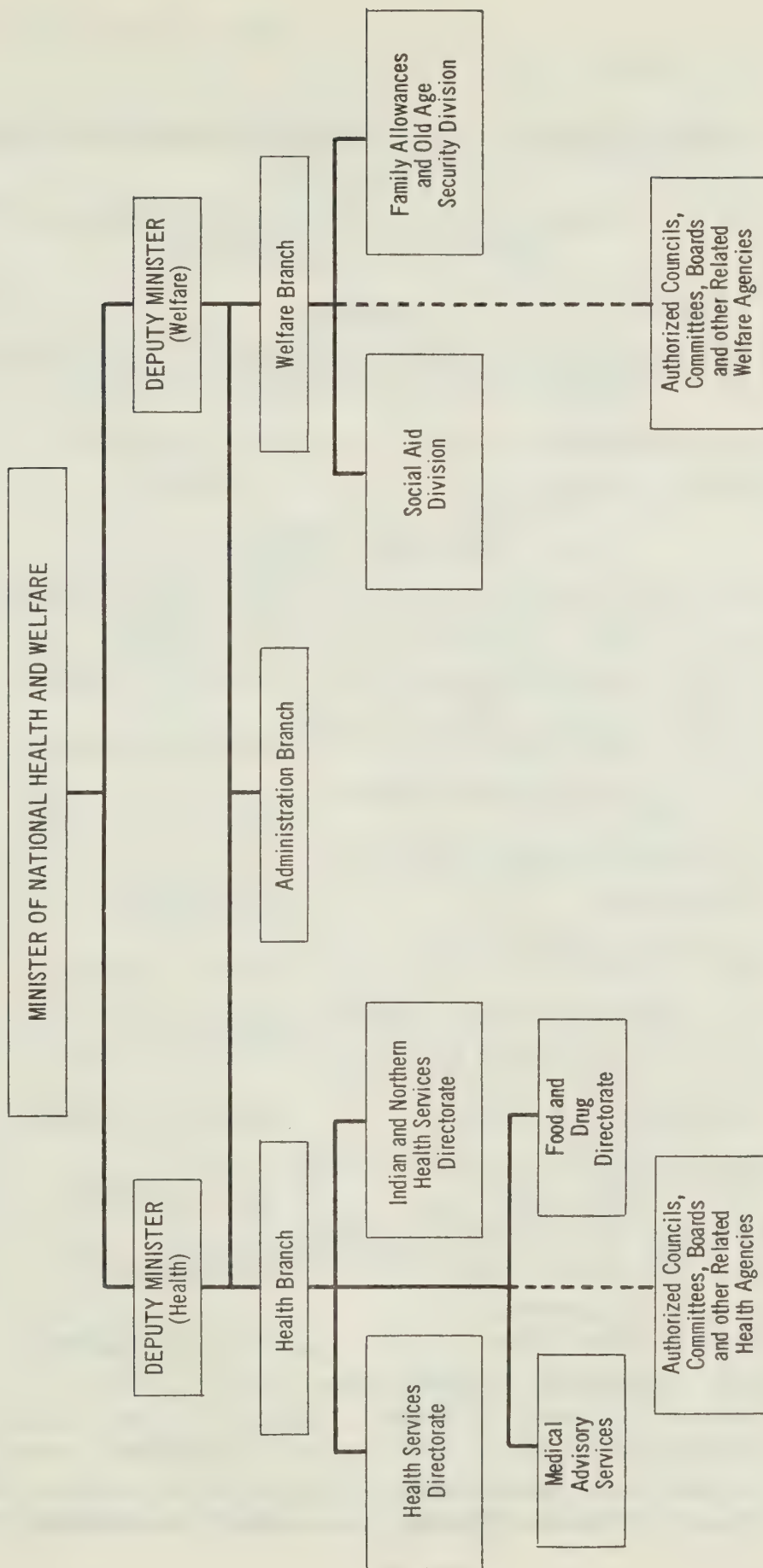
Executive Director	W. C. Perron
Secretary	T. M. Bryson
Assistant Secretary.....	Roger St-Jean
Chief Engineer.....	L. R. Stratton
Legal Adviser.....	J. F. Finlay
Traffic Officer	N. W. Bowen

The National Harbours Board, established by *The National Harbours Board Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936, Chapter 42—now the *National Harbours Board Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187*, as amended), has jurisdiction over the harbours of Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, P.Q., Churchill, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ont. Prior to the establishment of this Board, each of

the national harbours was operated under the jurisdiction of a local board of harbour commissioners.

The Board maintains a head office at Ottawa and makes regular visits to each of the properties under its control. At each of the harbours a local official, the Port Manager, is responsible to the Board for the operation of the port, and at the grain elevators an Elevator Manager, responsible to the Board, supervises the operations of those facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Copeland Building, Albert Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable J. Waldo Monteith, P.C., M.P., F.C.A.,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

Private SecretaryDavid Dunsmuir
Executive AssistantC. Keedwell

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister (Health)Dr. G. D. W. Cameron
Deputy Minister (Welfare)J. W. Willard
Blindness Control Division, Chief....Dr. O. Hoffman
Child and Maternal Health Division,
Jackson Bldg., ChiefDr. Jean F. Webb
Civil Aviation Medicine Division,
No. 3 Bldg., ChiefDr. W. A. Prowse
Civil Defence College (Arnprior)
CommandantC. L. Smith
Civil Service Health Division, No. 3
Bldg., ChiefDr. E. L. Davey
Dental Health Division, Jackson
Bldg., Dental ConsultantDr. H. K. Brown
Department Secretary's Division,
Departmental SecretaryMiss O. J. Waters
Emergency Health Services Division,
Jackson Bldg., ChiefA. C. Hardman
Emergency Welfare Services Division,
Daly Bldg., ChiefP. H. Stehelin
Epidemiology Division,
Jackson Bldg., ChiefDr. E. W. R. Best
Family Allowances and Old Age
Security Division, National
DirectorJ. A. Blais
Food and Drug Directorate,
Tunney's Pasture, DirectorDr. C. A. Morrell

Health Services Directorate,
 DirectorDr. K. C. Charron
 Environmental Health and Special
 Projects, Principal Medical
 OfficerDr. E. A. Watkinson
 Research Development, Principal
 Medical OfficerL. B. Pett
 International Health, Principal
 Medical OfficerDr. B. D. B. Layton
 National Health Grants Administra-
 tion, Principal Medical OfficerDr. G. E. Wride
 Health Insurance,
 Principal Medical OfficerDr. E. H. Lossing
 Chief Nursing Consultant,
 Jackson Bldg.Miss D. M. Percy
 Hospital Design Division, ChiefH. G. Hughes
 Indian and Northern Health Services
 Directorate, Booth Bldg., Director.Dr. P. E. Moore
 Information Services Division,
 Garland Bldg., DirectorH. W. Adams
 Laboratory of Hygiene,
 Tunney's Pasture, DirectorJ. Gibbard
 Legal Division, Legal AdviserR. E. Curran
 Library, Tunney's Pasture,
 Departmental LibrarianMiss M. D. Morton
 Medical Advisory Services,
 Principal Medical Officer,
 Jackson Bldg.Dr. R. G. Ratz
 Medical Rehabilitation and Disability
 Advisory Service, Jackson Bldg.,
 Medical ConsultantDr. B. Primeau
 Mental Health Division,
 Jackson Bldg., ChiefDr. M. Martin
 Narcotic Control, Division of,
 Tunney's Pasture, ChiefR. C. Hammond
 Narcotic Drugs—Canadian Represen-
 tative to U.N. Commission,
 Jackson Bldg.K. C. Hossick
 Nutrition Division,
 Tunney's Pasture, ChiefDr. J. E. Monagle
 Occupational Health Division,
 45 Spencer St., ChiefDr. T. H. Patterson
 Radiation Protection Division, Vimy
 Bldg., Chief

Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons
and Disabled Persons Allowances
DivisionJ. W. MacFarlane

Personnel Division, Booth Bldg.,
Director, Personnel ServicesE. J. Preston

Public Health Engineering Division,
45 Spencer St., ChiefJ. R. Menzies

Purchasing and Supply Division,
Booth Bldg., A/ChiefJ. K. Wilson

Quarantine, Immigration Medical and
Sick Mariners Services, Daly Bldg.,
ChiefDr. W. H. Frost

Research and Statistics Division,
Director

Unemployment Assistance Division,
DirectorR. B. Splane

The Department of National Health and Welfare, established by *The Department of National Health and Welfare Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 22—now the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 74), was originally formed as the Department of Health in 1919 which in 1928 was merged with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to form the Department of Pensions and National Health. This Department was replaced in 1944 by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs.

The Department has charge of all matters relating to the promotion or preservation of the health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction. It administers the Acts listed below and is also responsible for the following: administration of the National

Health Program (under which grants totalling more than thirty million dollars annually are made available to the Provinces for the development and extension of health services); the federal aspects of emergency health and welfare services; the provision of health, medical and hospital services to the Indians and Eskimos across Canada as well as to other elements of the population in the Yukon and Northwest Territories: the provision of assistance and consultative services to the Provinces upon request on Blindness Control, Child and Maternal Health, Mental Health, Dental Health, Nursing, Medical Rehabilitation, Nutrition and Hospital Design; the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen and the administration of marine hospitals; the supervision of public health facilities on railway, water and all other forms of transportation;

the enforcement of regulations of the International Joint Commission relating to public health; the promotion and conservation of the health of civil servants and other government employees; the collection, publication and distribution, sub-

ject to the provisions of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 257, as amended), of information relating to public health, improved sanitation and social and industrial conditions affecting the health of Canadians.

Blind Persons Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 17, as amended)

Canada Shipping Act, Part V, (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals) (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29 as amended)

Disabled Persons Act (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 55, as amended)

Family Allowances Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 109, as amended)

Food and Drugs Act (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 38, as amended)

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (S.C. 1957, Chapter 28, as amended)

Leprosy Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 165)

Old Age Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 199, as amended)

Old Age Security Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200, as amended)

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 201, as amended)

Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 220)

Public Works Health Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 229)

Quarantine Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 231)

Unemployment Assistance Act (S.C., 1956, Chapter 26, as amended)

The Department is organized into three branches, namely, Administration, Health, and Welfare.

Health Branch

The Health Branch is composed of the Health Services, Indian and Northern Health Services and Food and Drug Directorates, the Narcotic Control Division and the Medical Advisory Services group.

The Health Services Directorate is made up of the Environmental Health and Special Projects, the National

Health Grants, the Research Development, International Health and the Health Insurance sections and the following special health services:

The Laboratory of Hygiene which engages in bacteriological, biological, parasitological and biochemical investigations of health problems and provides consultative services to provincial health laboratories and to the Health Grants. Administration of the Department, particularly with reference to the Laboratory and Radiological Services Grant;

the Epidemiology Division, the operation of which include the gathering, processing and dissemination of technical information to assist in the prevention and control of communicable and other diseases; the Occupational Health Division which acts as a central source of information on matters relating to the protection and improvement of the health of Canadian workers, provides technical, consultative and laboratory services on occupational health problems to other federal government agencies, provincial health departments, commercial organizations and other interested groups and individuals and discharges certain responsibilities in connection with studies on air pollution and the evaluation of insecticides; the Radiation Protection Division which is concerned with the health of Canada's radiation workers and with the rendering of technical and consultative advice on various aspects of radiation protection including radiation exposure of the population; the Public Health Engineering Division which carries out responsibilities with respect to the control of environmental sanitation on common carriers, in national parks and other federal property and is also on guard against the pollution of international boundary waters and shellfish areas. (District offices are maintained in the following cities: Truro, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; St. Catharines, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.;

St. Boniface, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.); the Medical Rehabilitation and Disability Advisory Service, the Chief Nursing Consultant, the Blindness Control Division, the Child and Maternal Health Division, the Dental Health Division, the Hospital Design Division, the Mental Health Division and the Nutrition Division.

The Emergency Health Services Division is responsible for planning and co-ordinating emergency civilian health services during and after a war emergency and for assisting the provinces in the development of emergency medical, hospital and public health services.

The Indian and Northern Health Services Directorate is responsible for the provision of public health, medical and hospital care for the Indians and Eskimos with a view to raising the general health level within the native population to that existing among other groups and is also responsible for the health of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories other than members of the Armed Forces. It maintains hospitals at the following locations: Ohsweken, Moose Factory, Manitowaning and Sioux Lookout, Ont.; Brandon, The Pas, Hodgson, Pine Falls and Norway House, Man.; Ft. Qu'Appelle and North Battleford, Sask.; Gleichen, Brocket, Cardston, Edmonton and Hobbema, Alta.; Sardis, Prince Rupert

and Nanaimo, B.C.; Whitehorse, Y.T.; and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. In addition, Nursing Stations, Health Centres, and Clinics are maintained at scores of points across Canada.

The Food and Drug Directorate consists of Administration Services, Scientific Services, and Inspection and Enforcement Services in addition to the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division. The work of the Directorate is primarily the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, and the enforcement of regulations made under those Acts.

Regional Food and Drug Laboratories are maintained in the following cities: Halifax, N.S., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C. Food and Drug Offices are located in Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Saint John, N.B., Sydney, N.S., St. John's, Nfld., Quebec, P.Q., Three Rivers, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Belleville, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Kitchener, Ont., London, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Sudbury, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Kamloops, B.C., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C.

The administration of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in relation to both the legitimate and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is the responsibility of the Narcotic Control Division.

The Medical Advisory Services of the Health Branch include the Civil Aviation Medicine Division, the Civil Service Health Division, and the Quarantine, Immigration Medical and Sick Mariners Services.

The Civil Aviation Medicine Division advises the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport, the medical profession, and other civil aviation organizations on all problems relating to the health, safety and comfort of civilian air crew and passengers.

The Civil Service Health Division serves in an advisory capacity to all departments of the government on health and welfare problems relating to government employees and also provides a diagnostic and counselling service for all federal civil servants in Ottawa.

The Quarantine, Immigration Medical and Sick Mariners service is responsible for preventing entry of quarantinable diseases; administration of the Leprosy Act and the treatment of persons committed; the examination abroad and in Canada of immigrants and other persons subject to the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations; the treatment of certain immigrants and sick mariners in Canada.

Maritime Quarantine Stations are located at St. John's, Newfoundland; Halifax and Sydney, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick and Quebec, P.Q. with sub-stations at Seven Islands, Baie Comeau, Rimouski, Port Al-

fred, Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal. Quarantine Station at Victoria, British Columbia with substations at Vancouver, New Westminster and Esquimalt.

Airport Quarantine Stations are located at Gander and Stevenville, Newfoundland; Halifax and Sydney, Nova Scotia; Moncton, New Brunswick; Montreal (Dorval), Quebec; Toronto (Malton), Windsor, London, Trenton, Ottawa, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta; Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia.

Immigration Medical Service Offices in Canada are located at Gander and St. John's, Newfoundland; Halifax and Sydney, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Quebec and Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Fort Erie and Niagara Falls, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia as well as at all the Quarantine ports listed above. Immigration medical officers are stationed at twenty-one European cities. European Headquarters is located at London, England.

The Sick Mariners Service operates clinics at Sydney and Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Quebec City and Montreal, Quebec; Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia. Treatment arrangements are also in effect at 91 ports on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Welfare Branch

The Welfare Branch is composed of the Family

Allowances and Old Age Security Division, the Social Aid Division and the Unemployment Assistance Division.

The Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division is responsible for the administration of allowances paid on behalf of children up to the age of sixteen years; and for the payment of pensions to persons seventy years of age and over.

Regional offices are maintained in the following cities: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Quebec, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Victoria, B.C.; and Ottawa (Yukon and Northwest Territories).

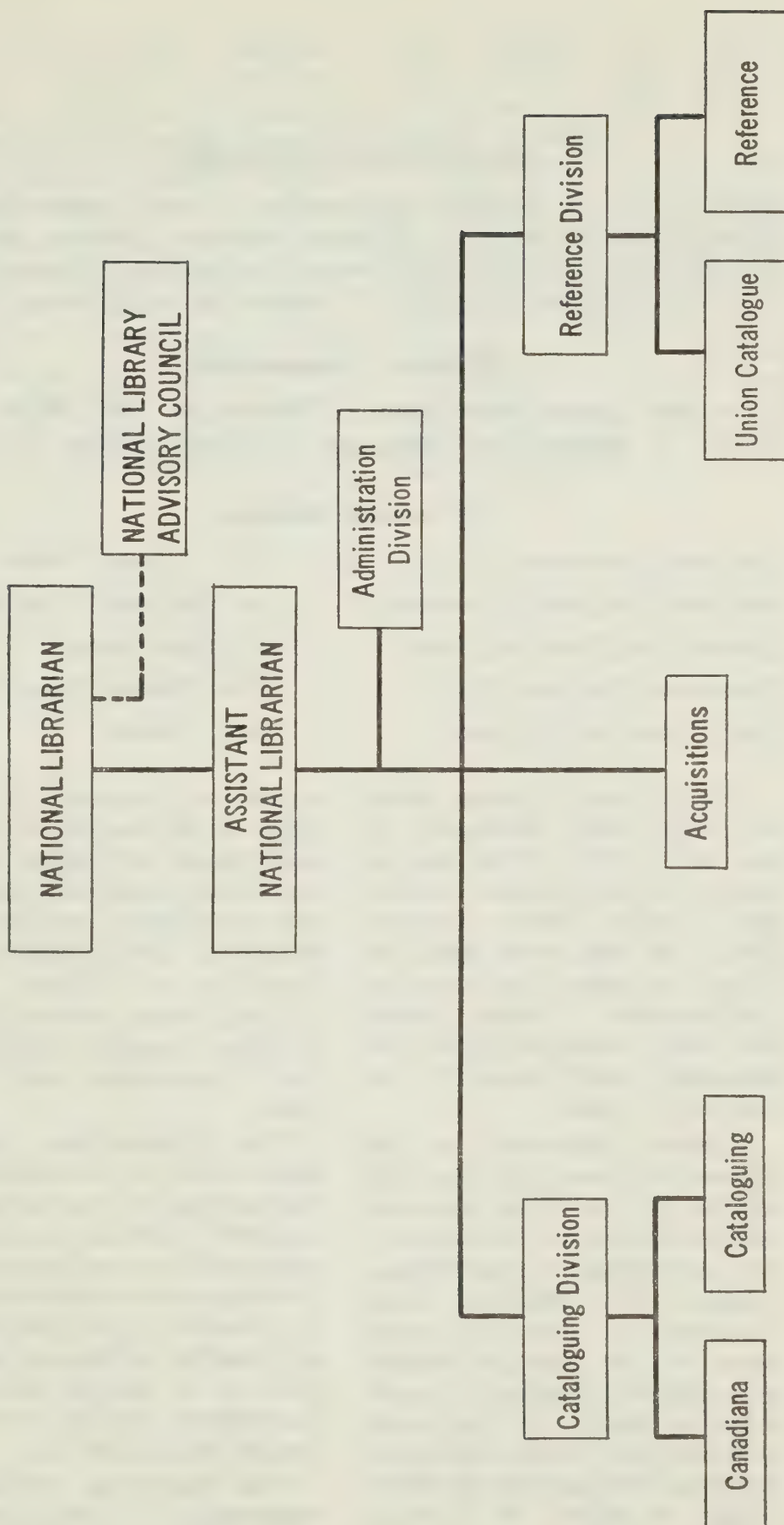
The Social Aid Division is responsible for the administration of the federal aspects of the *Old Age Assistance Act*, the *Blind Persons Act* and the *Disabled Persons Act*.

The Unemployment Assistance Division is responsible for the administration of the Unemployment Assistance Act.

The Emergency Welfare Services Division is responsible for the development of emergency welfare plans and for assisting the provinces and municipalities in developing basic emergency welfare services.

The Civil Defence College at Arnprior is the principal civil defence training centre in Canada.

NATIONAL LIBRARY



NATIONAL LIBRARY

The Library is housed temporarily in the Public Archives Records Centre Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa. All mail for the Library should be addressed to: National Library, Public Archives Building, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

Principal Officers

National LibrarianDr. W. Kaye Lamb
Assistant National LibrarianDr. Raymond Tanghe
Cataloguing Division, ChiefDr. Jean Lunn
Reference Division, ChiefMiss Martha Shepard
Administration DivisionA. C. Taylor

The National Library came formally into existence on January 1, 1953, by the proclamation of the *National Library Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 330). On the same date the Library absorbed the Canadian Bibliographic Centre which had been responsible for preparatory work since its inception in 1950.

General functions of the Library include: (a) the collection, by purchase or otherwise, of books for the Library; (b) the compilation and maintenance of a National Union Catalogue in which the contents of the principal library collections throughout Canada may be listed; (c) the compilation and publication of a national bibliography in which books produced in Canada,

written or prepared by Canadians or of special interest or significance to Canada may be noted and described; and (d) the compilation and/or publication of other bibliographies, checklists and indexes.

The Library consists of three divisions, namely, Administration, Cataloguing and Reference.

The Cataloguing Division deals with (a) the editing of the national bibliography, "Canadiana", which is compiled and published each month and furnishes as complete a record as possible of all publications of Canadian origin and authorship or of special concern to Canadians; and (b) the cataloguing of all books.

The Reference Division is responsible for the editing of

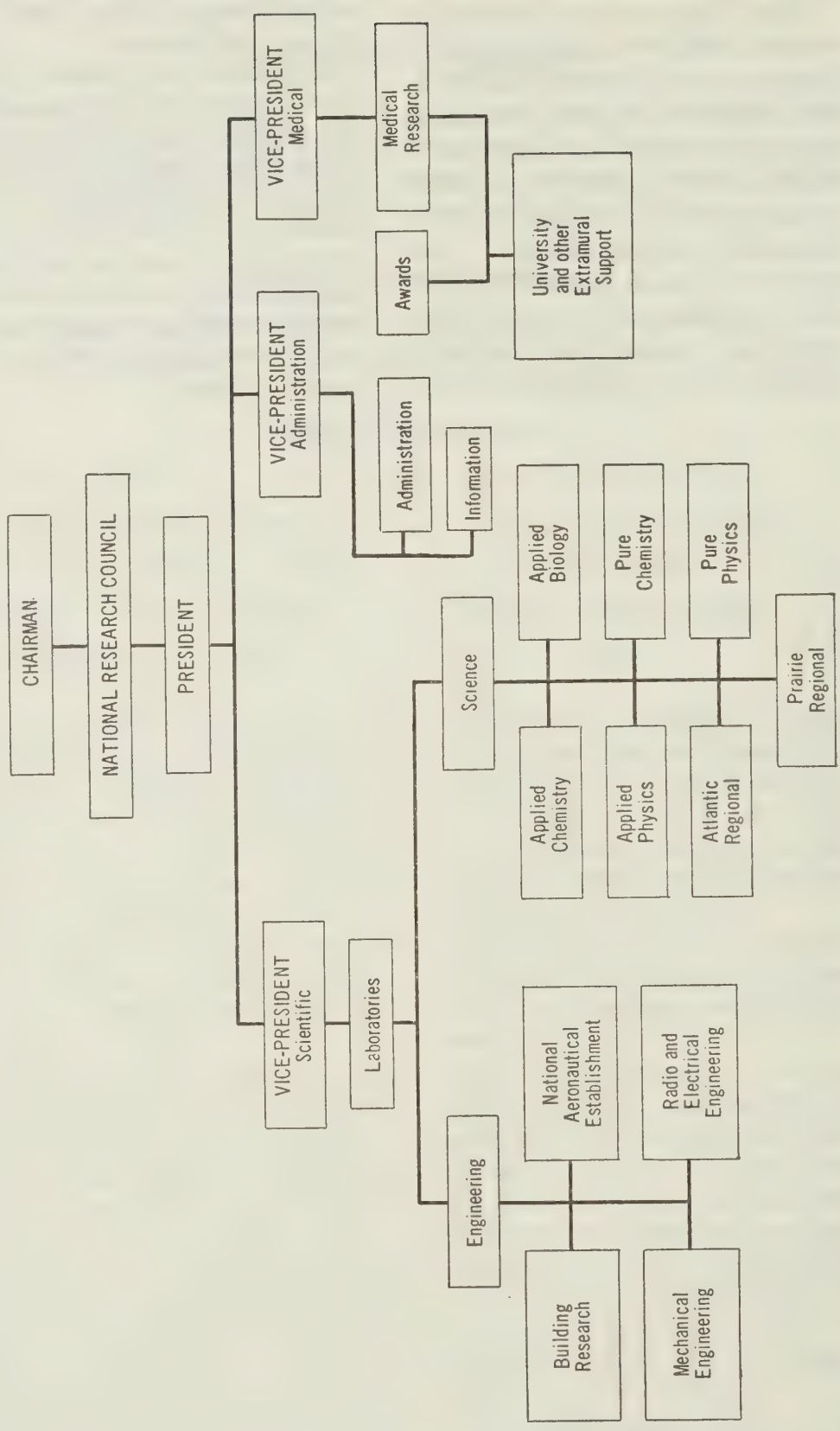
the National Union Catalogue and for all reference services.

The Acquisitions Section is responsible for the purchase of books for the National Library. In addition, under Treasury Board authority, it exercises a degree of supervision over book purchases made by government departments. The Section is also responsible for the registration of all books received under the Library's Book Deposit Regulations and

the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55); it also acknowledges gifts and arranges exchanges.

The National Library Advisory Council (which succeeded the National Library Advisory Committee appointed in 1948-49) is established, according to section 8 of the *National Library Act*, to advise and assist the National Librarian in connection with the organization and development of the National Library.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

National Research Building, Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, P.C., D.S.O., M.A., LL.B.,
M.P., Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council
on Scientific and Industrial Research

Principal Officers

President	E. W. R. Steacie, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., D. de l'U., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.
Vice-President (Scientific) and Director, Radio and Electrical Engineering Division	B. G. Ballard, O.B.E., B.Sc., D.Sc., F.I.R.E., F.A.I.E.E.
Vice-President (Medical) and Director, Division of Medical Research	R. F. Farquharson, M.B.E., M.B., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.)
Vice-President (Administra- tion) and Director, Division of Administration and Awards	F. T. Rosser, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Senior Director and Director, Division of Pure Chemistry,	Léo Marion, M.B.E., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.
Division of Applied Biology, Director	W. H. Cook, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Atlantic Regional Laboratory, Director ¹	E. G. Young, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.
Division of Building Research, Director	R. F. Legget, B. Eng., M. Eng., M.Inst.C.E., Hon. F.R.A.I.C., F.R.C.S.
Division of Applied Chemistry, Director	I. E. Puddington, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
Division of Mechanical En- gineering, Director	D. C. MacPhail, B.A.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D.

¹ Located in Halifax.

National Aeronautical Establishment, Director F. R. Thurston, B.Sc.
 Division of Applied Physics,
 Director L. E. Howlett, M.B.E., B.A.,
 M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
 Division of Pure Physics,
 Director G. Herzberg, M.A., Dr.Ing.,
 L.L.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.
 Prairie Regional Laboratory,
 Director¹ G. A. Ledingham, M.B.E., B.Sc.,
 M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.

The National Research Council of Canada (initially authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1266 of June 6, 1916, which was followed by *The Research Council Act*, S.C., 1917, Chapter 20—now the *Research Council Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 239, as amended) was created to undertake, assist or promote scientific and industrial research in Canada. This work includes: the utilization of the natural resources of Canada; the improvement of technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada and the utilization of their waste products; the investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements; the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter: the standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus for the government service and for use in the industries of Canada, and the determination of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used

in the various branches of the government service; and, upon request to the Council, the investigation and standardization of the materials or products of the industries of Canada.

The National Research Council operates in accordance with general policy established by the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research which advises the government on all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada. The Committee in turn obtains advice from The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (which is the actual governing body of the National Research Council) on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Canada. The Honorary Advisory Council also fixes the overall policy of the National Research Council in addition to directing the work of the Council through the President. The Honorary Advisory

¹ Located in Saskatoon.

Council has established six standing committees to carry out the work outlined above. These deal with grants in aid of research, scholarships, appointments to the staff of the National Research Council, research journals, international relations and travel and reviewing and reporting upon the activities of the various scientific divisions of the National Research Laboratories.

The organization of the National Research Council consists of: (1) the Executive Offices of the President, Vice-President (Scientific), Vice-President (Medical), Vice-President (Administration) and Senior Director; (2) the National Research Laboratories and (3) the Division of Administration and Awards.

The National Research Laboratories are organized into ten divisions and two regional institutions, namely, Applied Biology, Building Research, Applied Chemistry, Pure Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Radio and Electrical Engineering, National Aeronautical Establishment, Applied Physics, Pure Physics, Medical Research, the Atlantic Regional Laboratory, and the Prairie Regional Laboratory.

The activities of the Division of Applied Biology range from applied studies in food storage and transport to more fundamental work on the metabolism and chemical composition of living organisms.

The Division of Building Research provides a research service for the construction industry of Canada.

One of the major functions of the Division of Applied Chemistry is long-term research in the development of Canadian resources.

The Division of Pure Chemistry deals with fundamental investigations in the fields of physical and organic chemistry.

The Division of Mechanical Engineering works in certain areas of hydraulic and mechanical engineering and naval architecture.

The National Aeronautical Establishment studies aeronautical research problems related to defence and civil aviation.

In addition to defence projects the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division is engaged on various problems in electrical engineering, electronics and radiophysics.

The Division of Applied Physics engages in research on problems directly related to the development of Canada, and the establishment and maintenance of fundamental physical standards that form the basis of many industrial operations.

In the Division of Pure Physics work is pursued on various fundamental problems which do not have an immediate application but advance the frontiers of knowledge and thereby supply the basis for further progress in the applied fields.

The Division of Medical Research has no laboratories of its own: it supports extramural research in medical schools and teaching hospitals across Canada, and awards postgraduate fellowships for training medical research scientists. The basic medical sciences, and experimental studies in pathology and surgery, are supported.

There is also an Atlantic Regional Laboratory (located in Halifax, N.S.) and a Prairie Regional Laboratory (located at Saskatoon, Sask.). The former carries out research related to possible development of the natural resources of the Maritime Provinces, while the latter studies the utilization of agricultural materials.

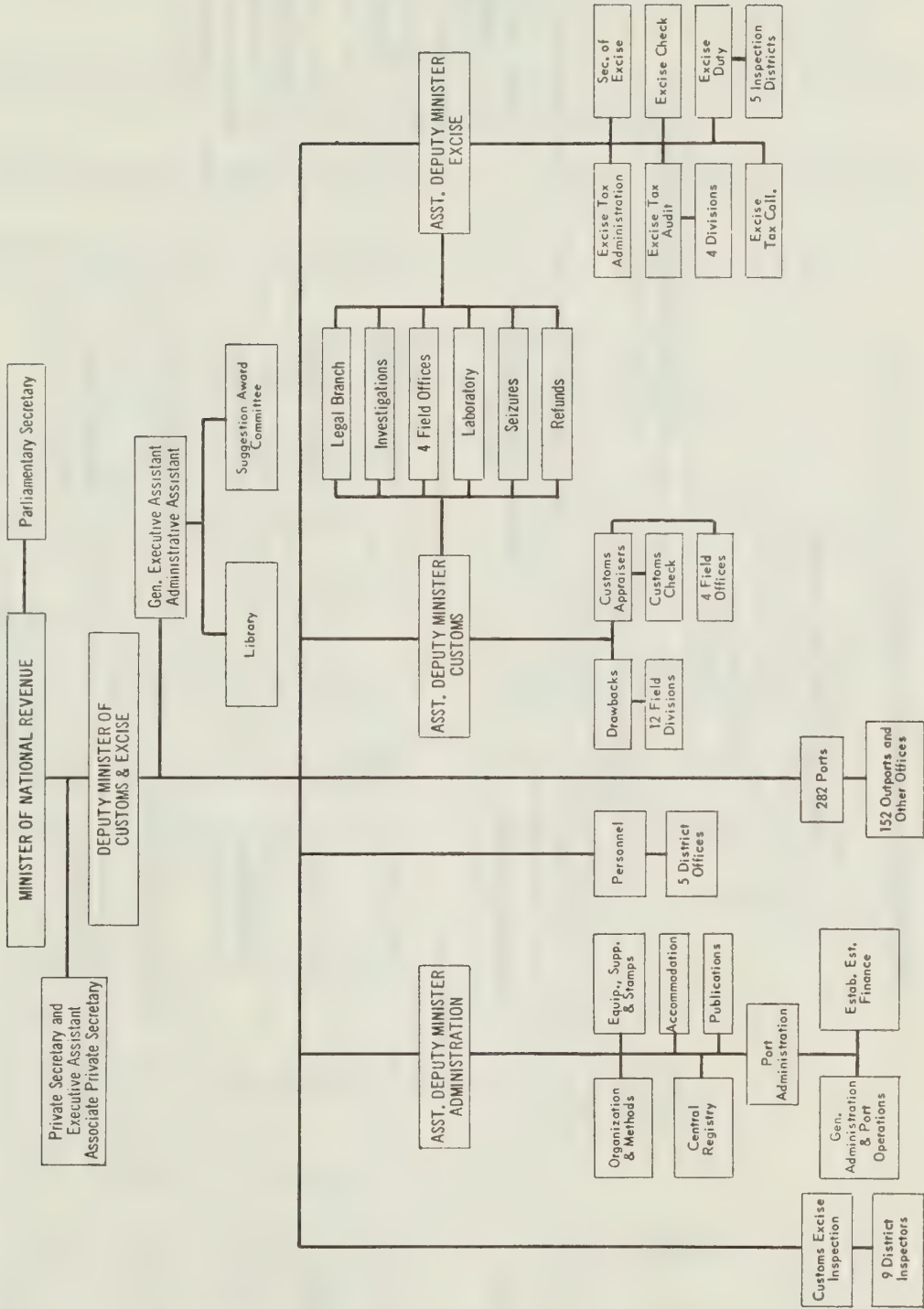
The Division of Administration and Awards which is responsible for providing the required administrative services for the entire organization, is composed of the following Services: Administrative, Awards and Committees, Information, Legal and Patents, and Plant Engineering.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited is a Crown company which was incorporated in 1947 under Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C.*,

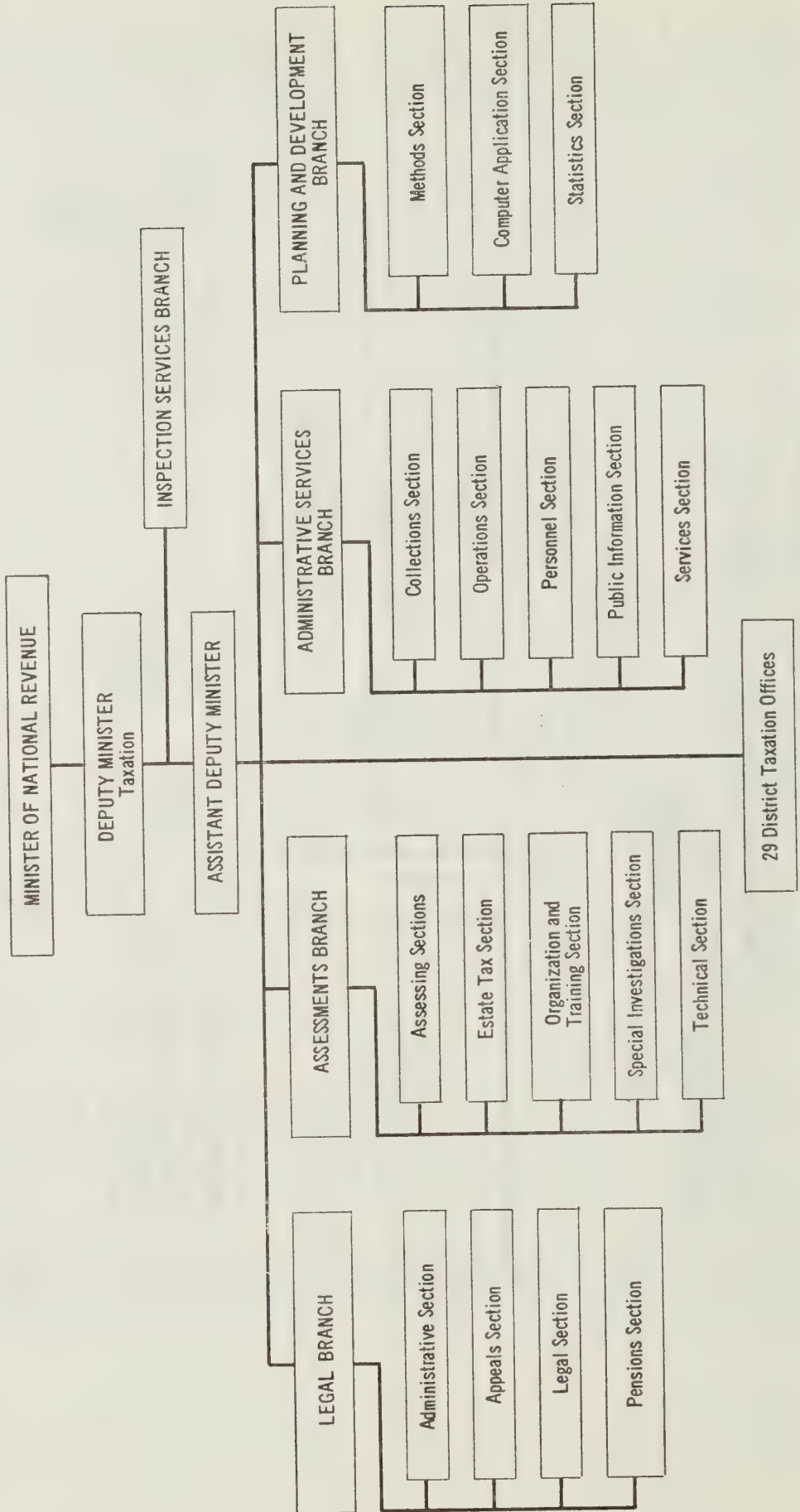
on development relating to and to make available to industry, through licensing arrangements, the inventions and new processes developed by the scientific workers of the National Research Council. The services of Canadian Patents and Development are also available to other government departments, publicly supported institutions and universities. The Board of Directors is composed of representatives from industry, universities and the National Research Council.

Scientific services provided by the Information Services Branch of the Division of Administration and Awards include: (1) the National Scientific Library; (2) a Technical Information Service which supplies Canadian industry by furnishing it with scientific and technical data on engineering problems, industrial processes, equipment, and raw or processed materials and the like; and (3) Liaison Offices in Ottawa, London, England, and Washington, D.C., which serve as clearing houses for the exchange of scientific information and establish scientific contacts in required fields.

The National Research Council also provides secretarial and administrative services for the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund.



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE (Taxation Division)



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Connaught Building, MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable George C. Nowlan, P.C., Q.C., B.A., LL.B., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Parliamentary Secretary Marcel Lambert, B. Com.,
B.A., M.P.

Private Secretary and Executive
Assistant Mrs. Ruby Meabry

Principal Officers

Customs and Excise Division

Deputy Minister..... D. Sim, C.M.G.

Assistant Deputy Minister,
Customs A. R. Hind, B.A.

Assistant Deputy Minister,
Excise R. C. Labarge, B.A., M.A.,
M.B.E.

Assistant Deputy Minister,
Administration J. G. Howell, B.Sc.

General Executive Assistant J. W. Langford, B.A.

Customs and Excise Law Branch

Legal Adviser for Customs G. D. McIntyre M.A.,
B.C.L.

Legal Advisers for Excise D. A. Arbuckle B.A.,
LL.B.
J. A. O. Godbout, B.A.,
LL.L.

Dominion Customs Appraisers

Branch, Chief..... D. W. McGill, B. Com.,
B.A.

Drawbacks Branch, Director..... G. E. Aust

Refunds Branch, Chief..... H. J. Kealey

Excise Check Branch,

Excise Division, Secretary.....

Excise Duty Administration and

Inspection, Director..... J. K. Williams

Excise Tax Administration,

Director M. J. Gorman, C.A.

Excise Tax Audit Branch, Director... E. D. Lawrence, C.A.

Excise Tax Collections Branch,

Director M. S. Malloy

Port Administration, Director G. L. Bennett, B.A.

Taxation Division

Deputy Minister.....	J. Gear McEntyre, B.A., B.C.L., Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister.....	D. H. Sheppard, F.C.A.
Administrative Services Branch, Director	S. F. Hobart
Assessments Branch, Director.....	H. H. Milburn, F.C.A.
Inspection Services Branch, Director	W. G. Thompson, C.A.
Legal Branch, Director.....	A. A. McGrory, M.M.
Planning and Development Branch, Director	H. F. Herbert, C.A.

The present Department of National Revenue was first established under the provisions of *The Department of National Revenue Act* (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 34—now the *Department of National Revenue Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 75). From the time of Confederation until 1917 the collection of revenue was administered by two agencies: the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue. In 1917 a third agency was created, the Income Tax Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1918 the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue were brought under one Minister and the name was changed to the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue; in 1921 the name Inland Revenue was dropped and the Department of Customs and Excise was instituted. In 1924 collection of income taxes was placed under that Department and in 1927 its name was changed to the Department of National Revenue.

The Department of National Revenue consists of two main

divisions, each of which is headed by a Deputy Minister. These are the Customs and Excise Division and the Taxation Division.

Customs and Excise Division

The functions of the Customs and Excise Division are: (1) the control and management of the collection of the duties of customs and of matters incidental thereto; (2) the collection of all duties of excise under the *Excise Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 99, as amended); and (3) the collection of sales and excise taxes under the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 100, as amended), and the collection of a certain portion of the tax imposed under the *Old Age Security Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200). There are three sub-divisions, each under an Assistant Deputy Minister, as follows: (a) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Customs (b) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Excise, and (c) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Administration.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Customs directs the administration of Customs laws and regulations and the operation of Customs Branches at Headquarters. Under him come the Customs Check Branch, the Dominion Customs Appraisers Branch, the Customs Drawbacks Branch, the Customs-Excise Refunds Branch, the Seizures Branch, and the Customs-Excise Investigation Branch.

The Dominion Customs Appraisers Branch is concerned, among other things, with the valuation of goods for duty purposes, the tariff classification of imported goods, and the drafting and application of regulations established under the *Customs Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 58, as amended) and the *Customs Tariff Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 60, as amended). The Branch also directs investigations concerning the manufacture and production of goods in Canada or exporting countries relating to costs, sales prices and trade practices.

The Drawbacks Branch deals with all matters concerning drawbacks of customs duties and excise taxes and the application of relevant regulations.

The Customs Check Branch compares invoices with relative customs import entries, checks documentation, values for duty, rates of duty, application of special or dumping duty on goods ruled to be of a class or kind made in Canada, and checks application or non-application of sales and excise taxes to

imported goods. The Branch also ensures uniformity at all ports of the application of the *Customs Act*, the *Customs Tariff Act*, the *Excise Tax Act*, and Departmental regulations, in so far as they pertain to customs import entries.

The Customs Refund Claims Section (which together with the Domestic Refund Claims Section of the Excise Division makes up the Refunds Branch) conducts the audit of claims for refund of customs duties, sales and excise taxes.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Excise directs the administration of the excise tax and excise duty laws and regulations, and the application of excise taxes generally as to rates, values and classification. In addition he has general control over excise duty functions at headquarters and in the field at customs and excise ports. Under him come the Excise Duty Branch, the Excise Check Branch, the Excise Tax Administration Branch, the Excise Tax Audit Branch, the Excise Tax Collections Branch, and the office of the Secretary of Excise.

The Excise Check Branch compiles statistics on various duties collected under the *Excise Act*.

The Director of Excise Duty is responsible for the interpretation and application of the *Excise Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 99, as amended) and regulations, including the

direction and supervision of excise surveys. The Director is also charged with the approving of manufacturing procedures and the control of licensed premises.

The Excise Tax Administration Branch interprets and applies the *Excise Tax Act* and regulations in so far as they relate to the classification of products and material for tax purposes, including tax exemption, and establishes values for the purpose of calculating sales and excise taxes including the establishment of values where there is no sales price.

The Excise Tax Audit Branch provides a staff of auditors who conduct audits of the records and accounts of manufacturers and wholesalers licensed under the *Excise Tax Act* in order to ensure the correctness of the excise taxes and refunds paid throughout Canada.

The Excise Tax Collections Branch is responsible for the recovery of revenue and the enforcement of the provisions of the *Excise Tax Act*, with supervision of relevant operations of ten district offices throughout Canada.

The Secretary of the Excise Division and his staff do special correspondence and research, prepare reports and act as a central point of information in matters of excise tax and excise duties.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Administration is responsible for all phases of

Port operations and procedures. He is also responsible for such headquarters branches as Central Registry, Accommodation Branch, Equipment, Supplies, and Stamps Branch, Publications Branch, and the Directorate of Port Administration.

The Port Administration Branch gives general direction to Customs ports on all matters relating to port operations and services and on procedures for the control and movement of goods, and for ensuring uniform application of regulations and instructions pertaining to the operations of highway bonded carriers, shipping companies, air lines and bonded warehouses. Matters of establishment, financial control and the preparation of the departmental estimates are also the responsibility of this Directorate.

The Customs and Excise Division maintains 400 ports and outports throughout Canada.

Taxation Division

The Taxation Division is responsible for the administration of the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended), the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 89, as amended), the *Estate Tax Act* (S.C. 1958, Chapter 29) and the collection of a certain portion of the tax imposed by the *Old Age Security Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200). The administration and collection of

the remaining portions of the old age security tax have been delegated to the Excise Tax Division of the Department.

The head office of this Division (located in No. 6 Building, 444 Sussex Drive, Ottawa) is divided into five branches. These are: Administrative Services, Assessments, Inspection Services, Legal, and Planning and Development.

The Administrative Services Branch is responsible for the accounting and collection of taxes, the preparation and maintenance of taxrolls, the provision of office space and equipment, and the handling of advertising and other public information. This Branch is also responsible for the administration of the personnel policies of the Taxation Division.

The Assessments Branch assesses income taxes imposed by the *Income Tax Act*, succession duties imposed by the *Dominion Succession Duty*

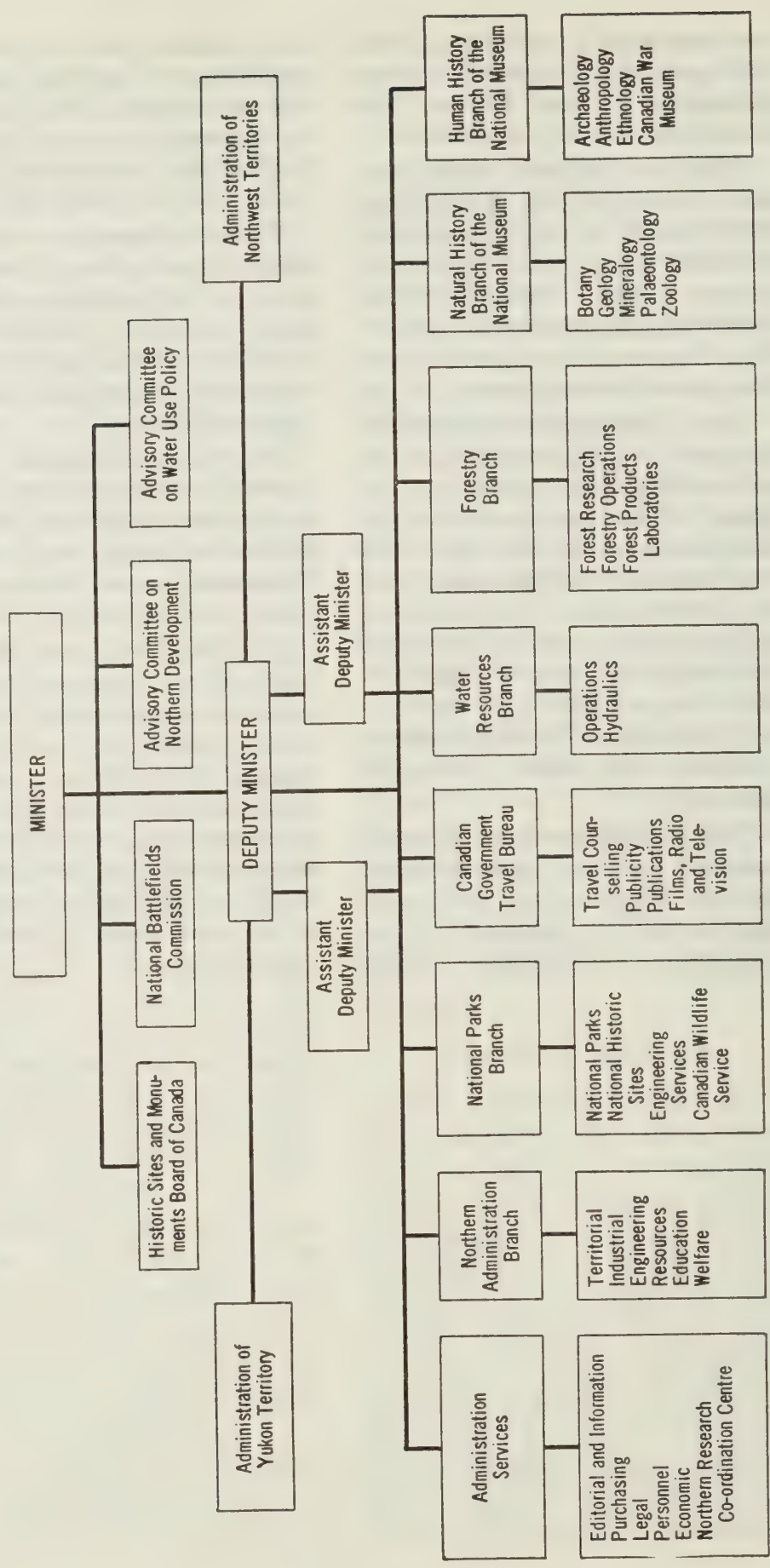
Act, estate tax imposed by the *Estate Tax Act*, and the old age security tax as imposed by subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6) of section 10 of the *Old Age Security Act*.

The Inspection Services Branch carries out the inspection of the district offices of the Taxation Division and reports to the Deputy Minister concerning the operations of these offices.

The Legal Branch, in co-operation with the Department of Justice, conducts litigation and other legal work for the Crown in respect of the assessment and collection of taxes.

The Planning and Development Branch has as its function the development of long-range plans to improve the operating efficiency of the Taxation Division. To assist in this function, this Branch is responsible for the development of statistics pertaining to the operation of the Taxation Division.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES



DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Langevin Block, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., D.F.C., M.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Executive Assistant

Special Assistant

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....R. G. Robertson

Assistant Deputy MinisterE. A. Côté

Assistant Deputy MinisterF. J. G. Cunningham

Executive OfficerD. W. Bartlett

Secretary, Advisory Committee on
Northern Development, and Chief,
Northern Coordination and Re-
search CentreG. W. Rowley

Secretary, Advisory Committee on
Water Use PolicyK. Kristjanson

Secretary, Resources for Tomorrow
ConferenceB. Kristjanson

National Parks Branch, Director...J. R. B. Coleman

Water Resources Branch, Director...T. M. Patterson

Northern Administration Branch,
DirectorB. G. Sivertz

National Museum of Canada Human
History Branch, DirectorL. S. Russell (Acting)

Natural History Branch,
DirectorL. S. Russell

Canadian Government Travel
Bureau, Director.....Alan Field

Chief Administrative Officer.....George M. Carty

The Department of North-
ern Affairs and National
Resources (previously the De-
partment of Resources and
Development) was reconsti-
tuted under its present name
in December, 1953, by the De-

*partment of Northern Affairs
and National Resources Act*
(S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 4) in
order to give greater emphasis
to its function of developing
the north and administering
Eskimo affairs.

The Act provides that the duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend to and include all matters, except those not by law assigned to any other department, relating to: (a) the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; (b) Eskimo affairs; (c) the water resources of Canada; (d) irrigation projects and water power developments; (e) the national parks; (f) historic places and monuments; (g) the archaeology, ethnology and fauna and flora of Canada; and (h) tourist information and services.

The Department is divided into six branches, namely, Northern Administration, National Parks, Water Resources, National Museum of Canada—Natural History Branch, National Museum of Canada—Human History Branch, and Canadian Government Travel Bureau.

The Northern Administration Branch carries out the administration of the natural resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; the management of certain lands and mineral rights vested in the Crown in the right of Canada in the provinces; and the administration of Eskimo affairs. It administers for the Council of the Northwest Territories the ordinances and regulations concerning education, health, welfare, municipal affairs, liquor, game, workmen's compensation, and mining safety.

The National Parks Branch administers the National Parks

of Canada, the National Historic Parks and Sites, and federal interests in the conservation, protection and management of wildlife. It administers the *National Parks Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 189, as amended) and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 179).

The Water Resources Branch carries on a continuing survey of the surface waters of Canada for water resources development purposes. It maintains a national inventory of water and hydroelectric resources of Canada. It investigates and studies international waterways problems and with provincial co-operation measures streamflow throughout Canada for power, irrigation and other purposes. It administers the *Dominion Water Power Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 90), the *Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 21), and the *International River Improvements Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 47).

The Natural History Branch of the National Museum is concerned with the collection, study, preservation, and display of material illustrating the geology and biology of Canada, which includes minerals, rocks, fossils, plants and animals.

The Human History Branch of the National Museum has a similar concern with material illustrating man's evolution and adaptation to the Canadian scene. Its activities are carried on under the headings of

archaeology, ethnology, and anthropology (folklore).

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau is the agency for the promotion of travel to and within Canada and for the tourist industry in general.

The Department performs certain administrative functions connected with the

Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Territorial Councils and the Board are listed elsewhere in the Manual.

The Department administers the following national parks:

<i>Name of Park</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Banff National Park.....	Banff, Alta.
Cape Breton Highlands National Park	Ingonish Beach N.S.
Elk Island National Park.....	Lamont, Alta.
Fundy National Park.....	Alma, N.B.
Georgian Bay Islands National Park	Honey Harbour, Ont.
Jasper National Park.....	Jasper, Alta.
Kootenay National Park.....	Radium Hot Springs, B.C.
Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks	Revelstoke, B.C.
Point Pelee National Park.....	Leamington, Ont.
Prince Albert National Park.....	Waskesiu, Sask.
Prince Edward Island National Park	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Riding Mountain National Park	Wasagaming, Man.
St. Lawrence Islands National Park..	Mallorytown, Ont.
Terra Nova National Park	Glovertown, Nfld.
Waterton Lakes National Park.....	Waterton, Alta.
Wood Buffalo National Park	Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Yoho National Park	Field, B.C.

In addition, the Department administers 20 National Historic Parks and nearly 400 National Historic Sites across Canada. Offices of the Department are located in the following centres (branch or service designated in brackets): St. John's, Nfld. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Halifax, N.S. (Water

Resources Branch); Sackville, N.B. (Canadian Wildlife Service); Rimouski, P.Q. (Water Resources Branch); Quebec, P.Q. (Canadian Wildlife Service); Montreal, P.Q. (Water Resources Branch); Senne- terre, Que. (Water Resources Branch); Guelph, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Kingston,

Ont. (Canadian Wildlife Service); Maple, Ont. (Canadian Wildlife Service); Niagara Falls, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); North Bay, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Fort Frances, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Keewatin, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Winnipeg, Man. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Saskatoon, Sask. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Shaunavon, Sask. (Water Resources Branch); Edmonton, Alta. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Calgary, Alta. (Northern Administration Branch, Water Resources Branch); Cranbrook, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Nelson, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Kamloops, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Prince George, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Vancouver, B.C. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Dawson, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch); Mayo, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch); Whitehorse, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch, Water Resources Branch); Aklavik, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Inuvik, N.W.T.

(Northern Administration Branch); Fort Smith, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. (Northern Administration Branch); Hay River, N.W.T. (Northern Administration Branch); and Yellowknife, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch).

Field functions of the Northern Administration Branch are distributed between the Administrator of the Mackenzie, whose headquarters is at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and the Administrator of the Arctic, whose headquarters is at Ottawa. The Mackenzie Administrator directs offices at Inuvik, Aklavik, Yellowknife, Hay River, Coppermine, Tuktoyaktuk and Cambridge Bay. The Administrator of the Arctic maintains regional headquarters at Churchill, Man. and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Area offices are in operation at Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Coral Harbour, Igloolik and Pond Inlet, N.W.T. and at Port Harrison, Fort Chimo, Sugluk and Great Whale River, northern Quebec. The Canadian Government Travel Bureau maintains offices at Ottawa, New York and Chicago.

NORTHERN ONTARIO PIPE LINE CROWN CORPORATION

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George Hees, P.C., M.P., Minister of Trade
and Commerce

Board of Directors

D. A. Golden

H. R. Balls

J. W. McKee

J. C. Lessard

G. W. Green

Principal Officers

President D. A. Golden

Treasurer M. W. Kynch

Secretary W. J. Mulock

The Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation was established by the *Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 10).

The Corporation was created for the purpose of: (a) acquiring real and personal property for the construction, maintenance and operation of and constructing, maintaining and operating the Northern Ontario section of a natural gas pipe line; (b) leasing, with an option to purchase, the Northern Ontario section to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited and carrying out such lease, including disposal by

the Corporation of the Northern Ontario section in accordance with such purchase option; and (c) doing such other matters or things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfil any agreement or arrangement, made before or after the coming into force of the Act, between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario or the Government of Canada and Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited with respect to the financing, construction, leasing, operation, maintenance, improvement and disposal of the Northern Ontario section.

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Commissioner's Office—Langevin Block, Wellington Street,
Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., D.F.C., M.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Elected Members of the Council

Mackenzie Delta	K. H. Lang
Mackenzie River	J. W. Goodall
Mackenzie South	A. P. Carey
Mackenzie North	E. J. Gall

Appointed Members of the Council

W. G. Brown, Deputy Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories
(Appointments pending)

Territorial Officers

Commissioner of the Northwest Territories	R. G. Robertson
Secretary of the Council	G. A. MacKinnon
Legal Adviser to the Council.....	E. R. Olson

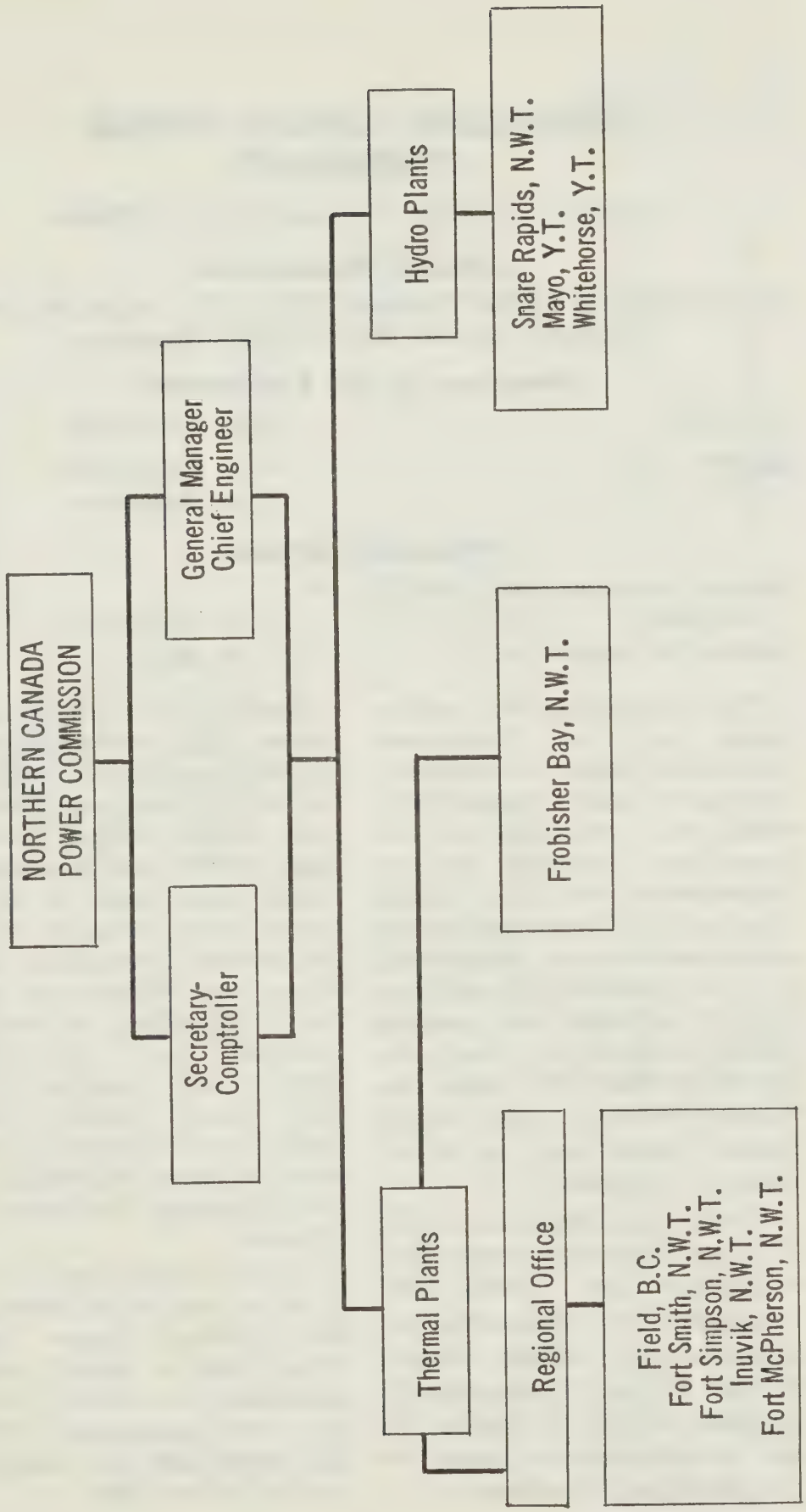
The Council of the Northwest Territories was established by the *Northwest Territories Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended).

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territories in order to raise revenue, maintenance of municipal institutions, licences, solemnization of marriages, property and

civil rights, administration of justice, education, public health, welfare and generally all matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Northwest Territories consists of nine members of which five are appointed by the Governor in Council and four are elected. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories presides at the meetings of Council but is not a member of the Council.

NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION



NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION

Imperial Building, 251 Bank Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., D.F.C., M.A., Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources

Members of the Commission

Chairman R. G. Robertson

Members J. F. Parkinson
T. M. Patterson

Principal Officers

General Manager and Chief

Engineer E. W. Humphrys

Secretary-ComptrollerT. A. Stott

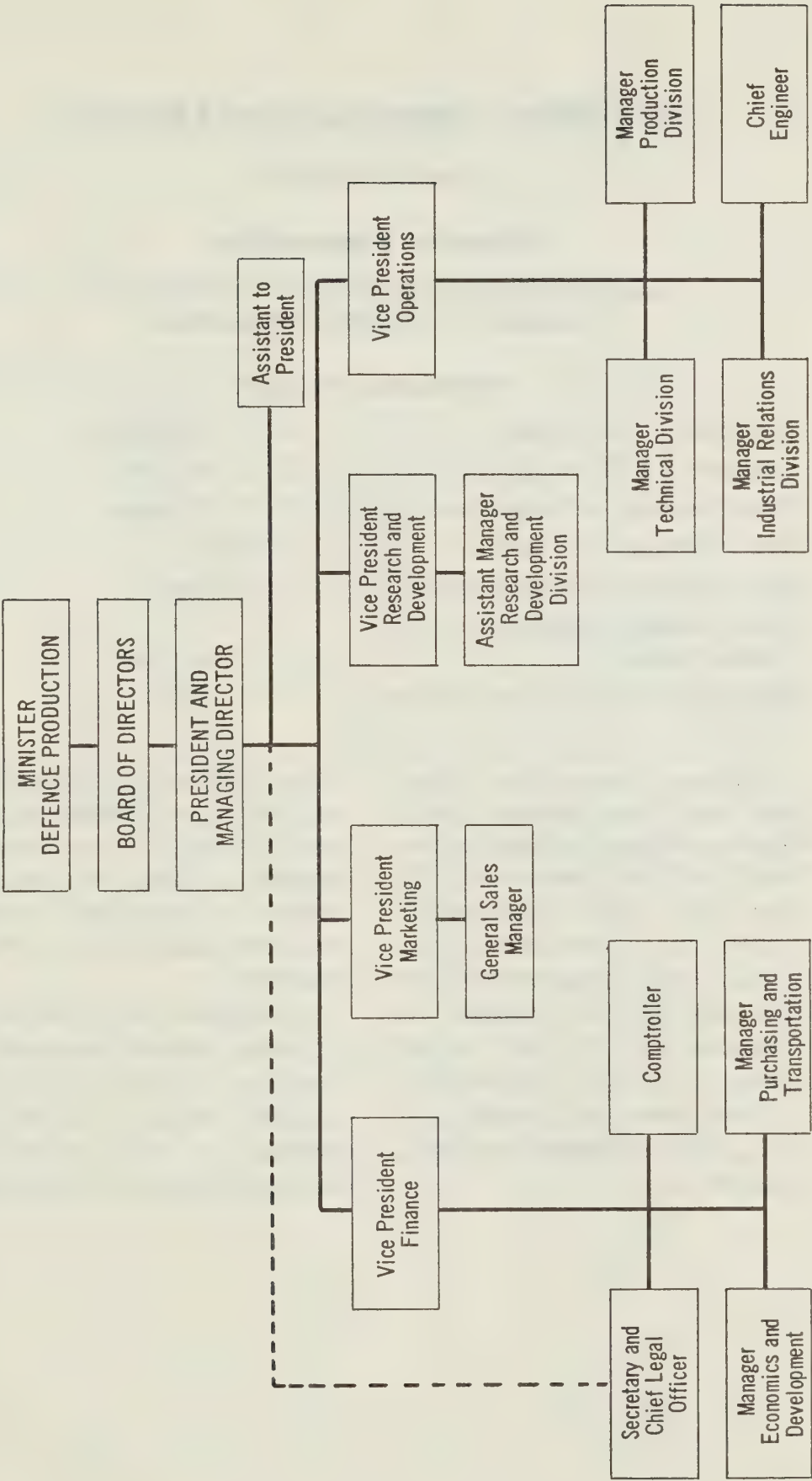
The Commission was established by the *Northwest Territories Power Commission Act* (R.S.C. 1912, Chapter 196) which was amended by the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 42). Under the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act* the Commission is authorized to construct and operate public utilities at points in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and, under certain conditions, at other points in Canada.

Under the provisions of the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act (1958), the Commission is responsible for administering certain phases of the Federal Government's program of aid in respect to the development of power in the Maritime Provinces.

Power plants are presently owned and operated by the Commission at Field B. C. Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Frobisher Bay, Snare Rapids (on the Snare River approximately 90 miles north west of Yellowknife) and Inuvik in the Northwest Territories and at Mayo and Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory. In addition, addition, the Commission power and heating plants and water supply systems owned by the Federal Government at Fort McPherson and Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories.

A new hydro plant at Snare Falls on the Snare River near the existing Snare Rapids Plant and a diesel electric plant and distribution system at Fort Resolution, N.W.T., are scheduled for completion in the fall of 1960.

POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED



POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED

Sarnia, Ontario

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Raymond O'Hurley, M.P.,
Minister of Defence Production.

Principal Officers

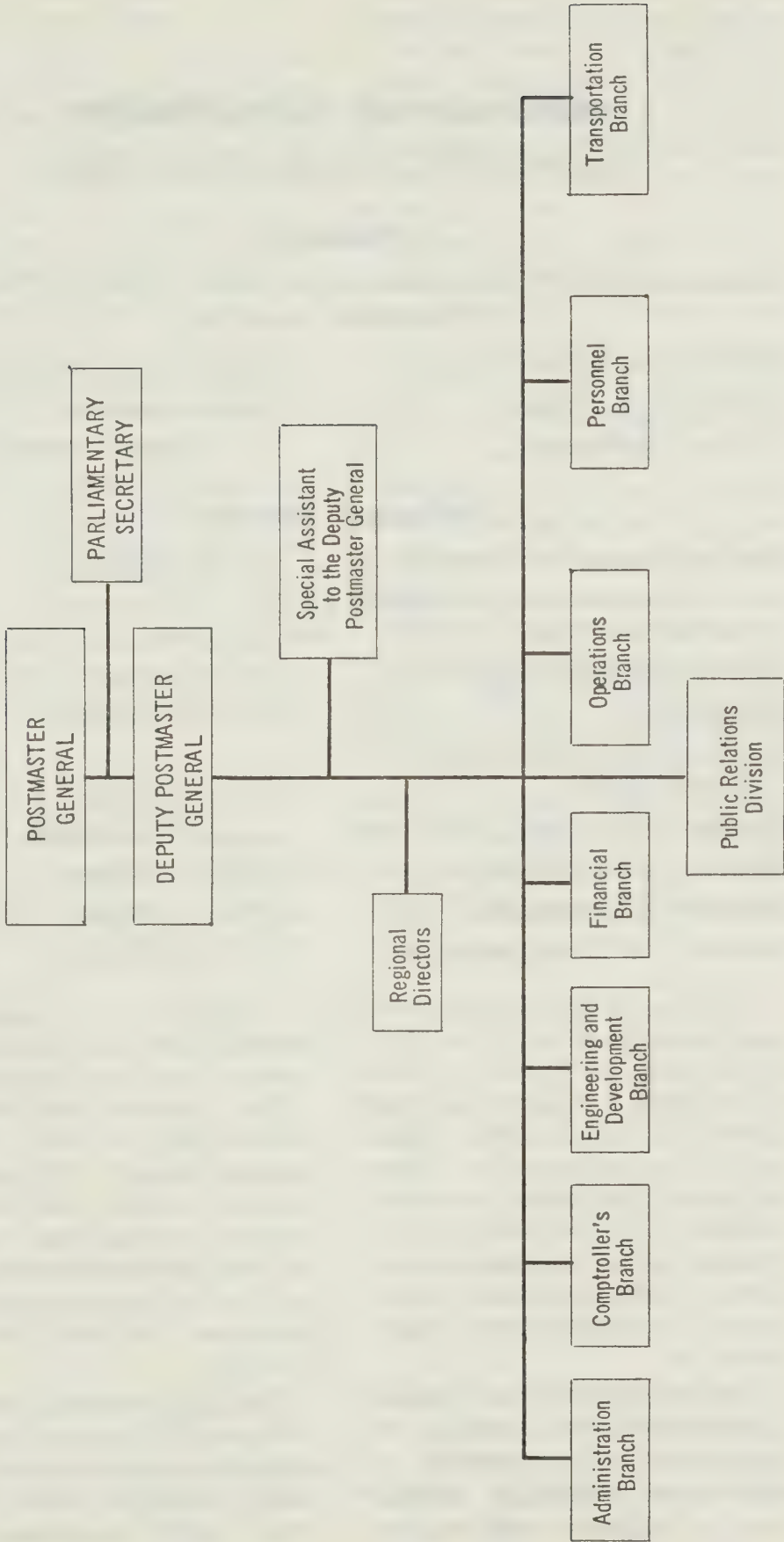
Chairman of the Board E. J. Brunning
President and Managing Director ... E. R. Rowzee
Vice-President—Operations L. D. Dougan
Vice-President—Finance S. Wilk
Vice-President—Marketing R. E. Hatch
Vice-President—Research and
Development E. J. Buckler
Secretary & Chief Legal Officer W. J. Dyke

Polymer Corporation Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1942 under Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*) by direction of the Minister of Munitions and Supply under authority of *The Department of Munitions and Supply Act* (S.C., 1939 (Second Session), Chapter 3).

The Corporation's head office and plant are located at Sarnia, Ontario. The Company operates a plant for the production of synthetic rubber and intermediate and related products.

It supplies the bulk of the synthetic rubber consumed by Canadian industry. The remainder, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of its production, is sold outside of Canada in some 65 countries.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Langevin Block, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable William Hamilton, B.Sc. (Comm.), P.C., M.P.,
Postmaster General

Parliamentary Secretary Edmund L. Morris, M.P.

Executive Assistant Guy Caron

Private Secretary W. Paschal Hayes

Principal Officers

Deputy Postmaster General..... G. A. Boyle

Special Assistant to the Deputy Post-
master General C. Daze

Director of Administration..... B. J. Farrell

Comptroller W. M. Griffiths

Director of Engineering and
Development J. N. Craig

Director of Financial Services..... J. A. MacDonald

Director of Operations..... W. H. Wilson

Director of Personnel..... Rex D. Boyd

Director of Transportation..... J. F. M. Pageau

The Post Office Department was established by *The Post Office Act, 1867* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 10—now the *Post Office Act, R.S.C., 1952*, Chapter 212, as amended). There are seven functional branches, namely, Administration, Comptroller's, Engineering and Development, Financial, Operations, Personnel and Transportation.

The Administration Branch is concerned with making, interpreting and enforcing all regulations which fix postage rates or classify mail matter.

In addition it deals with investigations of all transgressions of the Post Office Act.

The Comptroller's Branch is responsible for the Departmental budget, for control of appropriation expenditures, internal accounting, purchasing and the cost ascertainment and work measurement programmes as well as office services.

The Engineering and Development Branch authorizes and maintains standard equipment, develops, tests and installs new equipment, and

provides space and facilities for postal operations.

The Financial Branch is responsible for the administration, accounting and auditing of post office receipts and expenditures from revenue together with the financial services which include postage stamps, money orders and the post office savings bank.

The Operations Branch is in charge of all postal activities in the field except accounting and transportation.

The Personnel Branch advises on staff policies, assists in the efficient use of staff through improvements in the methods of recruiting, training, promotion and employee welfare, and provides a complete personnel service in the field.

The Transportation Branch directs the carriage of mail by land, rail, air and water.

There are four regional directors in the field who are responsible for the co-ordina-

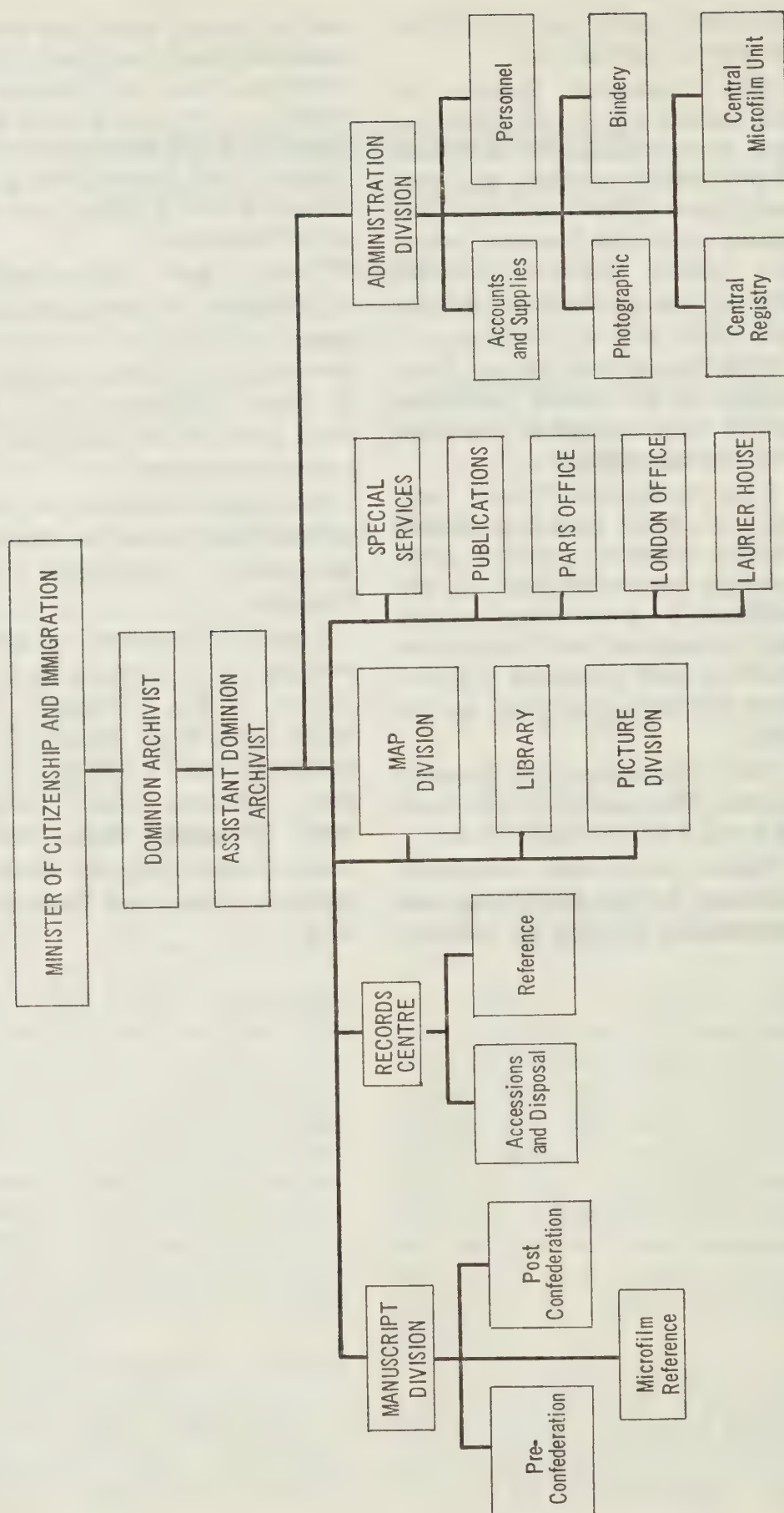
tion of postal activities within their regions. Fourteen district directors are in charge of postal operations within their districts. Each postal district is divided into four or five postal areas, each having an area superintendent.

There are approximately 11,500 post offices in Canada, about 10,000 of which are revenue post offices conducted in many instances on a part time basis in conjunction with private business.

Regional directors of postal service are located at Moncton, Montreal, Toronto and Calgary.

District directors of postal service are located at St. John's, Nfld., Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., London, North Bay, Ottawa and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B. C.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES



THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Public Archives Building, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

Principal Officers

Dominion Archivist	Dr. W. Kaye Lamb
Assistant Dominion Archivist	Pierre Brunet
Administration Division	A. C. Taylor
Library	Miss J. Bourque
Manuscript Division	W. G. Ormsby
Map Division	T. E. Layng
Picture Division	G. Delisle
Publications	Dr. L. Brault
Records Centre	A. M. Willms

Provision for the creation of a Public Archives was first made by an Order in Council of June 20, 1872, which appointed an officer of the Department of Agriculture to take charge of the new branch. In 1912, the Archives Branch became the Department of Public Archives (*The Public Archives Act*, S.C., 1911-12, Chapter 4—now the *Public Archives Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 222) and was transferred to the Secretary of State under whose control it remained until July 1st, 1954, when it was placed under the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

The purpose of the Public Archives is to assemble and make available to the public a comprehensive collection of

source material relating to the history of Canada. In addition to the Administration Division, there are five main divisions dealing respectively with manuscripts, maps, pictures, books, and the storage of dormant government records.

The Manuscript Division contains manuscript collections and public records, each arranged in groups. These include private papers of governors, intendants, explorers, missionaries, and others, as well as the major portion of the correspondence of a great many leading Canadian statesmen.

The Map Division has custody of thousands of maps and plans pertaining to the discovery, exploration and settlement of this country.

The Picture Division has charge of documentary paintings, watercolours, engravings and photographs relating to people, historical events, places and objects. It takes note of similar illustrations published in books, magazines and newspapers. The Division supplies, upon request, reproductions of its material.

The Library contains some 80,000 volumes on Canadian history, not counting pamphlets, magazines and newspapers. Although these may not be taken out on loan they may be consulted in the building.

On the main floor of the Archives there is an historical Museum open to the public during office hours and on Saturdays and Sundays. On the second floor microfilm readers are available in a large room which is at the disposal of accredited research workers twenty-four hours a day.

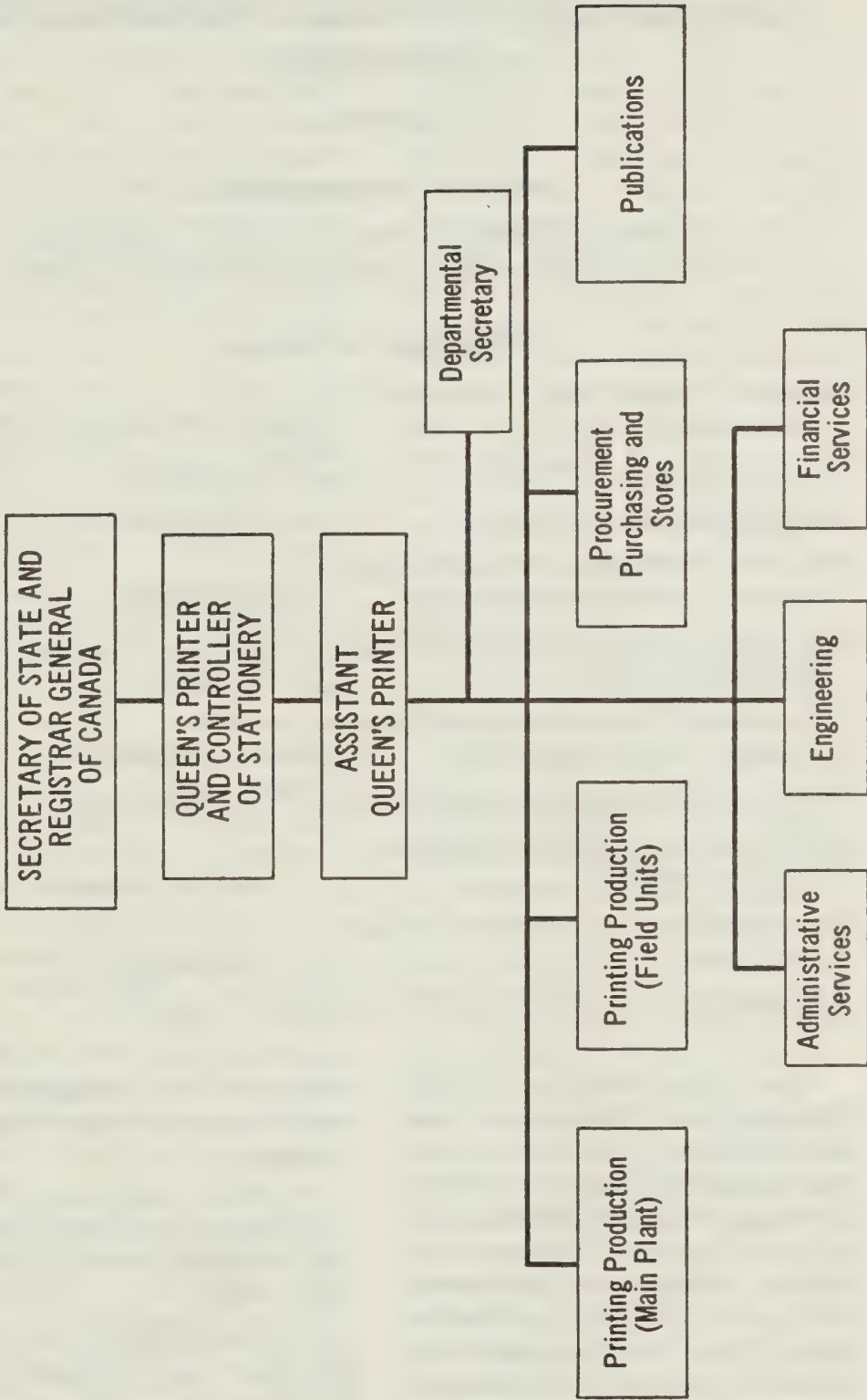
The Public Archives maintains branch offices in London, England, and Paris, France.

A large Records Centre at Tunney's Pasture, completed in 1956, enables the Archives to assist other departments

with their records problems. Great quantities of relatively inactive files are stored and serviced there and, in consultation with the departments, papers of no permanent value are weeded out and destroyed.

A Central Microfilm Unit is attached to the Administration Division. This Unit was transferred to the Public Archives under T.B. 488400 dated July 1, 1955. It is equipped, staffed and prepared to do microfilming work for departments at cost, either in its own premises or by the use of its equipment and operators where the records are located, whichever is more efficient in each particular case. This unit has responsibility for the determination of specifications for film and equipment required, the processing of film, the servicing of equipment and the testing of film for all government departments and agencies in Ottawa. The Administrative Officer serves as technical advisor on microfilming to the Public Records Committee and as consultant to departments on the technical and training aspects of microfilming work.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Noël Dorion, P.C., Q.C., L.L.D., M.P.,
Secretary of States and Registrar General of Canada

Principal Officers

Queen's Printer and Controller of
Stationery Roger Duhamel, M.R.S.C.
Assistant Queen's Printer C. B. Watt
Departmental Secretary J. L. Harper
Printing Production Branch, (Main
Plant), Production Manager F. E. Everett
Outside Printing Production Branch,
Superintendent J. A. Kiefl
Purchasing, Procurement and Stores
Branch, Superintendent G. P. O'Keefe
Publications Branch, Superintendent. C. A. St-Arnaud
Administrative Services Branch,
Superintendent C. M. deSalaberry
Financial Services Branch, Super-
intendent G. Cousineau
Engineering Branch, Plant Engineer F. E. Everett

The Department of Public Printing and Stationery was established by *An Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery* (S.C., 1886, Chapter 22—now the *Public Printing and Stationery Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 226). Prior to the enactment of this Statute the management of the functions of the Department were carried out by the Queen's Printer as an

officer of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

The main plant and offices of the Department are located in the National Printing Bureau, Hull, P.Q.

The Department is responsible for the following duties in relation to services required for the Senate and the House of Commons and the several

departments of the government, namely: (a) the execution and audit of all printing, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithography, binding, or work of the like nature, and the procuring of the material therefor; (b) the purchase and distribution of all paper and other articles of stationery of all kinds; (c) the sale of all books or publications issued by order of either or both Houses of Parliament or by any department of the government; and (d) the free distribution of all public documents to persons and institutions who are entitled, under Treasury Board authority, to receive them without payment. The Department is also responsible for the printing, publication and distribution of the "Statutes of Canada" (according to the provisions of the *Publication of Statutes Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 230) and the "Canada Gazette", the official gazette of Canada, which is printed in two parts: Part I, which contains notices of a general character; and Part II, which contains all rules, orders, regulations and proclamations of a legislative or of an administrative character having general effect or imposing a penalty.

The Department consists of seven branches, namely, Administrative Services, Engineering, Financial Services, Printing Production, Outside Printing Production, Procurement, Purchasing and Stores, and Publications. In addition, there is a Departmental Secre-

tary who has charge of general correspondence, central registry, the reception of tenders, and the like.

The functions of the Administrative Services Branch include personnel, staff establishments and their control, industrial relations, training, systems and methods, traffic and industrial nursing.

The Engineering Branch services the main plant and departmental printing and office machine repair units. It is responsible for the maintenance of production machinery, and auxiliary equipment; extension and alteration to service equipment; studies of equipment and processes; the design of plant equipment peculiar to the needs of the department, and the maintenance of departmental motor vehicles.

The Financial Services Branch performs all the financial functions of the Department, including the preparation of departmental estimates; analysis of the cost of operations; compilation and invoicing of charges for printing, stationery, and government publications; and internal audit.

The Printing Production Branch has charge of the production of printed matter requisitioned by both Houses of Parliament and by departments and agencies of the government. The Branch is also responsible for preparing specifications for all printing work, whether produced in the plant or through commercial printers.

The Outside Printing Production Branch was established pursuant to P.C. 1/2448 of May 16, 1951, authorizing the Queen's Printer to supervise and coordinate departmental printing operations. Accordingly printing units were established to meet area printing requirements of the Public Service by production through small offset and bindery equipment located in the Ottawa area and in the following locations:

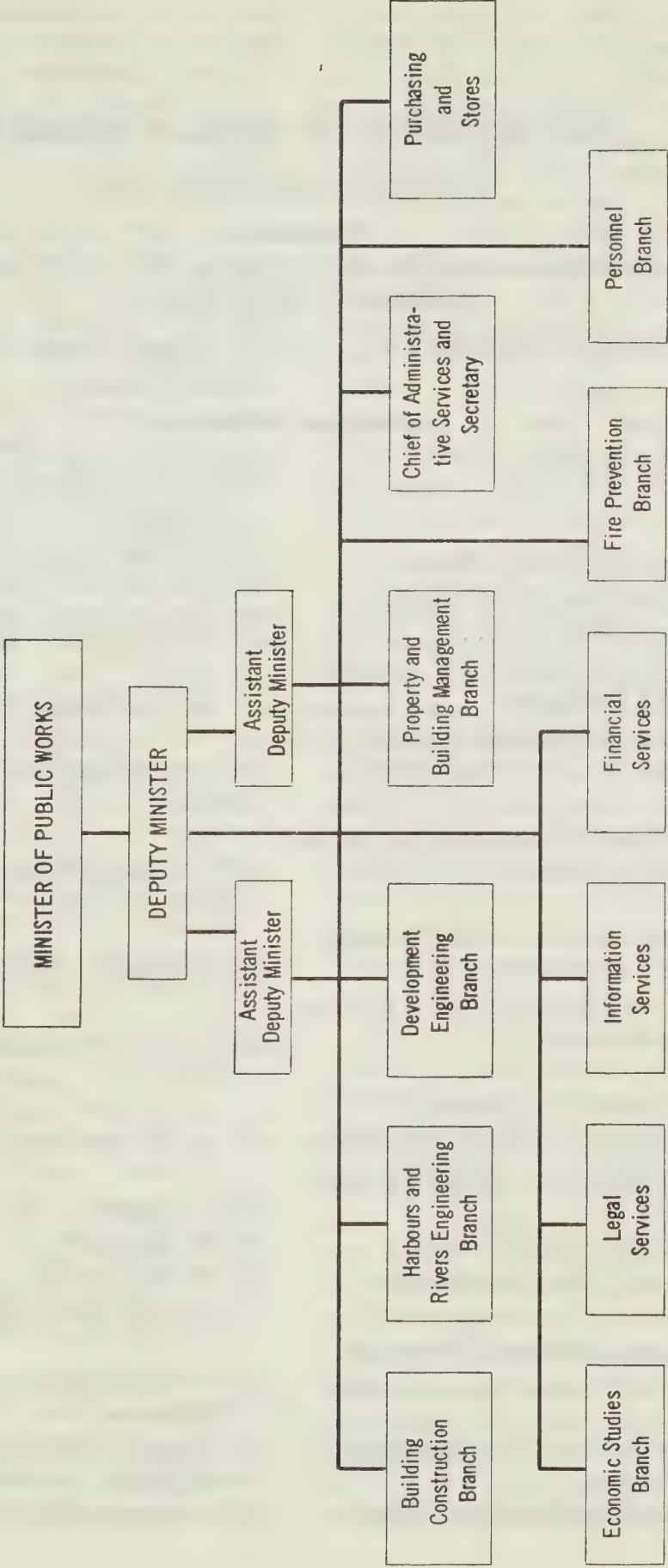
Halifax	Toronto
Gagetown	London
Quebec	Clinton
Montreal	Camp
Longue	Borden
Pointe	Winnipeg
Kingston	Edmonton
Trenton	Vancouver
Cobourg	Esquimalt

The Procurement, Purchasing and Stores Branch purchases stationery, paper products and office machinery for the various departments and agencies of the government, procures printing materials and equipment used by the Department and places contracts for printing to be performed by commercial firms. It engages in product research work and the development of specifications aimed at quality control and comparative analyses for competitive products.

It also maintains stocks of "catalogue" items of stationery and office machines for use within the government service, as well as stocks of paper, printing materials, and equipment repair parts used departmentally. An office machines section tests, repairs and maintains office machines, and is responsible for the re-allocation of office equipment such as typewriters, adding machines, calculators, and other equipment of this type within the government service.

The Publications Branch is a service agency concerned with the distribution of Canadian Government publications. It discharges five primary functions: (a) the compilation and issue of monthly, annual and separate catalogues and price lists; (b) the sale of publications; (c) the distribution of publications to designated depository libraries and to other institutions and persons entitled to receive them free of charge; (d) the maintenance of a complete mailing service for government departments and agencies; and (e) the publication of the "Canada Gazette" and the "Statutes of Canada". The Branch also has the exclusive agency in Canada for the sale of publications of the United Nations, including FAO and UNESCO publications.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Sir Charles Tupper Building

Minister

The Honourable David J. Walker, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Public Works.

Parliamentary Secretary Yvon R. Tasse, P. Eng.,
M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister Major-General H. A. Young,
C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D.,
B.Sc.EE.

Assistant Deputy Minister George T. Jackson, B.S.A.

Assistant Deputy Minister
(Technical) G. B. Williams, B.Sc., C.E.

Building Construction Branch,
Chief Architect E. A. Gardner, B.Arch., D.Sc.

Harbours and Rivers Engineering
Branch, Chief Engineer Gerald Millar, B.A., B.A.Sc.,
C.E.

Development Engineering Branch,
Chief Engineer G. T. Clarke, B. Sc., (E.E.),
M.A., P. Eng.

Property and Building Manage-
ment Branch, Director D. A. Freeze, B.Sc. (Arch.)

Chief of Administrative Services
and Secretary Robert Fortier, B.A., LL.B.,
Q.C.

Fire Precention Branch,
Dominion Fire Commissioner R. A. W. Switzer

Purchasing and Stores Branch,
Chief H. G. Hunt

Personnel Branch Chief J. F. Maxwell

Economic Studies Director E. P. Weeks, B.A., M.A., B.
Litt., D. Phil. (OXON)

Financial Services, Financial
Adviser L. V. McGurran, D.S.O.,
B.Comm.

Legal Services Division Chief A. Garon, B.A., LL.L.,
D.E.S.D.

Information Services Chief E. J. Marten, B.A.

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867 by *An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 12—now the *Public Works Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 228). Prior to that time public works were carried on in the Province of Canada by the Commissioner of Public Works who had charge of the canals, the works in navigable waters, the harbours, the lighthouses, the beacons and buoys, the slides and booms, the roads and bridges, the public buildings and the provincial vessels.

The Department is responsible for the management and direction of the public works of Canada and, except as specifically provided for in other Acts, attends to the construction, leasing and maintenance of public buildings, the construction and maintenance of wharves, piers, roads and bridges, and the improvement of harbours and navigable channels by dredging. In addition, the Department is responsible for the Trans-Canada Highway and for the administration of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 193, as amended), the *Ferries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 114), and the *Dry Docks Subsidies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 91).

The Department is organized into four main operating branches, namely, Harbours and Rivers Engineering, Development Engineering, Building Construction, and Property and Building Management.

The Harbours and Rivers Engineering Branch, under a Chief Engineer, is concerned with projects related to marine structures and the maintenance and improvement of navigation—wharves, breakwaters, channels, and so forth, for which the Department is responsible. The fourteen District Engineers prepare the plans for the projects under consideration, giving estimates of costs, and data on the needs. They also supervise the construction and maintenance of structures.

The Development Engineering Branch, also under a Chief Engineer, is responsible for the Trans-Canada Highway, bridges and other structural engineering, the central testing laboratory and all special engineering projects not related to marine works. Supervisory Engineers of the Trans-Canada Highway Division are located in ten centres across the country to enable them to maintain close liaison with provincial authorities.

The construction of Governmental buildings (offices, hospitals, laboratories, schools and the like) comes under the Building Construction Branch, with the Chief Architect in charge. There are ten district offices responsible for the work in various parts of the country outside Ottawa.

The Property and Building Management Branch has been organized to deal with the management, maintenance and repair of Government-owned and rented buildings,

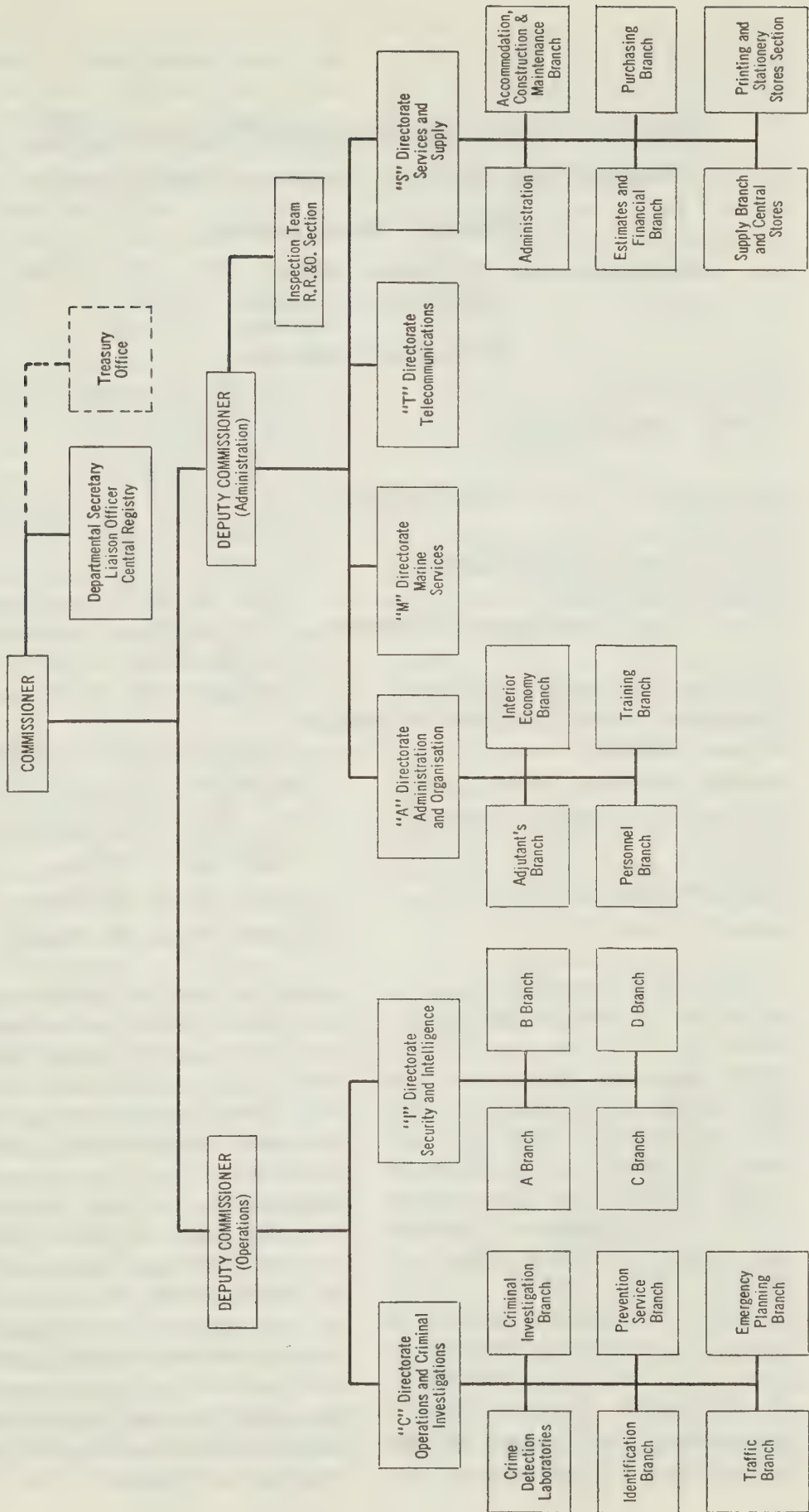
the acquisition of sites, recording of Crown-owned properties, and leasing of space. District Managers have supervisory responsibility for this work in their respective areas as well as for new construction.

The administrative functions of the Department are carried out through the following Branches and Divisions: Chief of Administrative Services and Secretary; Fire Prevention; Information Services; Legal Services; Financial Services; Personnel; Economic Studies; and Purchasing and Stores. Fire Prevention, under the Dominion Fire Commissioner, is responsible for ensuring that the plans for new Federal buildings, whether drawn by the Department or private firms, are in conformity with fire prevention regulations and with the best current practice. Economic

Studies is responsible for the examination of the short and long term aspects of various proposed projects, both from a local and a national viewpoint. Purchasing and Stores buys the materials for the heating, lighting and maintaining of Federal buildings, together with the furniture and other equipment required.

Offices of the Department, located outside Ottawa, are two Regional Offices at Montreal and Edmonton, and District Offices as follows: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton and Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Rimouski, P.Q.; Fort William, London, North Bay and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Banff, Alta.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; and Whitehorse, Y.T.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters Building, Tremblay Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable E. Davie Fulton, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice

Principal Officers

Commissioner C. W. Harvison
Deputy Commissioner G. B. McClellan
J. R. Lemieux
Administration and Organization,
Director C/Supt. M. F. A. Lindsay
Planning and Establishment,
Officer in charge Supt. R. W. Wonnacott
Security and Intelligence, Director.. Assistant Commissioner
J. M. Bella
Services and Supply, Director C/Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette
Operations and Criminal Investiga-
tions, Director..... C/Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau
Marine Services, Director Supt. R. J. Herman, O.B.E.
Telecommunications, Director Lt. Col. J. C. Gornall
Adjutant Supt. G. H. Prime
Departmental Secretary..... Supt. P. R. Urborne
Liaison Officer Insp. E. A. F. Holm

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police was originally established in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police by *An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North West Territories* (S.C., 1873, Chapter 35—now the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 241, as amended) to police a territory extending from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, then known as the North-West Territories. In

1904 the use by the Force of the prefix "Royal" was authorized by King Edward VII in recognition of its services. In 1918 the Royal North West Mounted Police was assigned the duty of enforcing federal legislation for the whole of Canada west of Port Arthur and Fort William and in 1920 its jurisdiction was extended to the whole of Canada. In that same year the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and headquarters was transferred from Regina to Ottawa.

The first duties of the Force when it was established included the suppression of the liquor traffic, the collection of customs dues, the establishment of law and order and the pacification of the Indians. It now has the responsibility for enforcing some 52 federal statutes throughout Canada, and is especially empowered to deal with smuggling by sea, land and air. In addition to undertaking security services for the federal government, it assists many departments in administrative duties and is responsible for the protection of government buildings and property.

As the sole police force operating in the Northwest and Yukon Territories and certain northern extremities of other provinces, the Force also has to do civil administration work along with the supervision of the Eskimos and Indians.

Besides its federal duties the Force has agreements with the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the enforcement of provincial laws. There are also some 119 cities, municipal districts, towns and villages where separate policing contracts have been entered into with the Force for the enforcement of municipal law.

The Force operates seventeen divisions throughout Canada. Twelve alphabetically designated land police divisions are maintained to deal

with crime in the provinces and territories and these are further divided into sub-divisions and detachments. The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions support the land divisions by supplying vessels and aircraft where necessary. Three other divisional commands are maintained: "Headquarters" (which is operated as a division and functions as such); "N" and "Depot" which are both training divisions.

"Headquarters" is divided into six directorates, "A", "C", "I", "M", "S" and "T", which are responsible for Administration and Organization, Operations and Criminal Investigations, Security and Intelligence, Marine Services, Services and Supply and Telecommunications. Comprising the larger directorates are branches set up to deal with all phases of police operations with the exception of those matters that come directly under the Commissioner's office.

"A" Directorate is composed of the following branches; Adjutant's, Personnel and Training.

"C" Directorate deals with matters relating to crime throughout Canada as far as the Force is concerned. It consists of such branches as Criminal Investigation, Identification, Preventive Service, Traffic, Emergency Planning and the Crime Detection Laboratories. To a certain extent counterparts of these branches, with the exception of the laboratories, form a part of most divisions.

"I" Directorate deals with matters pertaining to security.

"M" Directorate attends to the requirements of "Marine" Division and "T" Directorate supervises the communications system of the Force.

"S" Directorate maintains such branches as Administration, Accommodation, Construction and Maintenance, Estimates and Financial, Purchasing, Supply and Central Stores and the Printing and Stationery stores section.

The twelve land police divisions are as follows:

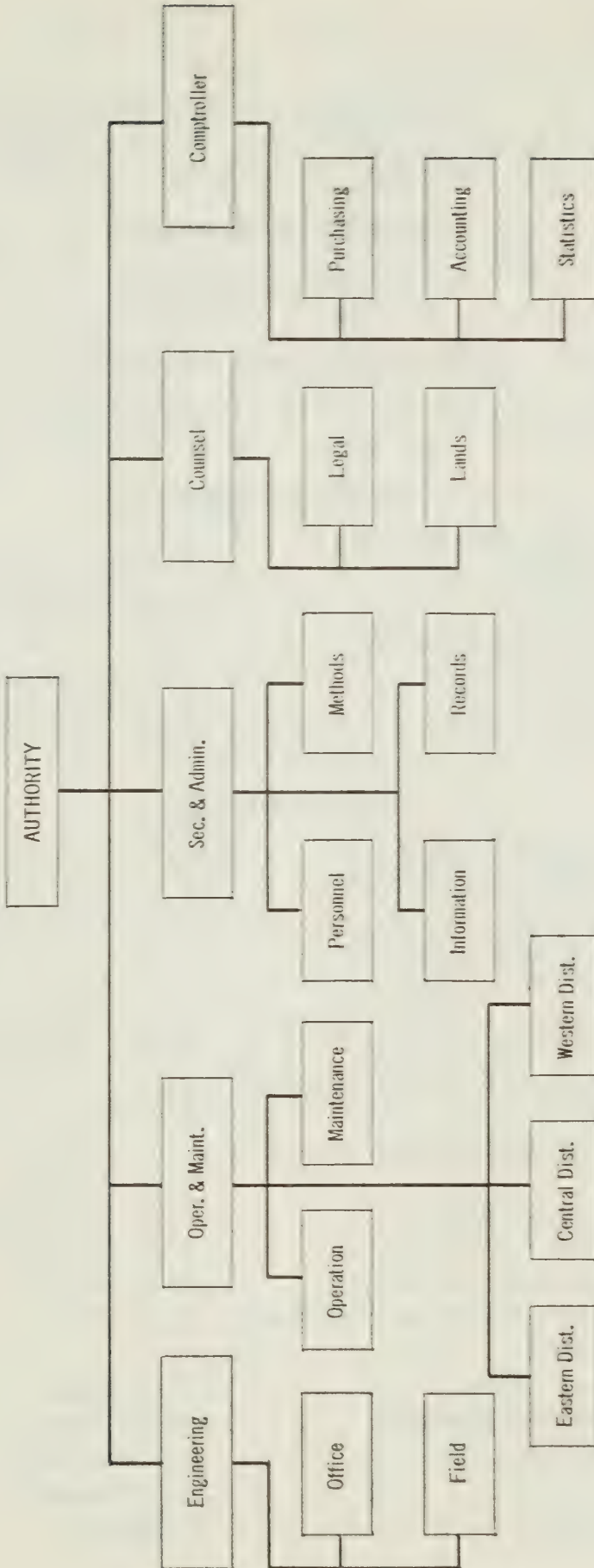
<i>Division</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
"A" (Ontario—Eastern portion)	Ottawa, Ont.
"B" (Newfoundland)	St. John's, Nfld.
"C" (Quebec)	Montreal, P.Q.
"D" (Manitoba)	Winnipeg, Man.
"E" (British Columbia)	Victoria, B.C.
"F" (Saskatchewan)	Regina, Sask.
"G" (Yukon and Northwest Territories)	Ottawa, Ont.
"H" (Nova Scotia)	Halifax, N.S.
"J" (New Brunswick)	Fredericton, N.B.
"K" (Alberta)	Edmonton, Alta.
"L" (Prince Edward Island)	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
"O" (Ontario—Western portion) . . .	Toronto, Ont.

The five remaining divisional commands are:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
"N"	Ottawa, Ont.
"Air"	Ottawa, Ont.
"Depot"	Regina, Sask.
"Headquarters"	Ottawa, Ont.
"Marine"	Ottawa, Ont.

The Force also maintains liaison offices in London, England, and Washington, D.C.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY



THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

No. 2 Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Léon Balcer, C.R., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Authority

President R. G. Rankin
Vice-President Pierre Camu

Executive Officers

Secretary and Director of
Administration P. E. R. Malcolm
Chief Engineer A. G. Murphy
Director of Operation and
Maintenance R. J. Burnside
Comptroller D. W. G. Oliver
Counsel L.-A. Couture

Senior Officers

Deputy Chief Engineer L. H. Burpee
General Superintendent of
Operations Donald M. MacKenzie
General Superintendent of
Maintenance A. M. Luce
Superintending Engineer (Eastern
District) René L. L'Heureux
Superintending Engineer (Central
District) E. J. Rossi
Superintending Engineer (Western
District) W. A. O'Neil
Deputy Comptroller J. M. Henderson
Chief, Personnel Services R. E. Bélanger
Chief Purchasing Agent L. E. Béland
Chief Administration and Methods .. T. J. Quigg
Records Officer
Information Officer J. R. Akin
Chief, Tolls and Statistics W. M. Sprung
Legal Advisor J. T. Carvell
Solicitor G. J. Labouté
Lands Agent P. Martin

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established by *The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act* (S.C., 1951 (2nd Session), Chapter 24,—now the *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242, as amended), proclaimed on July 1, 1954.

The St. Lawrence Seaway is incorporated for the purposes of (a) acquiring lands for and constructing, maintaining and operating all such works as may be necessary to provide and maintain, either wholly in Canada or in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie, and (b) constructing, maintaining and operating all such works in connection with such a deep waterway as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfill any obligation undertaken pursuant to any present or future agreement.

The members of the authority are the President and the Vice-President responsible for the general functions outlined in the Act. For the purpose of administration, five branches have been established, namely,

Secretariat and Administration, Comptroller's, Legal, Engineering, and Operation and Maintenance.

The Secretariat and Administration deals with Authority matters, information, personnel, records and general administration.

The Engineering Branch handles engineering works, including surveys, research, drawings, plans, specifications and the like.

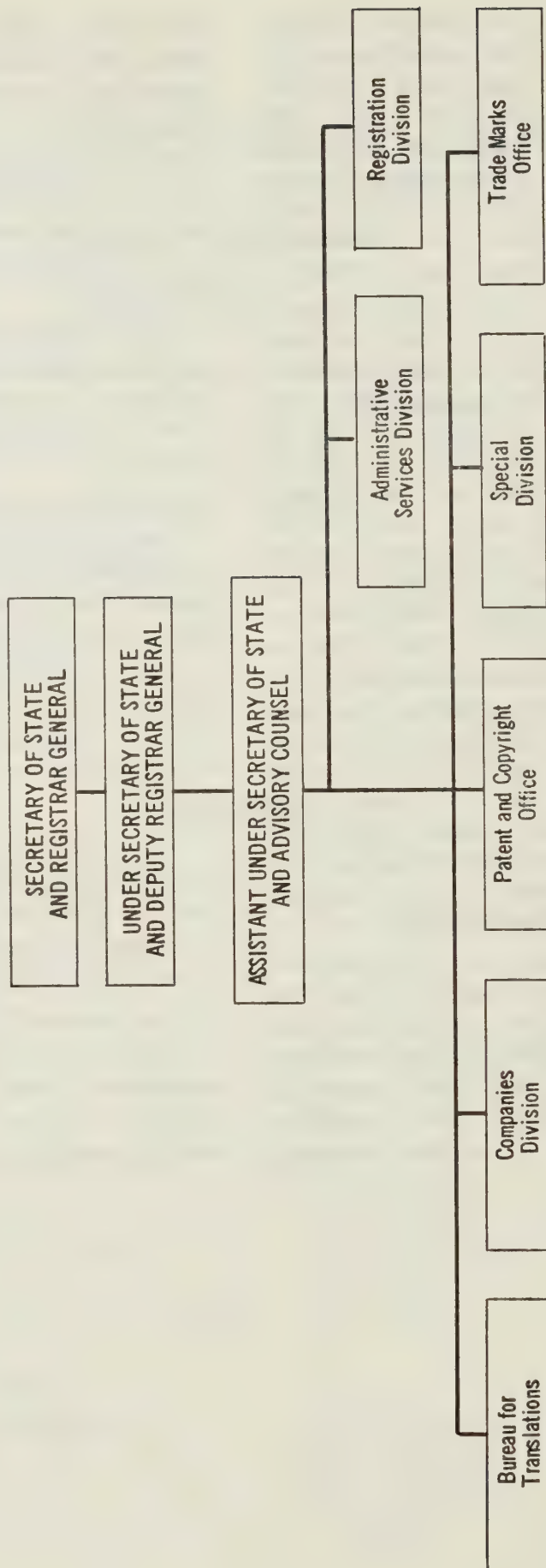
The Comptroller's Branch is charged with all financial, purchasing, statistical and bookkeeping matters, including audits and accounting.

The Legal Branch advises the Authority on legal matters and is responsible for the drawing up of land instruments.

The Operation and Maintenance Branch is responsible for the operation and maintenance of Seaway facilities as provided under the Regulations.

The office of the Authority is located in Ottawa and the operating headquarters at Cornwall. The capital engineering staff are at Montreal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Hunter Building, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Noël Dorion, P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.D.
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Executive AssistantJean-Marc Poliquin

Principal Officers

Under Secretary of State and

Deputy Registrar General Charles Stein, Q.C.

Assistant Under Secretary of State

and Advisory CounselA. Alex. Cattanach, Q.C.

Administrative Services Division,

DirectorL. C. Lafleur

Companies Division, Director

General Executive AssistantHarris Arbique

Patent and Copyright Office, Com-

missioner of Patents, No. 8 Build-

ing, Carling Ave.J. W. T. Michel

Registration Division, Director

Special Division, DirectorW. H. Measures

Trade Marks Office, Registrar of

Trade Marks, No. 8 Building,

Carling Ave.J. P. McCaffrey

Translation Bureau,

SuperintendentPierre Daviault

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada was established by *An Act providing for the organisation of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 42—now the *Department of State Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 77), assented to May 22, 1868.

Upon the establishment of the Department of the Interior by *An Act to provide for the establishment of "The Department of the Interior"* (S.C., 1873, Chapter 4), the supervision of Indian affairs, the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada and the control and management of federal Crown lands generally,

including Ordnance and Admiralty Lands with certain specified exceptions, were removed from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State.

By the same statute the Secretary of State was given charge of the State correspondence with the governments of the several provinces and the separate office of Secretary of State for the Provinces was abolished.

The Trade Marks and the Patent and Copyright divisions were transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State from the Department of Trade and Commerce on December 1, 1927.

The *Department of State Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 77) specifies certain functions of the Secretary of State and further provides that he shall perform such other duties as are, from time to time, assigned to him by the Governor in Council. As Registrar General of Canada he is required to register proclamations, commissions, letters patent and other instruments and documents.

The Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada is the normal channel of official communication with the Throne through the Governor-General concerning such matters as decorations and other subjects related to the exercise of the royal prerogative, and is the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and of the Privy Seal of the Governor-General. He is responsible for the collection of

certain material to be tabled in Parliament pursuant to orders for returns. He administers legislation relating to patents of invention, trade marks, industrial designs, timber marking, copyright, companies, boards of trade, the registration of trade unions, public officers, public documents and governmental and parliamentary translations.

He has certain responsibilities with respect to decorations, precedence and ceremonial. The Awards Co-ordination Committee and the Committee on the use of Parliament Hill and the National War Memorial report to him.

The functions of the Department are carried out by the following divisions: Companies Division, Patent and Copyright Office, Administrative Services Division, Registration Division, Special Division, Trade Marks Office, and the Bureau for Translations.

The Companies Division has as its primary purpose the administration of the *Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53), dealing with the incorporation of companies, the filing of financial statements and annual summaries, the maintenance of a register of mortgages and charges of such companies and similar matters. The Division maintains an up-to-date index of all Canadian companies, whether federally or provincially incorporated. This Division also administers the *Boards of*

Trade Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 18), and the *Trade Unions Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 267).

The Patent and Copyright Office, (No. 8 Building, Carling Ave., Ottawa) administers the *Patent Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 203, as amended), relating to the granting of patents of invention, the *Industrial Design and Union Label Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 150, as amended), the *Timber Marking Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 265) and the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55). It publishes weekly the "Canadian Patent Office Record".

The Administrative Services Division deals with personnel, estimates, accounts, leave, library, registry, mail and revenue, office supplies, furniture and equipment throughout the Department.

The Registration Division records such official documents as proclamations, commissions of appointment, letters patent granting lands, company letters patent and writs of elections. It also prepares and seals most of the instruments which are issued under the Great Seal of Canada or under the Governor-General's Privy Seal. Its functions include the collection and compilation of parliamentary returns.

The functions of the Special Division include correspondence with the Office of the Governor-General and the lieutenant-governors of the provinces; the answering of enquiries from various sources

concerning such matters as royal patronage, the use of royal names and photographs, relative precedence of Canadian and foreign officials, decorations and honours, ceremonial, styles of address, flags, national anthems, coats of arms and seals; the editing of the "Guide to Relative Precedence at Ottawa" and arrangements for the printing and distribution of the Speech from the Throne at the opening and closing of Parliament.

The Trade Marks Office, No. 8 Building, Carling Ave., Ottawa) is responsible for the administration of the *Trade Marks Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 49). It maintains a complete record of all trade marks registered under that Act or previous statutes relating to trade marks. It publishes weekly the "Trade Marks Journal", in which there are advertised, *inter alia*, applications for the registration of trade marks in order to give interested parties the opportunity to file opposition thereto.

The Bureau for Translations translates upon request, into English, French and a number of foreign languages, departmental and other reports and documents, debates, bills, statutes, proceedings and correspondence for all departments of the public service, the Senate, the House of Commons and various government agencies. Simultaneous interpretation of speeches made in the Senate and House of Commons is also the Bureau's responsibility.

TARIFF BOARD

70-74 Elgin St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance.

Members of the Board

Chairman L. C. Audette, Q.C.

Vice Chairmen G. H. Glass
F. L. Corcoran

Members G. A. Elliott
E. C. Gerry

Secretary J. C. Leslie

The Tariff Board, constituted by the Tariff Board Act, derives duties and powers from three Statutes of Canada: The Tariff Board Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261, as amended); the Customs Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58, as amended), and the Excise Tax Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 100, as amended).

Under the Tariff Board Act, the Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter in relation to goods that, if brought into Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise taxes and on which the Minister of Finance desires information. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect that an

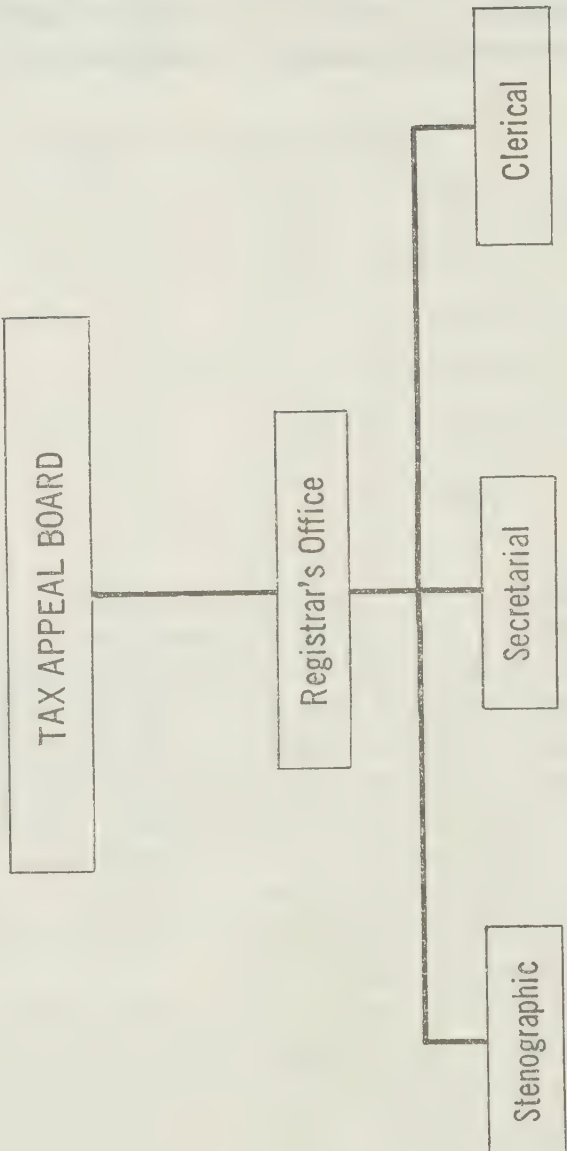
increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation. It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter in relation to the trade and commerce of Canada that the Governor in Council sees fit to refer to the Board for inquiry and report. Usually the references take one of two forms: authority for review of sections of the Customs Tariff relating to an entire industry, or for investigation in respect of specified commodities. Reports of the Board are tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

Under the provisions of the Customs Act and the Excise Tax Act, the Tariff Board acts as a court to hear appeals from rulings of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, in respect of matters of administration including those of excise taxes, tariff classification, value for duty, and drawback of customs

duties. Declarations of the Board on appeals on questions of fact are final and conclusive, but the Acts contain provisions for appeal, on questions of law, to the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Tariff references and appeals receive hearing at public sittings of the Board.

TAX APPEAL BOARD



TAX APPEAL BOARD

355 MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable George C. Nowlan, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Members of the Board

Chairman Cecil L. Snyder, Q.C.
Members W. Stanley Fisher, Q.C.
 R. S. W. Fordham, Q.C.
 Maurice Boisvert, Q.C.
 Jacques Panneton, Q.C.

Principal Officers

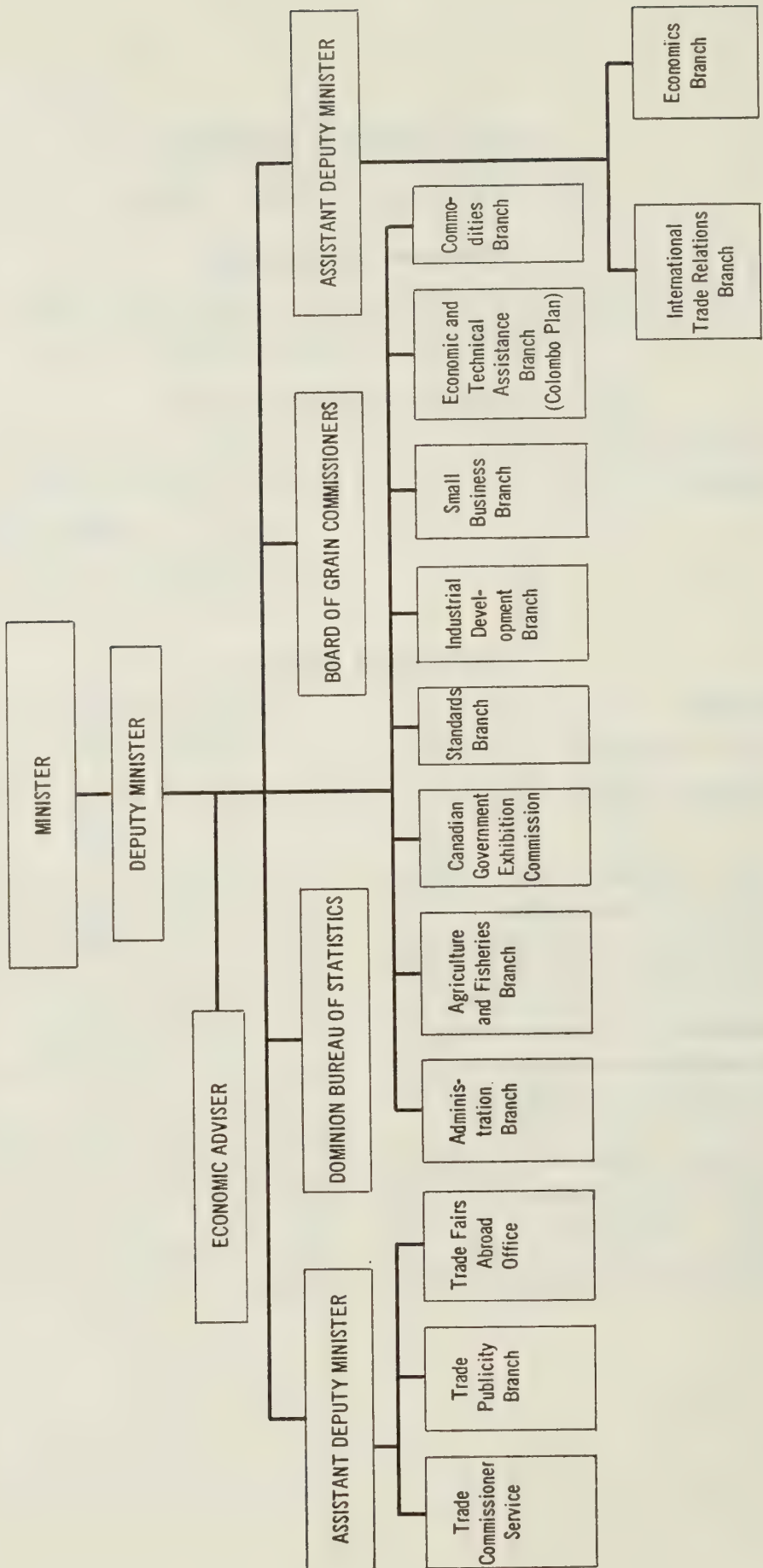
Registrar W. O. Davis, Q.C.
Deputy Registrar P. H. McCann
Assistant Deputy Philippe Lanctot, Q.C.

An Income Tax Appeal Board was established by section 22 of An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act (S.C., 1946, Chapter 55) to hear and determine appeals instituted by taxpayers from income tax and gift tax assessments for 1946 and subsequent years.

By Section 22 of An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (S.C., 1958, Chapter 32) the name of the Board was changed to Tax Appeal Board.

The Chairman of the Board exercises general supervision over, and has controlling responsibilities for, the functions of the Board. Members of the Board have individual jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from income tax and gift tax assessments, under the Income Tax Act; and from assessments made under The Estate Tax Act, S.C. 1958, Chapter 29, Section 23.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
ORGANIZATION CHART



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and Commerce Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa.
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable George Hees, P.C., M.P., Minister of
Trade and Commerce.

Executive AssistantM. R. Jack

Principal Officers

Deputy MinisterJas. A. Roberts

Assistant Deputy MinisterH. L. Brown
(Trade Promotion)

Assistant Deputy MinisterJ. H. Warren
(Trade Policy)

Assistant Deputy Minister Denis Harvey
(Commodities and Industries)

Assistant Deputy Minister B. G. Barrow
(Domestic Commerce)

Comptroller-SecretaryFinlay Sim

Agriculture and Fisheries Branch,
Director

Commodities Branch, Director

Economics Branch, DirectorV. J. Macklin

Exhibition Branch, DirectorG. Bannerman

Industrial Development Branch,
DirectorB. R. Hayden

Trade Publicity DirectorC. J. van Tighem

International Trade Relations
Branch, DirectorR. Campbell-Smith

Personnel Branch, DirectorL. J. Rodger

Small Business Branch, Acting
DirectorM. J. Mahoney

Standards Branch, DirectorR. W. MacLean

Trade Commissioner Service,
Executive DirectorT. R. G. Fletcher

Board of Grain Commissioners
(Winnipeg) Chairman

Dominion Statistician—see Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The Department of Trade and Commerce, although established in 1887 by *An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce* (S.C., 1887, Chapter 10—now the *Department of Trade and Commerce Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 78), did not come into operation until December 3, 1892, when the Act was proclaimed. Prior to its creation, assistance in the development of Canada's foreign trade was provided by five Canadian Commercial Agents, who served on a part-time basis and were responsible to the Minister of Finance.

The Department is responsible for the administration of such matters connected with trade and commerce as are not by law assigned to any other department of the Government of Canada. The Department now comprises the following branches: Administration; Agriculture and Fisheries; Commodities; Economics; Exhibition; Industrial Development; Small Business; Trade Publicity; International Trade Relations; and Standards as well as the Trade Commissioner Service.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Branch seeks to promote the sale of Canadian agricultural and fisheries products in foreign countries. In order to carry out this function it maintains close liaison with the Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Commodities Branch, in addition to administering export and import control regulations, promotes export and import trade through an analysis of current and potential production, market outlets, trade services, and the like. This Branch also participates in international discussions primarily concerned with problems of world supply, demand, and end-use of important materials.

The Economics Branch maintains under review the principal aspects of the general economic situation in Canada by making appraisals of current and prospective developments and by conducting studies on specific economic matters where necessary.

The Canadian Government Exhibition Commission (479 Bank Street, Ottawa) arranges for Canadian participation in exhibitions, fairs and displays in Canada and abroad.

The Industrial Development Branch advises and assists companies outside Canada who are planning to establish plants in this country, and assists Canadian firms with their expansion problems.

The Trade Publicity Branch, in addition to supervising the advertising program of the Department, prepares and distributes publications and supplies information of various kinds which is designed to promote export business and to attract overseas buyers to purchase Canadian products. It is also responsible for the publication of the fortnightly

magazine "Foreign Trade" and the French edition "Commerce Extérieur".

The International Trade Relations Branch is concerned with all matters affecting Canadian commercial relations with other countries. It provides information on economic developments affecting Canada's trade relations and maintains complete informa-

tion on foreign tariffs, customs regulations, tariffs affecting trade import licences, exchange regulations, and the like in addition to studying the impact of foreign tariffs and trade regulations on Canadian exports.

The Standards Branch, (Tunney's Pasture) supervises the following Acts:

the *Electricity Inspection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 94)

the *Gas Inspection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 129)

the *National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 191)

the *Precious Metals Marking Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 215)

the *Weights and Measures Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 292)

District Inspectors for Electricity and Gas and Weights and Measures are located in the following cities in Canada: St. John's Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, P.Q.; Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Sudbury and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C. Weights and Measures Inspectors are located at Sherbrooke, P.Q.; and Saskatoon, Sask. Electricity and Gas Inspectors are located at Kamloops and Victoria, B.C. Precious Metal Marking Inspectors are located at Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; and Vancouver, B.C.

The Trade Commissioner Service's responsibility is to expand Canada's trade with

foreign countries. Visits are made to the more important industrial cities throughout the area where the Trade Commissioner meets and discusses trade with government officials and businessmen in order to promote the sale of Canadian products. Besides conducting a large volume of correspondence with Canadian producers, the Trade Commissioner provides the Department with numerous economic reports on conditions within his territory. At posts where there is no diplomatic mission, the Trade Commissioner carries out consular duties and deals with immigration matters. In keeping with the policy of two-way trade, the Trade Commissioners assist other countries to sell their goods in Canada. Offices of the Trade Commissioner Service are located in

Canada at St. John's Nfld.; and Vancouver, B.C.

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada was established by *The Canada Grain Act* (S.C., 1925, Chapter 33—now the *Canada Grain Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 25, as amended). The Board is responsible for the administration of the *Canada Grain Act*, including the inspection, weighing, storage and transportation of grain, the fixing of certain tariffs, the establishment of certain standards, and

the operation of the Canadian Government Elevators.

The principal function of the Small Business Branch is to study various aspects of the problems of small business in the Canadian economy and advise the government on measures necessary to meet them.

Details concerning the organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will be found elsewhere in this manual.

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

International Aviation Building, Montreal

A wholly owned affiliate of the Canadian National Railways

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Léon Balcer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

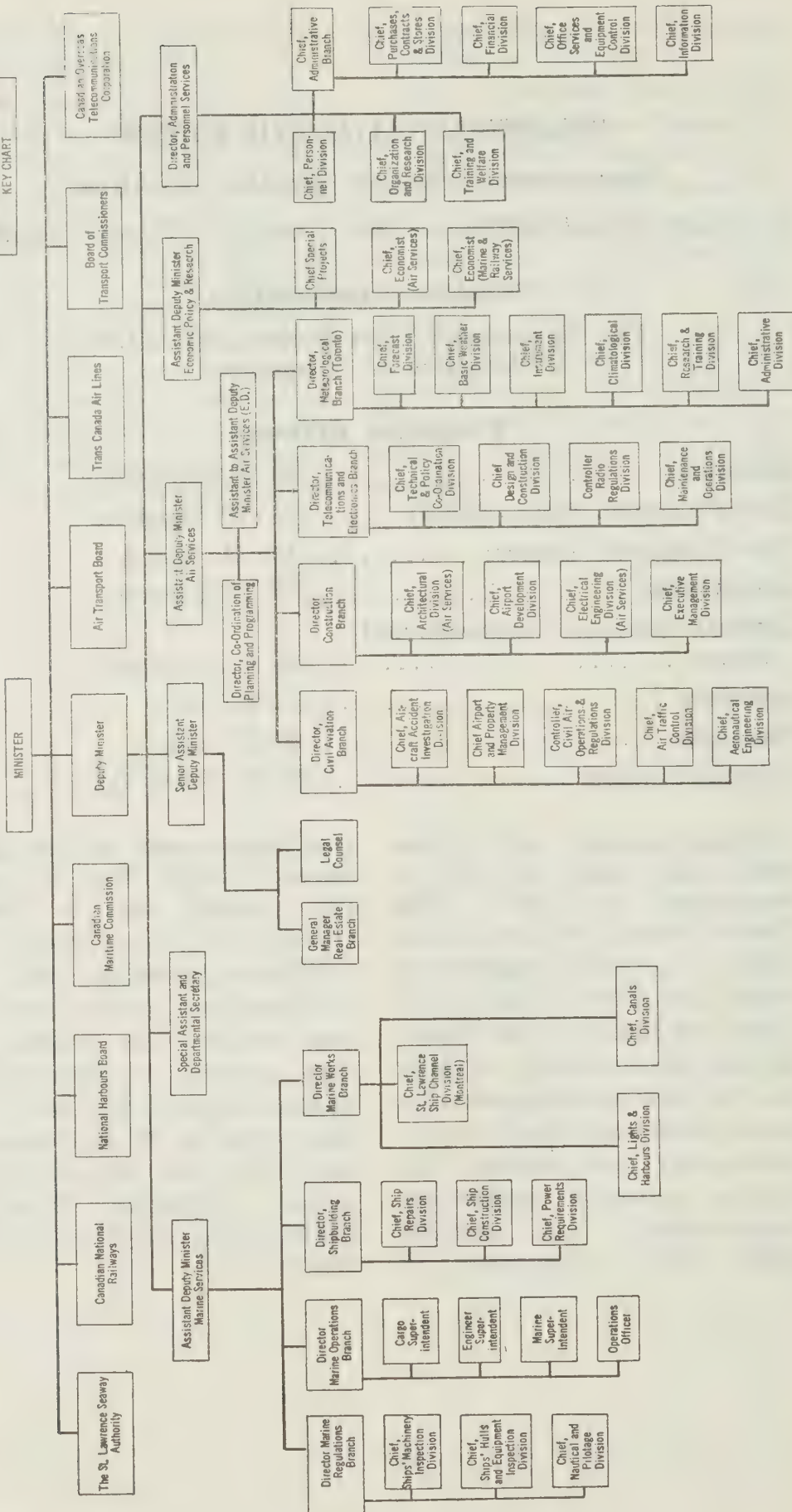
President G. R. McGregor
Vice-President (Operations) H. W. Seagrim
Vice-President (Sales) W. G. Wood
Comptroller W. S. Harvey
General Manager, Purchases and
Stores H. C. Cotterell
Secretary R. H. Tarr
Treasurer F. Cihelka
General Counsel H. C. Friel, Q.C.

Trans-Canada Air Lines came into being by Act of Parliament in 1937 (*The Trans-Canada Air Lines Act*, 1937, S.C., 1937, Chapter 43 —now the *Trans-Canada Air Lines Act* R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 268, as amended) to provide for the development of a government-controlled trans-continental air service for regular scheduled operations. Trans-atlantic air services which were inaugurated by

the Department of Transport during World War II, were later turned over to Trans-Canada Air Lines, which now maintains passenger, mail and commodity traffic services over nation-wide routes and also services to the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, West Germany, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT KEY CHART



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Hunter Building, O'Connor Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Léon Balcer, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Executive Assistant Dr. Yvon Beriault
Private Secretary Miss R. Simard
Special Assistant Pierre Chaloult

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister J. R. Baldwin
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister .. C. S. Booth
Special Assistant and Departmental
Secretary F. T. Collins
Executive Assistant (Railways) W. A. Thornton
(Empire Bldg.)
Counsel J. Fortier
Real Estate, General Manager A. Ledoux
(Trafalgar Bldg.)
Economic Policy and Research,
Assistant Deputy Minister G. A. Scott
Economics Division, Chief H. J. Darling
(Trafalgar Bldg.)
Administration & Personnel Branch,
Director J. R. Baxter
Administrative Services, Chief ... E. Winsor
Purchases, Contracts & Stores,
Chief J. A. G. St. Laurent
Financial Services, Chief W. J. Murphy
Office Services & Equipment
Control, Chief F. J. O'Grady
Information Services, Chief N. Dreskin
Training & Welfare, Chief D. E. DeBow
(Garland Bldg.)
Organization & Research, Chief .. A. M. Atchison
(Sovereign Bldg.)
Personnel Services, Chief W. A. MacPherson

Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine . G. W. Stead
 Marine Works Branch, Director .. W. J. Manning
 Canals, Chief J. N. Betournay
 St. Lawrence Ship Channel,
 Chief H. L. Land
 (Montreal)
 Lights and Harbours, Chief ... A. K. Laing
 Marine Regulations, Director and
 Chairman, Board of Steamship
 Inspection Alan Cumyn
 Nautical & Pilotage, Chief Capt. F. S. Slocombe
 Ships' Machinery Inspection,
 Chief S. Beckett
 Ships' Hull & Equipment
 Inspection, Chief M. F. T. Munro
 Marine Operations Branch,
 Director Capt. E. S. Brand
 Shipbuilding Branch, Director J. R. Strang
Air Services (No. 3 Building)
 Assistant Deputy Minister, Air .. A/V/M A. de Niverville
 Civil Aviation Branch, Director. R. W. Goodwin
 Civil Air Operations & Regula-
 tions, Controller M. M. Fleming
 Aircraft Accident Investigation,
 Chief C. T. Travers
 Airport & Property Manage-
 ment, Chief E. Hickson
 Air Traffic Control, Chief R. W. Dodd
 Chief Aeronautical Engineer ... H. S. Rees
 Telecommunications & Electronics
 Branch, Director F. G. Nixon
 Superintendent, Common Car-
 riers and Landlines W. E. Connelly
 Technical and Policy Co-ordin-
 ation, Chief C. M. Brant
 Radio Regulations, Controller .. W. A. Caton
 Design and Construction, Chief H. E. Walsh
 Research Development and Pro-
 gramming, Chief Engineer .. O. L. Britney
 Maintenance and Operations,
 Chief E. F. Porter
 Construction Branch, Director H. J. Connolly
 Engineer, Airport Development. G. W. Smith
 Chief Architect W. A. Ramsay
 Chief Electrical Engineer J. P. Wilson

Meteorological Branch—Toronto

Meteorological Branch, Director ..	P. D. McTaggart-Cowan
Forecast Division, Chief	F. W. Benum
Research & Training, Chief	D. P. McIntyre
Administration, Chief	J. R. H. Noble
Instrument Service, Chief	H. H. Bindon
Basic Weather, Chief	D. C. Archibald
Climatology, Chief	C. C. Boughner

The Department of Transport was established in 1936 by *The Department of Transport Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936, Chapter 34—now the *Department of Transport Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 79, as amended*) when the functions of the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine, and the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence were amalgamated.

The Department has the management, charge and direction of: all government railways (this function is entrusted to the Canadian

National Railway Company); canals (excepting those under the jurisdiction of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority); marine services, which include lighthouse services and other aids to marine navigation, steamship inspection, nautical services and floating equipment; and air services, which include maintenance and operation of airports, control of flying operations, meteorological services and radio services.

The Department administers or has responsibilities under the following Acts:

General

- the *Bills of Lading Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 16)
- the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 42, as amended)
- the *Department of Transport Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 79, as amended)
- the *Telegraphs Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 262, as amended)
- the *Transport Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 271, as amended)
- the *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 242, as amended)

Air Services

- the *Aeronautics Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)
- the *Carriage by Air Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 45)
- the *Radio Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 233, as amended)

Marine

- The Belleville Harbour Commissioners Act* (S.C., 1952, Chapter 34)
- The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act, 1951*, (S.C., 1951, Chapter 17)
- The New Westminster Harbour Commissioners Act* (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 158, as amended)
- The North Fraser Harbour Commissioners Act* (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 162, as amended)
- The Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 42)
- The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911* (S.C., 1910-11, Chapter 26)
- The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Act* (S.C., 1911-12, Chapter 55, as amended)
- the *Canada Shipping Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29, as amended)
- the *Canadian Maritime Commission Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 38)
- the *Canadian National Steamships Act, 1927* (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 29)
- the *Government Harbours and Piers Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 135)
- the *Government Vessels Discipline Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 137)
- the *Live Stock Shipping Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 169)
- the *National Harbours Board Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187, as amended)
- the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 193, as amended)
- the *Water Carriage of Goods Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 291)

Railways

- the *Canadian National Railways Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 29)
- the *Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 39, as amended)
- the *Government Railways Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 136)
- The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act* (S.C., 1906-07, Chapter 22, as amended)
- the *Maritime Freight Rates Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 174)
- the *Railway Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)

The Department of Transport was formed in 1936 by the amalgamation of the functions of the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine, and the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence.

The work of the Department is divided into two services: Marine and Air.

MARINE SERVICES comprises four Branches: Marine Works, Shipbuilding, Marine Operations, and Marine Regulations.

The *Marine Works Branch* is divided into three Divisions: *Canals*, *St. Lawrence Ship Channel*, and *Lights and Harbours*.

The *Canals Division* is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the canals on the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, the Richelieu River, Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, the Atlantic Ocean to Bras d'Or Lakes and the Canso Canal.

The *St. Lawrence Ship channel* is responsible for the maintenance of a deep draught navigation channel from Montreal to below Quebec City; operation of icebreaking vessels for control of ice and flood conditions; and for the assistance of shipping at the opening and closing of the navigation season.

The functions of the *Lights and Harbours Division* include construction, repair, operation and improvement of all light-houses, fog alarms, lightships, buoys and beacons, and other

aids to marine navigation, including the Sable Island Establishment; survey and acquisition of lighthouse sites and the control of Marine Agency properties, including construction and maintenance of District Marine Agency buildings and wharves; administration of all Marine Agency shops, including the research establishment at the District Marine Agency at Prescott, Ont.; lease and sale of water lots in public harbours; supervision of some 300 public harbours and the control of water-borne traffic in them; maintenance, operation and inspection of some 2,400 public wharves; the removal of derelicts, wrecks and obstructions to navigation; the supervision of cable ferries; and the lighting of bridges over navigable waters, including the control of movable spans and waterborne traffic through them; the publication of lists of lights and fog signals; and issuing notices to mariners.

The *Shipbuilding Branch* is responsible for all the activities of the Department that are carried out in shipyards, including the design, construction and repair of all departmental ships.

The *Marine Operations Branch* directs the operations of the Department's ships, is in charge of the Department's icebreaking work and marine undertakings in the Canadian Arctic, and search and rescue operations.

The *Marine Regulations Branch* is comprised of Steamship Inspection and Nautical Services. *Steamship Inspection* functions include: examination and approval of plans showing the construction of steamships, their machinery and equipment, and the inspection of steamships during construction; periodical inspection and certification of steamships in accordance with the terms of the Canada Shipping Act and the regulations made thereunder; examination of candidates for certificates of competency as marine engineers; application of the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea; application of the provisions of the International Load Line Convention; application of the regulations respecting the carriage of dangerous goods and explosives in ships; inspection of ships' tackle to comply with the International Labour Organization Convention regarding the protection against accident of workers employed in the loading or unloading ships; and the application of the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations.

The functions of the *Nautical Division* include: the registration of shipping; measurement of ships for tonnage; Government Navigation Schools, and assistance given to Navigation Schools maintained by local education authorities; examination and certification of masters, mates and able seamen; preliminary inquiries

and the preparation of formal investigations into marine casualties; life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts; and pilotage.

Pilotage in Canada is governed by the provisions of Part IV of the Canada Shipping Act, and a function of the Nautical Division is to supervise the activities of the various Pilotage Divisions with a view to ensuring efficient pilotage service within the framework of the provisions of the Act.

AIR SERVICES—The work of Air Services is carried out by four Branches: Civil Aviation, Telecommunications and Electronics, Meteorological, and Construction.

The functions of the *Civil Aviation Branch* include the following: the application of Air Regulations and Air Navigation Orders; airmen licensing and aircraft registration; investigation of aircraft accidents; supervision of flying clubs and schools, design, airworthiness of construction and performance of aircraft; inspection and licensing of airports and seaplane bases; overall planning and maintenance of government aerodromes; air traffic control; designation of air routes and airways; and assistance to municipalities in selecting and planning sites for airports.

The *Meteorological Branch* is responsible for meeting all the civil meteorological requirements throughout Canada consistent with overall federal

government responsibility. This includes providing meteorological services to civil aviation, both national and international; to government departments, public corporations and local authorities; to the general public through the medium of press, radio and television; to meet the broad requirements of agriculture, forestry, fishing, transportation and other basic economic endeavours in Canada; to shipping on the Great Lakes and in waters adjacent to Canada. The Branch is also responsible for observing, reporting and forecasting sea ice in Canadian waters, particularly in Arctic regions. The Branch also carries out research in meteorology to meet Canadian requirements, for present and foreseeable new demands, and to contribute to progress in the science of meteorology.

The functions of the *Telecommunications and Electronics Branch* include: the administration of national and international radio laws, regulations and agreements involving the management of the Radio Frequency Spectrum through adoption of standards for equipment; licensing of radio stations; enforcement of laws and regulations affecting the operation of radio stations; use of radio for safety of life in the air and on the seas; construction, maintenance and operation of aeronautical, marine and meteorological radio-communication stations and of radio and electronic aids to navigation associated

with airports and domestic and international airways, and with marine navigation along the sea coasts of Canada and on the Great Lakes, the administration of national, Commonwealth and International telegraph regulations and agreements; the construction, maintenance and operation of the Government Telegraph and Telephone Service; and the administration of the provision of Landline Services of the Department.

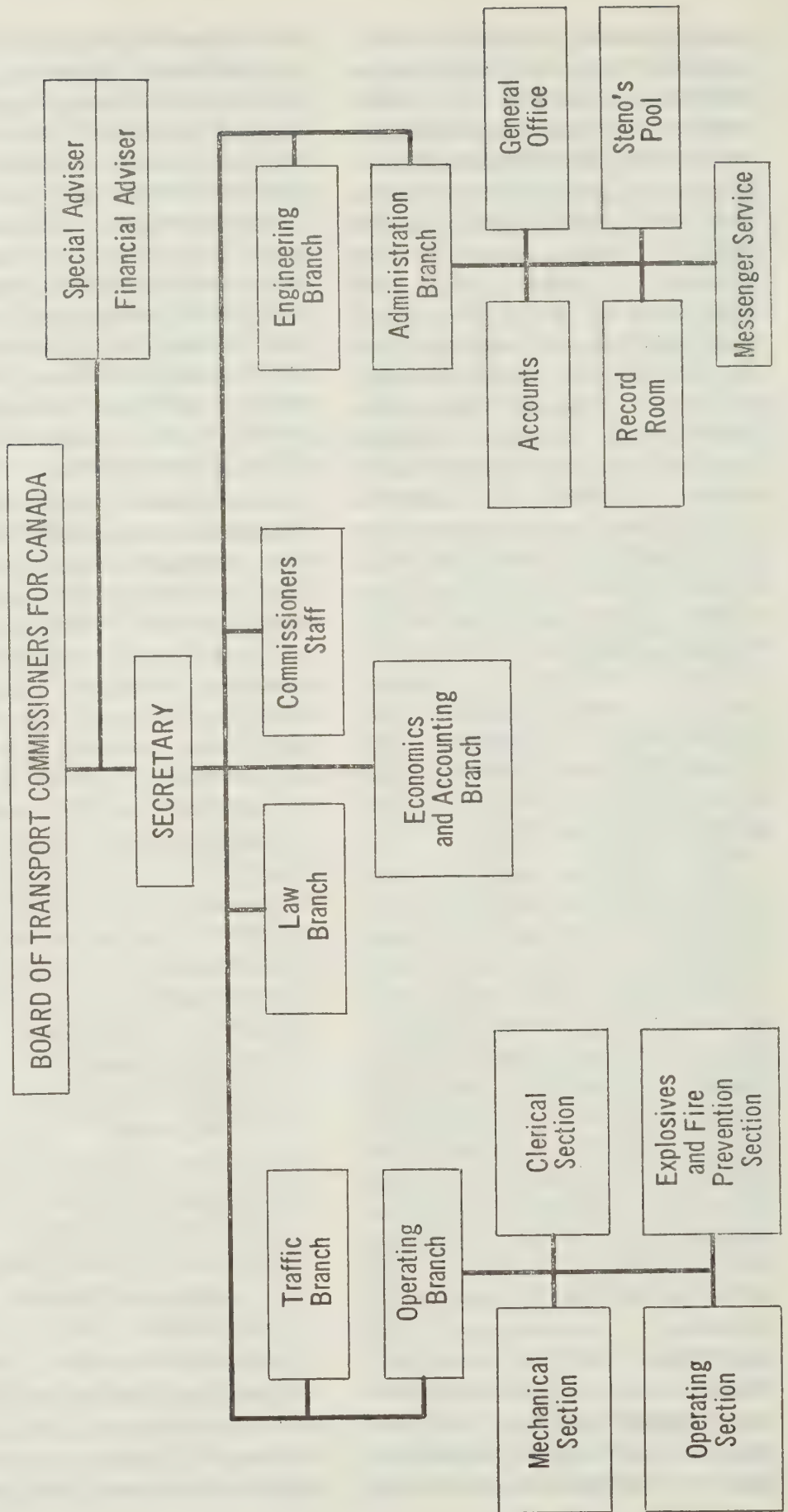
Construction Branch—This Branch is responsible for construction work required by the Civil Aviation, Telecommunications, and Meteorological Branches. This includes constructing airports; planning, erecting and modifying buildings; and providing services such as power, water and sewage, and airport lighting.

In addition, the Minister of Transport is responsible to Parliament for the following Boards, Commissions and Government-owned Companies:

- Air Transport Board
- Board of Transport Commissioners
- Canadian Maritime Commission
- Canadian National Railways
- Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation
- National Harbours Board
- St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
- Trans-Canada Air Lines

The Department maintains offices in many of the larger centres of Canada to carry out the functions outlined above.

BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA



BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Union Station Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Léon Balcer, P.C., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chief Commissioner.....Rod Kerr, Q.C.

Assistant Chief Commissioner.....H. H. Griffin

Deputy Chief Commissioner.....J. E. Dumontier

Commissioners L. J. Knowles

J. M. Woodard

W. R. Irwin

Principal Officers

Secretary C. W. Rump

Assistant Secretary J. V. Lajoie

Director of Traffic..... A. S. Kirk

Assistant Directors of TrafficH. W. Ellicott, J. Hanley

Director of Operation.....R. M. MacDonald

Assistant Director of Operation A. LeSage

Director of Engineering.....R. A. Shier

Assistant Director of Engineering ..

General Counsel.....J. M. Fortier

Assistant CounselM. M. Goldberg

Director of Economics and

AccountingM. E. Burwash

Assistant Director of Economics

and Accounting R. H. Wright

Advisers

Special Adviser Hugh Wardrope, Q. C.

Financial Adviser W. Hogben, F.C.A.

The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada was first established (as the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada) on February 1, 1904, by *The Railway Act, 1903*. This Act established the Board of Railway Commissioners, in place of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council (which had been established in 1886 to control Canadian railway rates), as a court of record with extensive regulatory, administrative and judicial functions in respect of railway tariffs and tolls and the location, construction, maintenance and operation of railways within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, other than government railways, and in respect of the safety of bridges within the meaning of the predecessor of the *Bridges Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 20).

With the coming into force of Part I of *The Transport Act, 1938* (now the *Transport Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 271*, as amended) on July 1, 1938, the name of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was changed to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

The Board originally consisted of three Commissioners, but in 1908 the Board's

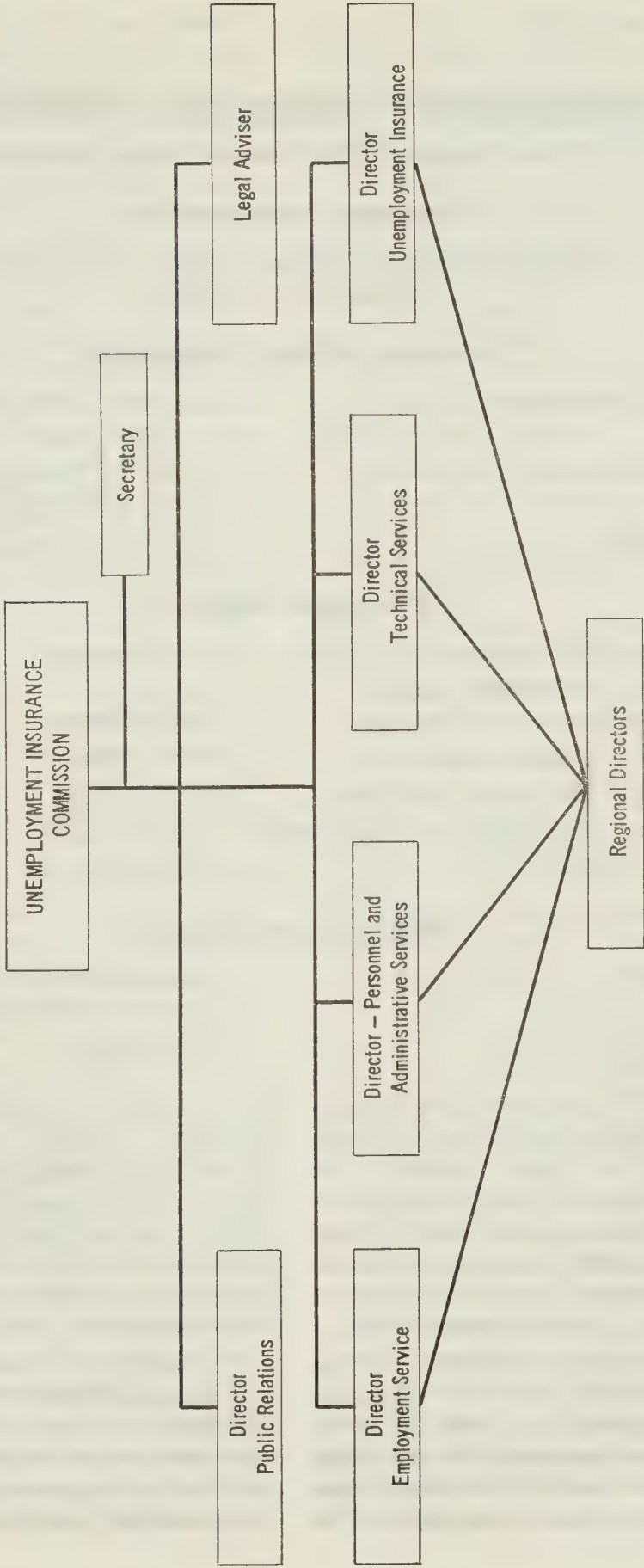
membership was increased to six. All Commissioners are appointed by the Governor in Council for ten years and may only be removed upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

Since its inception the major extensions of the Board's jurisdiction have been to cover Canadian Government Railways, express and telephone companies (1906), telegraph companies (1908) and international bridges and tunnels (1929). In 1933 it was further extended to the abandonment of operation of railway lines; in 1938, to the administration and approval of agreed charges negotiated between the railways and shippers, and to the regulation of rates on ships on certain inland waters of Canada and licensing such ships.

The Board has six principal branches, namely, Administrative Economics and Accounting, Engineering, Operating, Law, and Traffic.

The Board maintains district inspection offices in Canada at St. John's, Nfld., Moncton, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

No. 5 Building, 520 Preston Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Michael Starr, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Members of the Commission

Chief CommissionerLt. Col. Laval Fortier,
O.B.E., Q.C.
CommissionersC. A. L. Murchison, Q.C.
A. F. MacArthur
SecretaryE. C. Desormeaux

Principal Officers

Director, Employment ServiceW. Thomson
Director, Personnel and
Administrative ServicesT. G. Morry
Director, Public RelationsF. G. Flint
Director, Technical ServicesM. D. Fidler
Director, Unemployment Insurance .J. McGregor
Legal AdviserC. Dubuc

Office of the Umpire

UmpireHonourable Mr. Justice
John D. Kearney
RegistrarJ. Durocher

The Unemployment Insurance Commission was established in 1941 under the provisions of *The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940*, (S.C., 1940, Chapter 44—now *The Unemployment Insurance Act*, S.C., 1955, Chapter 50).

The general functions of the Commission are to organize and maintain a national employment service for assisting workers to find suitable employment and employers to

find suitable workers; and to provide for the compulsory insurance of employed persons with certain exceptions and, subject to regulations, to provide such persons with weekly payments for limited periods if they become unemployed.

To carry out these purposes, the Act provides for the establishment of an employment service and an unemployment insurance organization with interlocking functions, under

the direction of three commissioners, and for the appointment of officers and staff.

The commissioners, of whom one is Chief Commissioner, are appointed by the Governor in Council. One commissioner, other than the Chief Commissioner, is appointed after consultation with employee organizations, and the other is appointed after consultation with employer organizations. The Chief Commissioner is appointed for a period of ten years, and the other commissioners for a period not exceeding ten years. Commissioners may be reappointed for one or more terms.

The organization of the Commission is composed of three levels—a head office, five regional offices, and approximately 200 local offices in the larger towns and cities across the country.

The head office is concerned with policies affecting management, procedures, methods and control pertaining to the administration and interpretation of the Act and Regulations, finances, public relations, and staff matters. The regional offices, each under the jurisdictional authority of a regional director, are concerned with the administration and control of the Commission's business within the region and are organized along the lines of the head office. The local offices, directly responsible to the regional directors, operate the services of national employment and unemployment insurance for the public. Only

the activities of the head office will be dealt with here.

The commissioners, who form the policy-making body of the organization, administer the Unemployment Insurance Act and carry out such other duties and responsibilities as the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, requires. In respect of such other duties, the commissioners are responsible to the Minister.

The commissioners are assisted by five directors who are in charge of the following branches: employment, insurance, personnel and administrative services, public relations, and technical services branches and by a legal adviser.

The employment branch maintains an employment service throughout Canada, gathers and disseminates information regarding labour demands and supply and deals with the movement of workers from one area to another. The branch consists of five divisions—analysis and development, applicant specialists, co-ordinator of women's employment, industry specialists, and miscellaneous services.

The analysis and development division is responsible for developing all employment procedural instructions and employment aids such as oral trade questions, job analyses, job specifications and descriptions, systems of occupational and industrial classifications, and local office area descriptions. It is also responsible for

the labour market information program of the Commission. The applicant specialists division is concerned with the employment of handicapped workers, veterans, youth, older workers and other applicants requiring special assistance in obtaining employment. The division is also responsible for the placement of workers of executive and professional calibre. The co-ordinator of women's employment is concerned with all phases of the branch's operations as they relate to the employment of women. The industry specialists division studies and advises on labour demand and supply problems in individual industries (primary, construction, transportation, manufacturing, merchandising, service, etc.); it promotes the use of the employment service by employers in these industries with a view to achieving a better organization of the labour market. The miscellaneous services division deals with general administrative matters within the branch. It also handles the clearance of applicants for employment and employers' orders for workers, arranges for the transportation of workers in Canada and for the placement of special immigrant groups of workers. The division also promotes and co-ordinates the conduct of community campaigns to combat winter unemployment.

The main functions of the insurance branch are to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to unemployment

insurance, to record unemployment insurance contributions, and to pay benefit to persons who have fulfilled the requirements necessary to receive such benefits.

The branch consists of five divisions—adjudication, claims operations, contributions, coverage and research.

The adjudication division is responsible for the adjudication of all claims and for reviewing decisions of boards of referees. The claims operations division is directly concerned with the development and review of procedures affecting the registration, examination and payment of claims. The contributions division has the responsibility of determining amounts of unemployment insurance contributions payable and the period for which payable as well as the collection methods to be used. To this end the division registers workers and employers, issues insurance books, and maintains contribution records for the purpose of computations with regard to benefit claims. The coverage division keeps the Commission informed regarding the insurability of employment as defined in the Act and Regulations and gives rulings on matters pertaining to coverage.

In the research division research is constantly being carried on in respect of industries which are not insurable now in order to ascertain whether coverage can be extended to them. The division

also studies the adequacy of the present scheme and studies and maintains liaison with unemployment insurance schemes of other countries, particularly the United States.

The personnel and administrative services branch applies the Civil Service Act and Regulations and other pertinent acts to the staff of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, provides other branches of the Commission with training, draws up and controls the Commission's budget, arranges accommodation and communication services, and provides office supplies. The functions are carried out by two divisions—personnel, and administrative services.

The personnel division is responsible for determining the staff requirements of all offices of the Commission through analysis of workload statistics, for developing and implementing a performance review and appraisal program, for conducting promotional competitions and appeals, and for developing and administering a staff training program for the Commission's staff. The division is also responsible for the uniform application of the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Regulations, the Superannuation Act, and other acts affecting staff; and for the maintenance of records regarding the staff and establishment of the Commission's offices.

The administrative services division draws up and controls the Commission's

budget, maintains liaison with other government departments and divisions of the Commission for the provision of office premises, prepares layouts, obtains and distributes furniture, equipment, stationery, and supplies, maintains an employers' index, an accounts section, communications, and provides stenographic service.

The public relations branch is charged with the responsibility of informing the public of the various aspects of the Unemployment Insurance Act and Regulations with a view to facilitating observance of their provisions and compliance with their regulations, and to promoting a better understanding and knowledge of the employment situation in Canada.

The technical services branch ensures compliance of employers and employees with the provisions of the Act and Regulations, inspects offices of the Commission, and provides operational standards and procedural guidance. The branch has four divisions—audit, investigation, standards and methods, and inspection services.

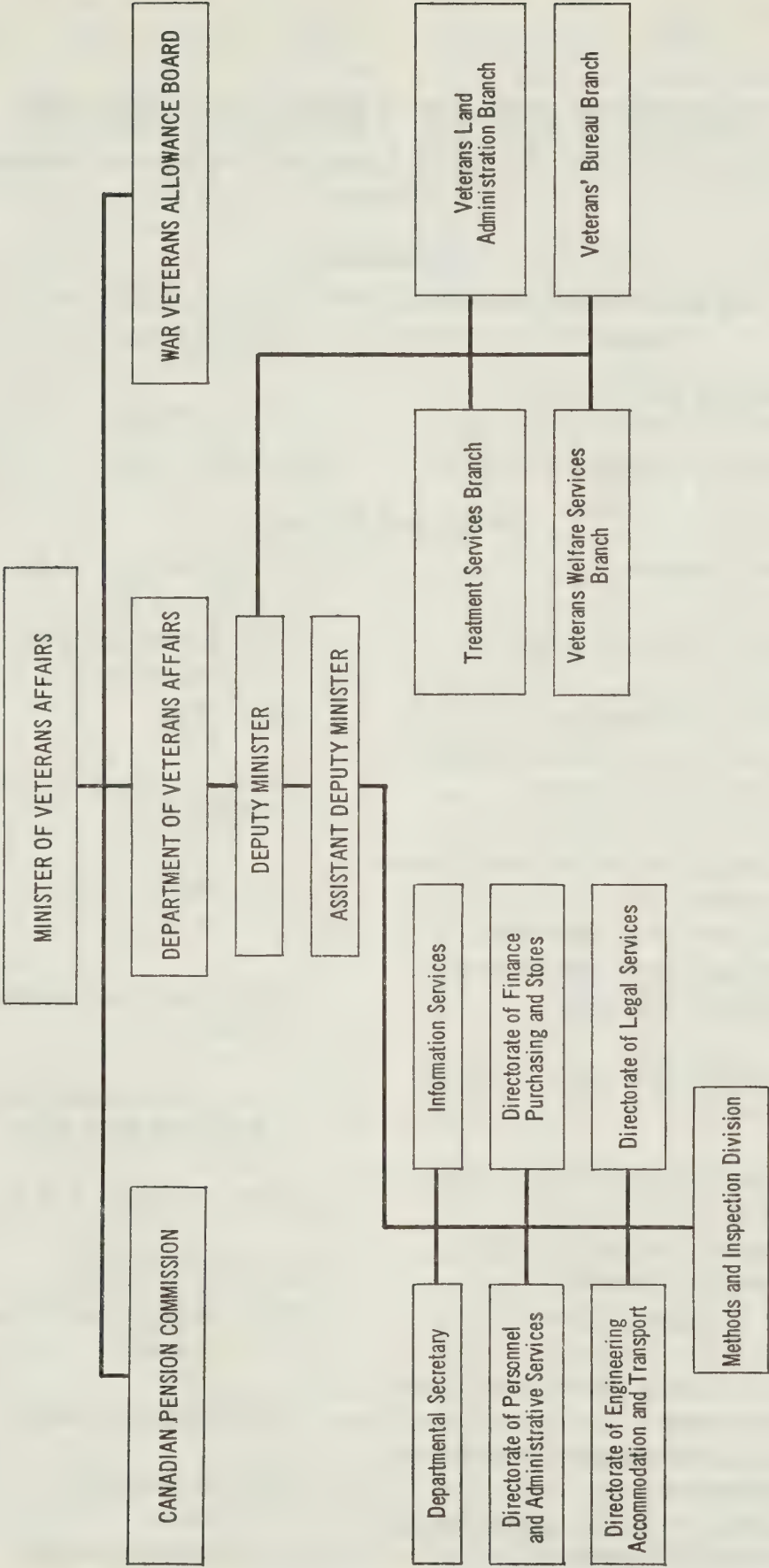
The audit division conducts audits of employers' records to ensure that all insurable employees are covered by unemployment insurance and that the proper contributions are being made on their behalf. The division maintains a field force of auditors who visit employers periodically.

The investigation division is responsible for ensuring compliance of employers and claimants with the provisions of the Act and Regulations. The division maintains a staff of investigators and plans and develops investigational techniques. The standards and methods division improves and maintains standard practices in the offices of the Commission. It provides assistance to other divisions in conducting surveys, carries out work measurement programs, reviews and edits instructions, and designs and controls the

issuance of forms. The inspection services division reports on the conditions prevailing in the offices of the Commission, the efficiency of management and practices. The division also carries out functional surveys and special investigations into implementations of Commission policies.

The legal adviser is responsible for advising the Commission on the legality of proposed administrative measures, for drafting the required regulations and other legal documents, and for acting as counsel in appeals to the Umpire.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



Note: Heads of Branches report on matters of policy to the Deputy Minister and on matters of administration through the Assistant Deputy Minister to the Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets,
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, P.C., D.S.O., M.A.,
LL.B., M.P., Minister of Veterans Affairs

Executive Assistant and

Private Secretary Rita M. Cook

Associate Private Secretary Betty A. Hay

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister L. Lalonde, O.B.E., E.D.,
B.A., LL.B.

Assistant Deputy Minister F. T. Mace, C.D., C.A.

Secretary C. F. Black, C.D., B.A.

Chief of Information G. S. Way

Engineering, Accommodation and

Transport, Director A. W. Davison, B.Arch.,
M.R.A.I.C.

Finance, Purchasing and Stores,

Director J. E. Walsh, C.A.

Legal Services, Director T. T. Taylor

Personnel and Administrative

Services, Director H. S. Hodgins, M.B.E.,
B.A.

Treatment Services, Director

General J. N. B. Crawford, M.B.E.,
E. D., M.D., LL.D.

Soldier Settlement and Veterans'

Land Act, Director R. W. Pawley, B.S.A.

Veterans' Welfare Services,

Director General G. H. Parliament

Chief Pensions Advocate P. E. Reynolds, E.D.,
B.A., LL.B.

War Veterans Allowance Board,

Chairman W. T. Cromb, D.S.O.

Canadian Pension Commission,

Chairman T. D. Anderson

Canadian Pension Commission,

Deputy Chairman L. A. Mutch, M.A.

The Department of Veterans Affairs was originally established in February, 1918, as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to take over the work of the Military Hospitals Commission and all matters affecting the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen of the First World War. In 1928 the Department of Pensions and National Health was established through the amalgamation of the Department of Health with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. In 1944, the Department of Pensions and National Health was divided into two new departments—the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The latter Department, established by *The Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 19), is now governed by the *Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 80).

The Department deals exclusively with matters affecting veterans and their dependants, its major functions being concerned with medical treatment and allowances, payment of pensions, welfare work, rehabilitation of the disabled and land settlement. It is organized into three groups: Executive; Service; and Administrative.

The Executive Group consists of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Minister and the Departmental Secretary, with their respective staffs, a Chief

of Information and a Methods and Inspection Staff.

The Service Group consists of four branches, namely, Treatment Services, Veterans Bureau, Veterans' Land Administration, and the Veterans' Welfare Services, which are responsible for the implementation of policy and the general administration of the various services to be provided to veterans and their dependants.

The Treatment Services Branch provides medical treatment for injuries and illnesses incurred on active service and for veterans and others who have become eligible by reason of war service. Under certain conditions domiciliary care is also provided for older veterans.

The Veterans' Bureau assists those seeking war disability or dependants' pensions in presenting their claims to the Canadian Pension Commission. This service is also given to persons applying for pension under the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended).

The Veterans' Land Administration assists qualified veterans to settle under the *Veterans' Land Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 280, as amended) as farmers, small holders, commercial fishermen and provincial land settlers; supervises and assists qualified veterans who contract to build their own homes under the provisions of the *Veterans' Land Act*; and administers the

remaining active accounts under the *Soldier Settlement Act* (R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 188, as amended).

The Veterans' Welfare Services Branch is responsible for the administration of benefits available to discharged members of the Forces under the terms of the *Veterans Rehabilitation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 281, as amended), the *War Service Grants Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 289, as amended), the *Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 27, as amended) and the Assistance Fund (WVA).

The Branch also administers life insurance contracts issued under *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act* (S.C., 1920, Chapter 54, as amended) and the *Veterans Insurance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 279, as amended).

The Administrative Group consists of four directorates, namely, Engineering, Accommodation and Transport; Finance, Purchasing and Stores; Legal Services; and Personnel and Administrative Services, which are designed to assist the Executive Group in the development and maintenance of administrative policy and the provision of administrative services within the Department.

In addition there is the Canadian Pension Commission (see page 101) and the War Veterans Allowance Board which directs the policy of the *War Veterans Allowance Act*, 1952 (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 340, as amended), governing allowances to male and female

veterans and certain other ex-service persons and widows eligible for allowances under the provisions of the Act and hears appeals thereunder.

The Minister of Veterans Affairs tables the regulations and the annual reports of the Army Benevolent Fund Board before Parliament.

Administration outside of Ottawa is under the general direction of five regional administrators as follows: Halifax, N.S. (Atlantic), Montreal, Que. (Eastern), Toronto (Central), Winnipeg, Man. (Prairies) and Vancouver, B.C. (Western).

The Department also maintains 17 district and 5 sub-district offices located at: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; Hamilton, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Toronto and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Each district office has on its staff a senior treatment medical officer in addition to the district administrator.

District Superintendents, appointed under the *Veterans' Land Act*, are located at: Saint John, N.B., (Atlantic); Montreal (Quebec); Toronto (Eastern Ontario); London (Western Ontario); Winnipeg (Manitoba); Saskatoon (Saskatchewan); Edmonton (Alberta); and Vancouver (British Columbia).

COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Whitehorse, Y. T.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., D.F.C., M.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Elected Members of the Council

G. O. Shaw	Dawson
R. L. McKamey	Mayo
C. D. Taylor	Whitehorse East
J. B. Smith	Whitehorse West
J. O. Livesay (Speaker)	Carmacks

Territorial Officers

Commissioner of the Yukon Territory	F. H. Collins
Territorial Secretary and Registrar of Vital Statistics.....	H. J. Taylor
Territorial Treasurer.....	K. McKenzie
Superintendent of Liquor Control...	A. D. Vars
Superintendent of Schools.....	H. E. Thompson
Territorial Engineer.....	G. B. Starr
Superintendent of Game.....	J. B. Fitzgerald
Registrar of Land Titles	F. R. Bickell

The Council of the Yukon Territory was established by the *Yukon Act* (now S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended).

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territory in order to raise revenue, maintenance of municipal institutions, licences, solemnization

of marriages, property and civil rights, education, public health and generally all matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Yukon Territory consists of five elected members. The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is the chief executive officer of the Territory but is not a member of the Council.

DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CABINET MINISTERS

and

ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA RELATING TO
EACH DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY

The Right Honourable

John George Diefenbaker, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister

Privy Council Office

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Library of Parliament

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National Capital Commission

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The Honourable Howard Charles Green, Q.C., P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for External Affairs

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America

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The Honourable Donald Fleming, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance

Department of Finance

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The Honourable George Hees, P.C.
M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce

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The Canadian Wheat Board

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Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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National Research Council

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Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation

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The Honourable Léon Balcer, Q.C., P.C., M.P.
Minister of Transport

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Air Transport Board

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Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited

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**The Honourable Gordon Churchill, D.S.O., Q.C., P.C., M.P.
Minister of Veterans Affairs**

Department of Veterans Affairs

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The Honourable E. Davie Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P. Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice

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The Honourable George C. Nowlan, P.C., M.P.
Minister of National Revenue

Department of National Revenue

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**The Honourable Douglas Scott Harkness, G.M., E.D., P.C.,
M.P., Minister of National Defence**

**The Honourable Pierre Sévigny, P.C., M.C., M.P.,
Associate Minister of National Defence**

Department of National Defence

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The Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Department of Citizenship and Immigration

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National Film Board

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National Gallery of Canada

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National Library

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The Public Archives

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The Honourable Angus MacLean, P.C., M.P. Minister of Fisheries

Department of Fisheries

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The Honourable Michael Starr, P.C., M.P. Minister of Labour

Department of Labour

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The Honourable William Hamilton, P.C., M.P.
Postmaster General

Post Office Department

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The Honourable William J. Browne, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor General of Canada

Office of the Solicitor General

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The Honourable Paul Comtois, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys

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The Honourable J. Waldo Monteith, P.C., M.P., F.C.A.
Minister of National Health and Welfare

Department of National Health and Welfare

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The Honourable Francis Alvin G. Hamilton, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture

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 Wheat Co-Operative Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 294
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The Honourable Raymond O'Hurley, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Defence Production

Department of Defence Production

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Polymer Corporation Limited

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The Honourable David James Walker, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Public Works

Department of Public Works

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The Honourable Hugh John Flemming, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Forestry

Department of Forestry

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The Honourable Noel Dorion, P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.D.
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

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Department of Public Printing and Stationery

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The Honourable Walter Dinsdale, P.C., D.F.C., M.A., M.P.
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

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Land Titles Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 162

Northwest Territories Power Commission Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 196

Territorial Lands Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 263

Trans-Canada Highway Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 269

Yukon Placer Mining Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 300

Yukon Quartz Mining Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 301

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board

The Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act, S.C. 1947, Chapter 59

Historic Site and Monuments Board of Canada

Historic Sites and Monuments Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 39

Laurier House Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 163

The National Battlefields Commission

National Battlefields at Quebec Act, S.C. 1908, Chapters 57 and 58

Council of the Northwest Territories

Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 331

Northern Canada Power Commission

Northern Canada Power Commission Act, S.C. 1956, Chapter 42

Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act, S.C. 1957-58, Chapter 25

Council of the Yukon Territory

Yukon Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 53

The Honourable George Ernest Halpenny, P.C., M.P.
Minister without Portfolio

**INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS
OF WHICH
CANADA IS A MEMBER**

Commonwealth of Nations

The Commonwealth of Nations consists of a group of independent nations associated together, not as a result of written pacts or protocols, but as a partnership or a "brotherhood of nations". It is the product of history and of a continuous process of evolution which has been accelerated in the twentieth century.

The sovereign status achieved by the Commonwealth countries, including Canada, was given expression in the Balfour Declaration of 1926 which said that the nations of the Commonwealth were "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". (India and Pakistan, having become republics in 1949 and 1956 respectively, no longer owe allegiance to the crown although they recognize the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth). Following on the Declaration of 1926, the principle of equality within the Commonwealth was incorporated in the Statute of Westminster. However, even before the principle of equality in external matters was given legal expression, the Governors-General had ceased to represent the Government of the United Kingdom and had become personal representatives of the sovereign. A High Commissioner was appointed to act as the representative of the Government of the United Kingdom in Ottawa and correspondence was conducted between the two governments instead of through the Governor-General.

The nature of the Commonwealth has changed radically, particularly in the 1920's and again in the decade following the war, when India, Pakistan and Ceylon achieved their independence. As new states emerge, further change can be anticipated. The strong interest in the maintenance of Commonwealth ties is perhaps the greatest evidence of its continued value to its members.

One of the more dramatic Commonwealth initiatives in recent years was the establishment of the Colombo Plan for aid to underdeveloped countries in South-East Asia. Since its origin a number of non-Commonwealth countries have joined the Plan.

At present the members of the Commonwealth are the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, and the Federation of Malaya.

Commonwealth Organizations

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council
Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux Executive Council
Commonwealth Air Transport Council
Commonwealth Economic Committee
Commonwealth Forestry Conference
Commonwealth Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Scientific Conference
Commonwealth Shipping Committee
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board
Imperial War Graves Commission
South Pacific Air Transport Council

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Paris, France.

Secretary-GeneralPaul-Henri Spaak
(Belgium)

Canadian Permanent Representative
and Ambassador to the North
Atlantic CouncilMr. Jules Léger

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on 4 April, 1949. It proclaims as its first objective the determination of member governments "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law".

As well as constituting a defensive military alliance—the Parties consider an armed attack against one or more of them as an attack against them all—the Treaty also aims at developing economic, social and cultural co-operation between member countries.

The fifteen member countries of NATO are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

The North Atlantic Council is the supreme governing body of NATO and is composed of foreign ministers and, according to the agenda of the meeting, defence and finance ministers. A foreign minister is President of the Council, the

office rotating annually among member countries. Ministerial sessions are held only about twice a year: between these meetings, however, the Council is in permanent session in Paris, where member governments are represented by permanent representatives, usually holding the rank of ambassador.

Subordinate to the Council are both civilian and military bodies. On the civilian side there are committees and working groups to deal with such aspects of the Organization's work as the Annual Review of member countries' defence plans, the construction of fixed military installations for the common use of the NATO forces (called "infrastructure"), budgetary control, information and cultural activities, emergency planning, civil co-operation, and security. Each committee is responsible to the Council and each has a group of experts on the international staff working with it. All meet in Paris. Generally speaking, the chairman of these committees together with the secretaries are provided by the International

Staff. In some cases chairmen may be drawn from the permanent delegations of the member countries in Paris.

A number of committees composed of national experts in specific fields also meet frequently to discuss problems of a technical nature.

On the military side, the senior organ reporting to the Council is the Military Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the member countries. It normally meets when the Council meets in ministerial session in order to provide the Council with military advice and receive from the Council political guidance. It is also responsible for providing general policy guidance of a military nature to the Standing Group. The Standing Group is the permanent executive body of the Military Committee. It is located in Washington and is composed of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. The other members of NATO are in continuous association with the work of the Standing Group by means of the Military Representatives Committee, which is also located in Washington, and which consists of representatives of the national military authorities. Thus, between meetings of the Military Committee, top level military direction and co-ordination is provided by the Standing Group, and the interests of all

the member countries are safeguarded by the Military Representatives Committee.

In order to provide close and continuous contact between the work of these military bodies, located in Washington, and the Council, meeting in Paris, there is a Standing Group Representative, located at the NATO Headquarters. He or his assistants attend all Council meetings and important committee meetings and are responsible for bringing the viewpoint of the Standing Group to the attention of the Council and of seeing that the Standing Group is, in turn, fully informed of the Council's deliberations.

Direct military command of the NATO forces is delegated to the supreme commanders.

The activity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not limited to purely military fields; NATO forms a community of nations with a growing interest in non-military co-operation—that is political, economic and cultural co-operation.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Three approved at the ministerial session in December 1956, steps have been taken to promote a greater degree of political consultations for the avoidance of serious differences among members and in order to ensure that member states should not, without advance consultation, adopt firm policies that make major political pronouncements on matters

which significantly affect the Alliance or any of its members. Each spring a meeting of the Foreign Ministers is held to make an appraisal of the political progress of the Alliance, especially in relation to the strengthening of the process of political consultation. To assist the Council in this respect a Committee of Political Advisers was set up in January 1957 under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. It meets generally once a week and discusses informally international developments of concern to NATO.

The same year a Committee of Economic Advisers was set up to study problems that might affect the economic health of the Alliance, and at the Heads of Government

meeting held in December 1957, the principle of interdependence and the importance of political consultation and economic co-operation were further emphasized. The Heads of Government also decided to establish a Science Committee, which could seek to stimulate co-operation in that field and to increase the effectiveness of national effort through the pooling of scientific facilities and information and the sharing of tasks. This Committee has met at regular intervals of three months or more since its first meeting in March 1.

In the fields of culture and information, NATO continues to make a great effort to promote exchanges and a deeper mutual knowledge among the people of the member states.

UNITED NATIONS

New York, U.S.A.

Secretariat

Secretary General	Dag Hammarskjold
Executive Assistant to the Secretary General	Andrew W. Cordier
Legal Council	Constantin A. Stavropoulos
Controller	Bruce R. Turner
Information Services, Acting Head..	Col. Alfred G. Katgin

The United Nations, with a present membership of 82 sovereign states, including all the members of the Commonwealth of Nations was established by Charter on June 26, 1945. Canada was one of the original signatories of the Charter. Six main organs make up the United Nations: The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly which meets once a year, in the Autumn, in regular session or in extraordinary or emergency session when so required, consists of all 82 members. In order to expedite its work, it sets up seven main committees: First Committee (Political and Security), Special Political Committee (Political and Security), Second Committee (Economic and Financial), Third Committee (Social,

Humanitarian and Cultural), Fourth Committee (Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories), Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), Sixth Committee (legal), and a steering committee which consists of its President, thirteen elected Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven main committees.

The Security Council which remains in permanent session consists of the five permanent members, the great powers: China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR and six non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. On Dec. 31, 1959, Canada completed its second term as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

The Economic and Social Council which holds two sessions each year consists of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly for

three-year terms with due regard to geographic distribution. One-third of the membership is renewed each year. Although the Charter does not so specify, the five permanent members of the Security Council have always been elected to the Economic and Social Council. Canada completed its third three-year term on the Council on December 31, 1958.

The Trusteeship Council which also holds two sessions each year is comprised of the seven members of the United Nations which administer trust territories, those members of the Security Council which do not administer trust territories and a number of members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms so as to ensure that there is always a balance between administering and non-administering members. Canada has never sought election to this organ.

The International Court of Justice which has its headquarters at The Hague consists of fifteen judges. They are elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently. Justice John Read of Halifax is the only Canadian to have served on the International Court.

The principal officer of the Secretariat of the United Nations is its Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden).

He is assisted by seven Under-Secretaries (A. W. Cordier, (USA), Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General; R. Bunche (USA), Special Political Affairs and C. V. Narasimhan (India), Special Political Affairs (Vacant at present—formerly A. Dobrynin, USSR); Under Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs; Affaires Politiques et du Conseil de Sécurité; P. de Seynes (France), Economic and Social Affairs and Technical Assistance; D. Protitch (Yugoslavia), Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories; V. A. Hoo (China), Conference Services), who direct the various departments of the Secretariat and by a Legal Counsel (C. Stavropoulos (Greece)), a Controller (B. R. Turner (New Zealand)), and an Acting Director of Personnel (W. A. B. Hamilton (U.K.)); the Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (Maurice Pate (U.S.A.)), the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (D. Owen (U.K.)), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A. R. Lindt (Switzerland)) all also rank as Under-Secretaries. The Director of the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva (P. P. Spinelli) also holds this rank. Canada maintains permanent missions to the United Nations both at its headquarters in New York and at its European Office in Geneva.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy
Officials

Director GeneralB. R. Sen

Deputy Director GeneralSir Herberth Broadley

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had its beginnings in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May, 1943 at Hot Springs, Virginia, when plans were laid for dealing with expected postwar problems in this field. In October, 1945 FAO was established at a conference held at Quebec City with a membership of 42 countries, including Canada. Since that time the organization has developed into one of the largest and most important of the United Nations Specialized Agencies and now has a membership of seventy-seven countries. The Headquarters moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products, and to stimulate better rural conditions. To this end FAO collects, analyses and

distributes technical and economic information relating to food and agriculture, and encourages national and international action to achieve its purposes. The supreme governing body of the organization is the FAO Conference which normally meets every second year. The Conference elects a 24-member Council which normally meets twice a year to decide issues involving policy. Canada has a seat on the Council. From time to time subsidiary committees and other bodies are established for particular purposes. One of the most important of these, the Committee on Commodity Problems on which Canada is represented, provides a forum for inter-governmental discussions of problems of production and trade in primary agricultural commodities. A sub-committee studying agricultural surplus disposal problems meets regularly in Washington.

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(a) Origin

The agreements setting up the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were drawn up at a Monetary and Financial Conference held in 1944 at Bretton-Woods. The two institutions, which were designed basically to assist world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment and economic development, came into existence in December 1945.

(b) Organization

The IMF and the IBRD are Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. As of December 31, 1958, 68 countries were members of the Fund and of the Bank. The principal authority over each institution is

vested in a Board of Governors, and these two Boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a Governor, who is in most cases the Minister of Finance. . . . The Honourable Donald M. Fleming is Canadian Governor of the Fund and of the Bank. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to Executive Boards of 18 members each. Five Executive Directors on each Board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscription in the Bank. Other Directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director of the Fund and the President in the case of the Bank.

The International Monetary Fund

Washington, D.C.
Officials

Managing Director and Chairman of
the Board of Executive Directors . Per Jacobsson
Deputy Managing Director H. Merle Cochran
General Counsel James E. S. Fawcett
Secretary Roman L. Horne
Treasurer Y. C. Koo

(c) Activities

The IMF was designed to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability and to make

its resources in gold and currencies available to members under adequate safeguards to achieve these aims. Since the beginning of its operations in 1947 until the end of 1958 the

Fund effected transactions equivalent to \$3 billion 224 million on behalf of 37 members. Canada has not had occasion to draw on the Fund's resources. Members using these resources are expected to repay the Fund within a period suited to their payments problems not in excess of three years and, as a general rule, with an outside limit of five years. At the end of 1958 over \$1 billion 600 million of the Fund's total transactions had been repaid.

(d) *Resources*

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. These quotas were fixed by the Articles of Agreement for countries which were parties to the initial agreement or by the Fund itself in the case of countries which joined the Agency later. Under the regulations of the Fund member countries pay in gold either 25% of their quotas or 10% of their combined holdings in gold and U.S. dollars, depending on which is the smaller figure. The balance of a member's subscription is payable in non-interest-bear-

ing notes in the member's currency. At the end of 1958 the Fund's aggregate holdings of member currencies, including notes, totalled over \$6 billion 700 million, of which more than \$790 million was in U.S. dollars. The Fund's total holdings of gold and convertible currencies amounted to about \$2 billion 700 million. Member governments have under consideration a proposal set forth by the Board of Governors providing for a general increase of 50% in Fund quotas together with special additional increases for Canada, Germany and Japan and fourteen other countries.

(e) *Canadian Quotas*

Canada's present quota is equivalent to U.S. \$300 million, of which \$75 million has been paid in gold and the balance in non-interest-bearing notes and Canadian dollars. Under the proposal of the Board of Governors, Canada's quota will be increased from \$300 million to \$550 million involving a payment of U.S. \$62.5 million in gold and an amount equivalent to U.S. \$187.5 million in non-interest-bearing Government notes.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Washington, D.C.
Officials

PresidentEugene R. Black
TreasurerHenry W. Riley
SecretaryM. M. Mendels

(f) *Activities*

The Bank's activities consist in (a) the making of loans to

meet the foreign exchange costs for projects in the field of general reconstruction and

development, electric power, transportation, agriculture, irrigation and flood control, and communications; (b) the marketing of its own bonds and other obligations in the private capital market on which it relies for the major part of the money which it lends; and (c) the provision of technical assistance in connection with projects financed by the Bank. To the end of 1958 the Bank had made 219 loans in 49 countries in the aggregate of \$4 billion 250.2 million. Loans are made to member governments or under the guarantee of the government of the borrowing country. Loans are reimbursable in the currency in which they were made. The Bank's lending interest rate during 1958 varied from 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ % to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %.

(g) Resources

The subscribed capital of the Bank totalled on December 31, 1958 \$9 billion 521.5 million. Under the Articles of Agreement only 20% of the subscribed Share is paid up; the remaining 80% can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending. Of the total paid-up capital of the Bank, equivalent to about \$1 billion 904 million at the end of 1958, an amount of \$190.4 million, equivalent to 2% of the subscribed capital, has in accord with the Articles of Agreement been paid up in gold or in dollars. The remaining \$1 billion 713.9 million (18% of the subscribed capital) has been paid up in cur-

rencies of the member countries. Under the proposal of the Board of Governors for a general increase in the Bank's resources, the authorized capital of the Bank will be increased from about \$10 billion to about \$21 billion.

(h) Canada's Subscription

Canada's subscription is \$325 million, 2% of which has been paid in gold and 18% non-interest-bearing notes and in Canadian dollars. Canada's release of currency amounting to \$58.5 million has been fully utilized by the Bank in its lending activities. Under the Board of Governors' proposal for an increase in the resources of the Bank, Canada's subscription would go up by 100% on the lines of the general increase. Special increases proposed for Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan and fourteen other countries will amount in the case of Canada to \$100 million. One-half this amount would be payable on the basis of original subscriptions and the other half would be entirely in the form of a guarantee. Canada's subscription would therefore be raised from \$325 million to \$750 million involving an additional payment of \$1 million in gold and \$9 million in non-interest-bearing notes, to be used only with the concurrence of the Canadian Government. Parliament approved in June 1959 the recommended increase in Canada's subscription to the Bank and quota to the Fund.

International Finance Corporation

Washington, D.C.
Officials

President Robert L. Garner
Vice President J. G. Beevor
Director of Investments Broderick Haskell
General Counsel Davidson Sommers

(i) Origin

The International Finance Corporation which was designed to supplement the activities of the International Bank started operations in September 1956.

(j) Organization

The IFC is closely affiliated with the World Bank. At the end of 1958 it comprised 57 member countries. It has the same organizational features as the IMF and the ISRD and the representation of member countries in the Corporation is *ex officio* the same as their representation in the Bank.

(k) Activities

The IFC is an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on the basis of their merit as investments for private capital. It is one of the main objectives of the IFC to combine its investments with larger amounts of funds supplied by private

investors. Unlike the World Bank, it deals directly with private business without government intervention, and it finances only private enterprises. During 1958 the Corporation made 8 investments amounting to \$6.8 million, and its net income during the year was \$2 million. Its investments to date have been generally expressed in U.S. dollars but its investments to some extent may be expressed in other currencies if justified by the stability and by the terms of the investment. Loans are reimbursed in the currency in which they were made, and during 1958 bore interest at rates ranging from 6% to 7%.

(l) Resources

The IFC has a subscribed capital of \$93 million. Its capital is in U.S. dollars.

(m) Canada's Subscription

Canada's subscription to the capital stock of the Corporation amounts to \$3.6 million.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada
Officials

President of the Council Walter Binaghi
Secretary General R. M. MacDonald
Assistant Secretary General for Air
Navigation T. S. Banes
Assistant Secretary General for Air
Transport E. M. Weld

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a specialized agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all 74 member states, which meets at least once every third year.

Subordinate to the Assembly is the 21-member Council which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized Committees; air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services, and finance. The Canadian representative to ICAO is Chairman of the Finance Committee.

International Labour Organization

Geneva, Switzerland

Officials

Director GeneralDavid A. Morse

Deputy Director GeneralJef Rens

Treasurer-ComptrollerF. H. Wheeler

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established on April 11, 1919, when its constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. Originally associated with the League of Nations it has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations since 1946. As of the beginning of 1960 there were 80 member states in the Organization, of which Canada is one of the founding members, having joined in 1919.

2. ILO's purposes are set out as follows: to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice; to im-

prove, through international action, labour conditions and living standards; and to promote economic and social stability.

3. In furtherance of these aims, ILO brings together representatives of government, labour and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labour conventions on such subjects as wages, hours of work, minimum ages for employment, conditions of work, workmen's compensation, social insurance, vacation with pay, industrial safety, employment services, labour inspection, freedom of

association, etc. In addition, the Organization extends technical assistance to governments and publishes periodical studies and reports on social, industrial and labour questions.

Structure

4. A General Conference, which is the Organization's highest authority, meets annually and is composed of national delegations comprising two government delegates, as well as one delegate representing management and one representing labour. The Conference's chief function is to formulate international social standards in the form of conventions.

5. The Governing Body of ILO supervises the work of the International Labour Office and the Organization's various committees and commissions. On the Governing Body are twenty representatives of governments (ten being from the states of major industrial importance), ten representing management and ten representing labour. Canada is a member of the Governing Body as a state of major industrial importance.

6. The International Labour Office, which is situated in Geneva, Switzerland, provides the Secretariat for the annual sessions of the General Conferences and meetings of the Governing Body, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, undertakes special investigations, provides machinery to assist in the effective application of conventions and issues publications. The present Director-General of the International Labour Office is David A. Morse of the United States.

7. In addition to the headquarters of the Organization in Geneva, the ILO maintains twelve branch offices situated in the major regions of the world to maintain liaison with national governments in their areas, to distribute ILO publications and to receive queries on all questions relating to the work of the Organization. One of the twelve branch offices is situated in Ottawa.

International Telecommunication Union

Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland
Officials

Secretary GeneralGerald C. Cross
Deputy Secretary GeneralDr. Manohur Surwate

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) with Headquarters in Geneva traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906.

The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Conven-

tion established the ITU which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and since then has been associated with the international body operating in this field. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference which normally meets once every five years. The last conference was held in Geneva October 14-December 22 1959. The next Confer-

ence will be held in 1965 and will mark the Centennary of the Organization. Between conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council which meets annually. Canada has been one of the member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. At the 1959 Conference the size of the Council was increased from 18 to 25. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR) which usually meet every three years.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Place de Fontenoy, Paris, France

Room 2201, UN Building, Forty-second and East River,
New York, N.Y.

Director-GeneralVittorino Veronese

CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. Its constitution was adopted on November 4, 1946. At March 1, 1960, there were 82 member nations.

PURPOSE.—The purpose of UNESCO is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order

to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations."

ORGANIZATION.—The organization of UNESCO consists of the General Conference, the Executive Board, and the secretariat headed by the Director-General. The General

Conference, meeting biennially, determines the policy and main lines of work of the organization. It is composed of delegations appointed by the governments of member states. The Executive Board, consisting of 24 members elected by the General Conference from government nominated candidates meets at least twice a year, and is responsible for the

execution of the programme of the organization.

UNESCO functions in its various member states with the assistance of national co-operating bodies usually known as National Commissions for UNESCO.

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, is the national distributor in Canada for UNESCO publications.

Universal Postal Union

Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland
Officials

Director, International Bureau Dr. Fritz Hess

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) came into being on July 1, 1875, as a result of the Postal Convention adopted at Berne, Switzerland, on October 9, 1874, and since 1948 has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The Union's prime purpose is to facilitate the exchange of postal communications between the member countries of UPU and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Thus, every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. with the admission of Kuwait in February 1960, there are now 101 members of UPU.

Structure

2. The supreme authority of the Union is the Universal Postal Congress which normally meets once every five years. The Congress reviews the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary agreements on the basis of propos-

als submitted by member countries. The latest revision of the Convention was made at the last Universal Postal Congress in Ottawa in 1957. The Acts of this Congress became effective on April 1, 1959.

3. An Executive and Liaison Committee, consisting of twenty members elected by the Congress on the basis of equitable geographical representation, maintains working relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, makes studies and recommendations to the Congress and exercises control over the International Bureau of the Union.

4. The International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union and is situated in Berne, Switzerland, co-ordinates and publishes information and acts as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts relative to the international postal service. The Secretary-General of UPU is Dr. Fritz Hess of Switzerland.

World Health Organization

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland
Officials

Director GeneralDr. Marcolino G. Candau
Deputy Director GeneralDr. Pierre Dorolle

The constitution of the World Health Organization was adopted on July 22, 1946 by the International Health Conference which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. After twenty-six members had ratified this constitution, WHO came into being on April 7, 1948. The first World Health Assembly met in June 1948 and took as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". As of the beginning of 1960, there are 90 members of WHO, of which 87 are full members and three African territories are associate members.

WHO provides two kinds of services: advisory and technical. Advisory services are provided to help countries strengthen their own health services. Experts are trained and demonstration teams are provided to help governments with such problems as malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, sanitation and nutrition. WHO's technical services include special research projects on parasitic and virus diseases, the standardization of pharmaceutical drugs and the publication of various technical and scientific works.

Structure

A World Health Assembly,

with representatives of all members, meets annually and is the policy-making body of WHO. It also elects members to the Executive Board.

The WHO Executive Board meets semi-annually and acts as the executive organ of the Assembly. It consists of 18 individuals nominated by governments which in turn have been elected by the World Health Assembly. An amendment to the WHO constitution increasing the size of the Executive Board to 24 was adopted by the 12th Assembly and will come into force when accepted by two-thirds of the Members.

The Secretariat consists of a Director-General and both technical and administrative staff. The present Director-General of WHO is Dr. Marcolino Gomes Candau of Brazil.

WHO has adopted a policy of decentralization. It has established six regional committees, each concentrating on the health problems in its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), of which Canada is not a member, although it sends an official Observer to the conferences of this Organization.

World Meteorological Organization

Campagne Rigot, Geneva, Switzerland

Officials

Secretary GeneralDavid A. Davies

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with Headquarters in Geneva developed from the International Meteorological Organization a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878. The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950 and the Organization became a specialized agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services, to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunication system for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the appli-

cation of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in coordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme organ of the WMO on which the Director of the Meteorological services of each of the 102 member states is represented. The Congress normally meets every four years and the next session will be in April, 1959. Between sessions the affairs of the organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 15 directors of meteorological services). There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations.

Economic and Social Council

Commission on International Commodity Trade

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Commission on the Status of Women

Population Commission

Statistical Commission

Executive Committee of the Program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Governing Council of the Special Fund

Other United Nations Continuing Bodies

Advisory Committee for the United Nations Memorial Cemetery
in Korea

Advisory Committee for the United Nations Korean Recon-
struction Agency

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force

Collective Measures Committee

Committee on Contributions

Disarmament Commission

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

International Atomic Energy Agency

Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

Scientific Advisory Committee

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

UNITED STATES-CANADA ORGANIZATIONS

Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence

Room 279, Department of External Affairs, East Block,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Canadian Section

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Members Maj. Gen. J. V. Allard
Rear Adm. E. P. Tisdall
A/V/M D. M. Smith
W. H. Barton
Secretary F. M. Tovell

The Chairman and Secretary of the
United States section are:

Chairman Dr. John A. Hannah
Secretary Mr. Harrison Burgess

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence was established by the Canadian and United States Governments following the "Ogdensburg Declaration" by the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States of August

18, 1940. It is an advisory body made up of two national sections. Its function is to keep under review defence arrangements affecting the northern half of the Western Hemisphere and to offer advice to the Governments on defence problems in this area.

Other United States-Canada Organizations

Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence
International Boundary Commission
International Joint Commission
Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs

Other International Organizations

Inter-American

- Commissions on Geography and Cartography of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
- Inter-American Radio Office
- Inter-American Statistical Institute
- Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Colombo Plan

- Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia
- Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

Conservational

- Great Lakes Fishery Commission
- International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission
- International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
- International Pacific Halibut Commission
- International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
- International Whaling Commission
- North Pacific Fur Seals Commission

Economic

- Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- Customs Co-operative Council
- European Productivity Agency (as associate member)
- International Coffee Study Group
- Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
- International Cotton Advisory Committee
- International Lead and Zinc Study Group
- International Rubber Study Group
- International Sugar Agreement
- International Tin Agreement
- International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property
- International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property
- International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
- International Wheat Agreement
- International Wool Study Group

Organization for European Economic Co-operation (as
associate member)

United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade
and Economic Affairs

Scientific

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

International Hydrographic Bureau

International Institute of Refrigeration

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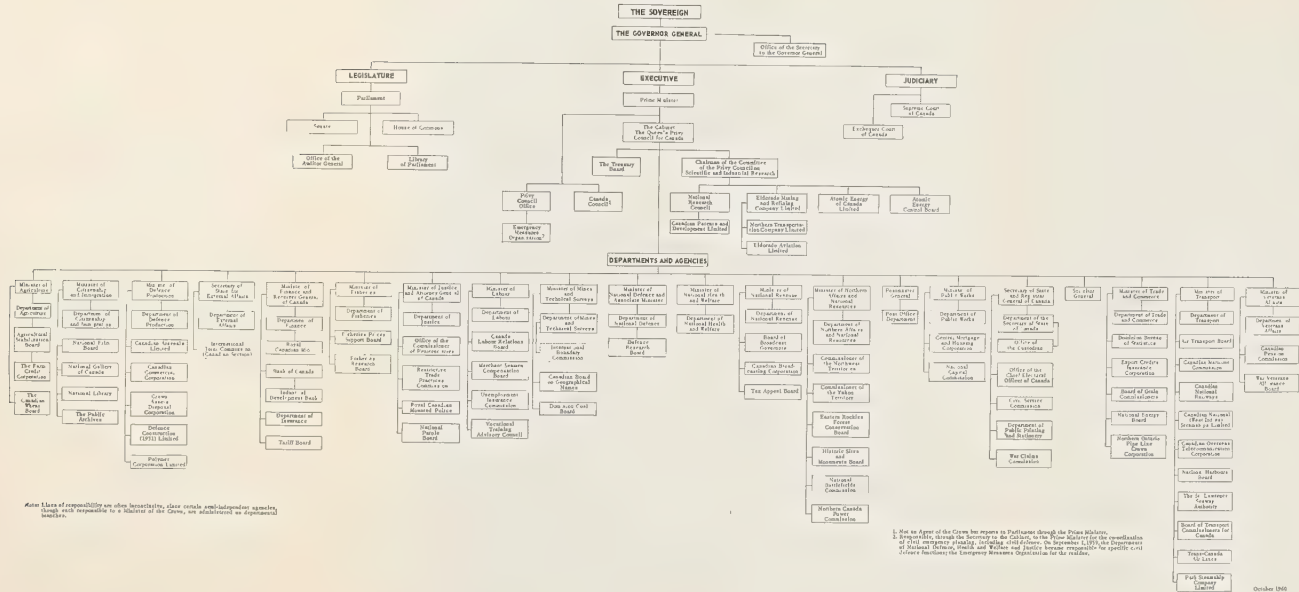
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